

Archæologia Cornu-Britannica;

OR,

AN ESSAY TO PRESERVE THE

Ancient Cornish Language;

CONTAINING

THE RUDIMENTS OF THAT DIALECT,

IN A

CORNISH GRAMMAR

AND

CORNISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

By **WILLIAM PRYCE, M. D.**

OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

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COMPILED FROM A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

WHICH HAVE BEEN

INACCESSIBLE TO ALL OTHER AUTHORS.

WHEREIN

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OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL,

AUTHOR OF MINERALOGIA CORNUBIENSIS.

SHERBORNE, PRINTED BY W. CRUTTWELL;

AND SOLD BY

DILLY, POULTRY, LONDON; FLETCHER, OXFORD; MERRILL, CAMBRIDGE;
R. CRUTTWELL, BATH; AND GRIGG AND SON, EXETER.

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MDCCLXX.

SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN, BART.

SIR,

CONVINCED as I am, that it is not in my power to heighten, in the smallest degree, the celebrity of your character, I feel myself, nevertheless, irresistibly impelled to embrace this opportunity of testifying my profound respect for those distinguished virtues, with which it is adorned. And although, Sir, I have not given you the slightest intimation of my design, yet the well-known generosity of your sentiments encourages me to hope that you will pardon my presumption in dedicating the following work to your protection; a work intended to rescue from oblivion the Original Language of a County, which hath long-prided itself in the name of *St. Aubyn*.

To your favour, then, Sir, I beg leave to consign this singular Essay; and professing, at the same time, the utmost veneration for the noble independency of your conduct, and the bright example of your private life, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most faithful

And most obedient humble servant,

Redruth, May, 1790.

WILLIAM PRYCE.

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To your favour, then, Sir, I beg leave to consign this singular Essay, and protesting, at the same time, the utmost veneration for the noble independency of your conduct, and the bright example of your private life, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir,

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And most obedient humble servant

WILLIAM RYCE

Richard May 1790

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IOWN it may appear unnecessary to the learned at this period to attempt an investigation of the high antiquity of the British language, of which the Cornish is most incontestably a very pure dialect. The subject hath been already successfully treated by many diligent and able writers, to the entire satisfaction of those who delight in researches of this kind.

Yet, it must be acknowledged, that a local inquiry and disquisition into the antiquity of our Cornish-British language has not been so particularly attended to as it deserves. And as the discovery of an original language is the first and leading step to the professional examination of all other antiquities of a country, it follows of course, that the oldest tongue ought to be studied and understood previously to our entering upon the remains and records of less remote ages.

On this consideration I am inclined to believe, that a work of this tendency will be very acceptable, both to the Antiquarian and the Philologist; especially as I can safely assert, that the old Cornish-British, which is here distinguished very precisely from the modern Cornish dialect, is the most pure and nearest the original of any speech now used in Armorica, or the northern provinces of France, Great Britain, and Ireland.

The Chaldean, Syriac, Egyptian, Arabic, Phenician, Celtic, Gaulish, Welsh, and Cornish languages are all derived from the original Hebrew tongue; and in their descent one from the other, in travelling from the East to the West, have branched themselves into so many different dialects from one and the same root.

The Hebrew and Chaldee are very nearly the same; and the Syriac is next to the latter. The former flourished from the beginning of the world to the Babylonish captivity, 3400 years: But in our Saviour's time, the Jews spoke the Syriac language, and Christ and his Apostles conversed in it.

As from the Hebrews to the Canaanites or Phenicians, so from the Phenicians to the Greeks came letters and arts: And accordingly, from the Phenician character, the Greeks appear to have composed their letters, and the Latins progressively from the Greeks.

So likewise, our ancient and true Cornish appears to be mostly derived from the Greek and old Latin tongues, as it participates much of their cadence and softness, with less of the guttural harshness peculiar to the Hebrew and Chaldee. This is the more easily accounted for, as the Phenicians, about the time of the Trojan war, first discovered the Scilly Islands, and the western shores of Cornwall; with the natives of which they traded for tin, and sold it to the Greeks. The language at that time spoken in other parts of this island, having travelled across a vast continent, was compounded and impure; and therefore we may boldly infer, that the superior purity of the ancient Cornish is chiefly to be ascribed to its genuine introduction from the shores of Greece and Sidon.

It is affirmed by writers, that the inland parts of our island were first planted from the German continent, about eight hundred years after the Flood, and not from the Gauls: And indeed it is very possible that the body of the south-western part of the island was peopled from the Belgic and Gaulish countries both, on account of their propinquity to our opposite coasts and inlets of safety. Nevertheless, our dialect in Cornwall must certainly have obtained that purity, for which it is celebrated, from its immediate introduction by the Phenician navigators; especially as the character and orthography are so greatly softened, and the language is divested of that rough guttural pronunciation, which is retained

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to this time by the Cambro-Britons. In fact, the Cornish and the Armoric dialects are the most nearly allied in character, orthography, and sound, of any two of the British dialects. The Welsh, Irish, and Erse differ from each other greatly; and the two latter differ from the Cornish and Gaulish very much. Indeed the Welsh is closely related to us, and would appear more so, if it were deprived of those numerous combinations of consonants, with which it is, to us, perplexed and entangled.

Hence we may easily account for the similarity existing between the Cornish and Armoric-British; for the coasts of Bretagne, Normandy, and Picardy, are opposite to the shores of Cornwall, Devon, &c. so that the first commercial discoverers of those lands, in their sailing up the British Channel, had equal opportunities of communicating their Grecian and Roman dialects of the Syriac root. This is evidenced by the colloquial resemblance to this day subsisting betwixt the Cornish on the south-western margin of the county, and their opposite neighbours at Morlaix, and other parts of Bas Bretagne, where the low French and the Cornish seem almost one and the same dialect. If I had not been otherwise well apprized of this fact, yet my opinion would have been confirmed by what I have heard from a very old man now living at Moushole near Penzance, who, I believe, is, at this time, the only person capable of holding half an hour's conversation on common subjects in the Cornish tongue. He tells me, that above threescore years ago, being at Morlaix on board a smuggling cutter, and the only time he was ever there, he was ordered on shore with another young man to buy some greens, and not knowing a word of French, as he thought, he was much surprised to find, that he understood a great part of the conversation of some boys at play in the street; and upon further inquiry, he found that he could make known all his wants in Cornish, and be better understood than he could be at home, when he used that dialect. I am well satisfied of the fact, as he is quite an illiterate man, and could have neither the temptation nor the ingenuity to invent a story so useless to himself.

So many centuries having elapsed since the ancient and true dialect hath been spoken, it is now become altogether obsolete, if not totally dead: I have therefore made a distinction between the ancient and modern Cornish in some pieces, such as the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Proper Names of Places, &c. as more notorious and useful for critical inspection: And in the Vocabulary throughout, I have sedulously preferred and extracted from the MSS. which I have collected, all the ancient Cornish I could find in them, divested of Saxon words with Cornish accents and terminations, imposed by oral and illiterate tradition.

The old British language being superseded by the adoption and general cultivation of the Teutonic or Saxon tongue, in process of time became unintelligible and useless in the body and bulk of this island, whence it was driven to the borders and extremities, such as Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, where it still maintains a reverence and footing among the respective inhabitants, in the dress of differing dialects. Indeed, the veneration in which it is held in Wales is sufficiently shewn by the preservation of it among the natives; many thousands of the peasantry scarcely knowing how to make themselves understood, in the Saxon or English. To such a height of enthusiasm is it revered by many of the inland inhabitants, that they hold all other speech in the utmost contempt; preferring their own predilection with the most stubborn perverseness, and shunning in the most contumacious manner every sort of interloction and communion with any other tongue, till overcome by the pressure of their necessities, and the unavoidable intercourse of mankind in trade and business.

Had the Cornish been equally pertinacious with them, we should not have had reason to lament the loss of our native language for those many ages during which it has been almost
sunk

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sunk into oblivion among us; but such has been the neglect of our ancestors, and the depredation of time, that our primitive speech was nearly annihilated before the Art of Printing could perpetuate the memory of it to posterity.

So habitually inattentive were they, that many years after the discovery of this Art, they never adverted to the preservation of the MSS. in their language, so that the only MS. extant, was that found in the Cotton Library, now about 800 years old, from which time no other MS. appears, till about the fifteenth century, when we meet with one, which exhibits three Ordinalia or Interludes taken from Holy Writ; 1. *De origine mundi*; 2. *Of the passion of our Lord*; 3. *Of the Resurrection*. The originals of these are all in the Bodleian Library; as likewise one Ordinale, Of the creation of the world and the deluge, by William Jordan, of Hellaston, anno 1611. The 5th and last book is a poem, entitled Mount Calvary, On the passion and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour. This MS. written on vellum, was given by Mr. Anstis, Garter King at Arms, to Mr. Lhuyd; but when or by what author it was written is wholly uncertain; though this copy, by the hand writing, may also be attributed to the fifteenth century.

The late Rev. Dr. William Borlase, my learned friend and relation, received a copy of this poem (which is the best of the whole in the Cornish tongue) from the Rev. Dr. Lyttleton, Dean of Exeter, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; which was written under the direction of Mr. Scawen, of Molinick, who says, "That he had long had a proposal and a desire for the recovery of our primitive tongue; and that at the last assizes, 1678, that he was able to be at in Lancelston to perform his duty to his King and country, there in the Judges' chambers happened some speech to be of things memorable in Cornwall, and particularly concerning the ancient Cornish tongue; for the loss or decay whereof Sir Francis North, then Lord Chief Justice, afterwards Lord Keeper, seemed to be concerned; blaming us all then present: Enquiring also whether there were any thing written in it now remaining. I told his Lordship, I had an old Cornish piece long in my keeping; viz. The passion of Christ described in Cornish heroic metre. His Lordship was earnest for a sight of it. This, spoken by such a person, a stranger to our country, (and I having thereupon promised it to him, at his next coming in circuit) it put me into more serious thoughts concerning it than formerly.

"Accordingly I prepared it with some additions thereon, as well as I could, (without help of fit books, and men living, and good associates by me) but then by reason of grievous infirmities grown upon me, in the mean time, expressed by syncopes and other distempers, I was not able to present it to his Lordship as I intended; together with the discourse which takes it rise from the aforementioned conference in 1678, since which time it hath layen upon my hands.

"I do not know any Cornish writing else extant, and this hath been a long time reserved by me as a precious relict.* How ancient it is may be in part guessed at, but not clearly made out by demonstration. But as to the speech itself preserved in this writing, it is such as the common speakers of the Cornish now used here, and in Wales, and Armorica do not understand it; nor any but such as will be studious in it: No more, than the common speakers of the vulgar tongue of the Greeks do at this day Homer's Iliads. Words of one another, 'tis true, all those three sorts of people do understand alternately; not all, but mostly such as are radical. Colloquies of one another they do not enjoy, nor distinguish the several dialects; and least of all do our common speakers understand this MS. but such of them as, upon study, come to the knowledge of it, commend the elegancy thereof extremely.

* By this it appears, that Mr. Scawen had never seen the plays before mentioned.

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“ If I should say, that these endeavours of mine, would be totally useful and successful to the recovery of the speech, as ill qualified as I am, I know well it must be thought more vain and censurable in me, now at 84, than it was in Tully to attempt the Greek tongue at 60 years. For me it will suffice me, if I do but, *hoc digito monstrare viam.*” — Unfortunately this was the case; for in the same year, that worthy old gentleman departed this life, and left his papers on our subject in a very disordered condition, together with several others on Stannary business, he being also Vice-Warden of the Stannaries many years before his death.

Here a pause succeeds to any further inquiries into our subject for more than twenty years; when Mr. Lhuyd coming into Cornwall professedly on this business, it made Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Keigwin, Mr. Gwavas, and several other Cornish gentlemen, very solicitous to promote his success, by all the assistance in their power, which was not inconsiderable, as from a strong prepossession in favour of their native language, they were exceedingly zealous in the cause, and diligent in their endeavours to restore this object of their veneration to its former honours. Accordingly we find in the correspondence of Mr. Lhuyd and Mr. Tonkin, about the commencement of the present century, that Mr. Lhuyd had gone great lengths towards the formation of a Cornish-British Vocabulary, as he says at the end of his Cornish Grammar, p. 253. — That looking over the sheets of his said Grammar he must recall the promise made in his preface, p. 222, of a Cornish-English Vocabulary, there being no room for it in that Volume of Glossography, and therefore must defer it 'till the next. Mr. Lhuyd's death about the year 1709 frustrated his good intention, which must have been the greatest loss to this pursuit that it ever had, or ever will meet with, on account of his profound learning and singular attachment to the recovery of our primitive language. In his hands, particularly fitted as he was for the undertaking, and supplied with every essential article of erudition from surrounding libraries, not only the recovery of this dialect would have been effected, but it would have been adorned with every elegance and improvement, from the unceasing labours of such a consummate Philologist. —

Soon after the death of Mr. Lhuyd, all his MS. collections were surrendered to the custody of Sir Thomas Sebright, who died in 1736. His heir being a minor of tender years, and the trustees unmindful of such things as were not obviously and immediately connected with the benefit of their charge, those collections were eventually buried, and lost to all future public inspection.

Here I should observe also that about the 15th year of this century, the public expectation was turned towards Mr. Hals, of Fenton Gymps, who professed a warm affection for the dialect of his country and took uncommon pains to heap together a mass of words which he entitled *Lhadymer ay Kernow*, or the Cornish Interpreter; which I discovered, some years since, by certain notices found among Mr. Tonkin's writings, to be in the custody of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Tremayne, on my application, found the MS. and lent it to me for a considerable time.

Mr. Hals's *Lhadymer* is a most strange hodge-podge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and British words, confusedly heaped together, and in such a manner as not only to shew his want of method, but also to expose his great deficiency in those learned languages, which he lugged in to support and illustrate his etymology; it being common with him to write *Tempore regnum Augustus*; *ostium fluvius*, &c. Indeed all his knowledge of those languages appears to have been derived from some books, with which he was furnished by his first wife, the widow of one Code, a schoolmaster of St. Wenn. However, as this farrago contained some intelligence

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intelligence not unworthy my notice, I took particular care to select all that was valuable and proper for my purpose.

About the time of Mr. Lhuyd's demise, Messrs. Tonkin, Keigwin, and Gwavas, with other associates, kept up a correspondence in their native tongue, as well as they could, by collecting all the mottoes, proverbs, and idioms, on which they could lay their hands.

In this collection Mr. Tonkin took the lead, being determined to publish a Cornish Word-Book in his then proposed History and Antiquities of Cornwall illustrated, in three volumes quarto. But being a person of a desultory turn, and meeting with many vexations and difficulties in the world, he died before he had completed the work. He left, indeed, a large mass of MS. books, but they were thrown together without any sort of order or connection. Had this gentleman been as happy and steady in his disposition, as he was distinguished by his learning and genius, his abilities would have ensured applause far superior to the coldness of simple approbation.

Mr. Tonkin was assisted in his undertaking by the critical knowledge and industry of William Gwavas, Esq. who was indefatigable in collecting and ascertaining words for his use and arrangement. Mr. Martin Keigwin likewise, and his son Mr. John Keigwin, both inhabitants of the little fishing village of Moushole, and who had sucked in the broken dialect with their milk, were ready upon all occasions to clear up any doubts that might arise, and were generally fortunate in removing those difficulties, which embarrassed the other Gentlemen.

The result of this coalition was an alphabetical arrangement of words; not however in the manner of the Vocabulary found in the Cotton Library, which is exceedingly devious and irregular, being written throughout in continued lines, without any respect to order and verbal distribution. — In consequence of the death of Mr. Tonkin, this collection must have lain some time subject to the caprice of his descendants, who were illiterate women, and was therefore liable to much loss and mutilation, till it was taken into the protection of the late Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhidden, Esq. in whose celebrated library it met with a safe asylum. — It was afterwards taken thence, and committed to my trust by favour of the late John Quicke, Esq. who married the relict of Mr. Hoblyn, and who, with reiterated expressions of his wish to see it warmed into life, consigned it to my care for correction, additions, and publication; to which end I pledged my diligence and application, with whatever assistance I could procure from the MSS. before mentioned, together with some detached papers from Mrs. Veal, the daughter of Mr. Gwavas; from Mrs. Mary Ustick, the widow of the Rev Henry Ustick, of Breage; and from the papers of Mr. John Bosons, of Newlyn. I also applied to Miss Foss, the representative of her grandfather Thomas Tonkin, Esq. for the use of his other MSS. to which I had access, and from which I extracted all that I could find valuable in that rich mass of indigested materials.

The manuscript ground-work of my undertaking being thus acknowledged, I must also confess my implicit submission to the works of Mr. Lhuyd, and of the late Dr. Wm. Borlase, who, in the interval betwixt the death of Mr. Tonkin, and his papers being delivered into my custody, published at the end of his Antiquities of Cornwall an epitomised Vocabulary, which has furnished a few useful additions to my larger collection. It is likewise with singular satisfaction that I acknowledge my obligations to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Ruan Lanyhorn, for his communications, and his criticisms on the British language; a Gentleman, whose warm defence of our ancient tongue deserves the grateful applause of his country.

After much consideration how to render my performance so full and complete as to engage the approbation of the publick, and as the curious nature of the undertaking demands, I determined

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determined to make it a digest of the Cornish-British language, by introducing in the First Part the marrow of Mr. Lhuyd's Grammar, with some additions, in which are incorporated his instructions for the reading of old British MSS. — I hope this very learned Introduction to Philology, which I have reprinted at the entrance of my book, will not be found out of its place. — The Second Part contains my Vocabulary, consisting of several thousand words, collected and arranged from the materials already mentioned. This hath employed the labour of many years; and, perhaps, a work of a drier kind hath seldom been undertaken by any harmless drudge whomsoever.* As the whole of the Cotton Vocabulary is inserted, I have taken care to note each word from that ancient remain, with this mark †. — The Third and last Part, consists of the Cornish Proper Names of Hundreds, Parishes, Villages, &c. with their distinctions of the old and modern Cornish set forth in the concise manner I could adopt, so that the reader may, at a single glance, apprehend the difference. This is followed by the Creed, Pater Noster, and Decalogue in both Ancient and Modern Cornish; and also Mottoes, Proverbs, and Sayings in the Vulgar Cornish; with the last correspondence between Mr. Lhuyd and Mr. Tonkin.

I wish, indeed, it had been within the compass of my knowledge, to have rendered the Vocabulary perfect and complete; but the scanty and limited materials I had to consult rendered every hope of that kind abortive: For, according to the best information I have been able to procure, there are no other Cornish MSS. to be met with any where, beside those I have already mentioned; from which I have extracted those words in the Vocabulary, which are to be found in them, illustrated by numerous quotations from them, which are familiar to the language of scripture and the popular idiom.

As for the vulgar Cornish now spoken, it is so confined to the extremest corner of the county, and those ancient persons who still pretend to jabber it, are even there so few; the speech itself is so corrupted; and the people too, for the most part, are so illiterate; that I cannot but wonder at my patience, and assume some merit to myself, for my singular industry, in collecting the words which I have accumulated from oral intelligence; especially, as hardly any of the persons, whom I have consulted, could give a tolerable account of the orthography, much less of the etymology, or derivation of those words, which they use; for they often join, or rather run, two or three words together, making but one of them all; though their pronunciation is generally correct: — As, for instance, "Meraftadu," which they pronounce in one breath, as if it were a single word: Whereas it is a contraction of four, "Meor 'ras tha Dew;" *Many thanks to God*; anciently written, "Maur gras tha Deu:" And, "Meraftawhy," *Many thanks to you*; a contraction of "Maur 'ras tha why."

* See Dr. Johnson on the word Lexicographer.

DHAN TIZ HEGARAZ HA PEDNZHIVIK

P O U K E R N O U

ANNERH, EHAZ, HAG EYRYSER VISKVETHEK.

MI a uôr por-dhâ (Pednzhivikio Skientek) bôz mêt an gýndan uarnav, dho ïl dheuh en an le kenza-ma neb *Apolog* pý efgyzianz, rag kemeraz uarnav dho Skrefa ha gora 'mêz Gramatek ha ger-levran *Kernûak*, pan nag ou vi na genez en Pou *Kernou*, na huâth tregeyz en an 'Ulâz-na mûi vel padzhar mîz. An guironeth yu hemma. Mi a vev Kelmez heruedh Gorhemmen neb Arlodho ha pednzhivikio Kembra, ha nepre erel dre ol an G'lâskor-ma, dho skrefa ketella kaldzha vi, uar an Tavaz *Brethonek* (po kotha Lavar an Enez-ma) nèpeth moy trý veva skrefyz arâg, gen an mêt-fýr ha 'n mêt-skientek A'hro an Deskadzher *Davies*, ha nepre erel abar'h *Brethonek Kambrian*. Ha rag hedda an karg a kodhaz uarnav (menzha vi po ny vendzham) dho rei an guella dyskuedhyans a ellam dhan rena ýnz brederez en an Koth-davazo-ma adrô an Dialeksho Brethonek' erel; viz. an *Kernûak*, an Arvorek (po del yu i kreiez gen a nei en *Kembra*, an *Lezauek*) ha 'n *Kelezonek* po 'n *Skot-Vrethonek* ez laveryz en *Ekual-dir* an *Alban* hag en G'laskor *Uordbyn*; ple ma kuithyz huâth (del ketep onan prederez en Kothnanz Tavazo el guelez en an Levar-ma) nyz en ydnik liáz kanz gër, mez enuêdh guîr-nâtyr pý lavarnanz priéz an Tavaz Brethonek. Leymmyn pan na veva na ydn lîvan 'rammâtek na huâth gerlevran veth rag uýnyn a 'n Tavazo-ma (sau neb levro bían Arvorek ha Frenkek) gurèyz dýrag, mi rykavaz me honan Kelmez dho skrefa neb 'ramâtek ha gerlevar rag 'oz Tavaz huei ha rag an *Godbalek*. Mi a uon pordhâ trý kaldzha Trigerio an dhêau ulâz-ma gurèiz an ober-ma pýlta guêl tro yu gurèiz geno vi. Mez huâth mi brediraz trý peva guêl neb riü (a) guerraz vel guerraz veth; ha kekeffryz trý kaldzha an huêl bohodzhak-ma piga erel am'an dho dallah ydn dâ. Ha en kettermen-na ma neb esperans dhebm try veddons an Lennerio Pednzivik ha maz-brezek geffya e foto dho Estren pel-pou, neb mar peue gerlevar, &c. *Kernûak* ha *Godbalek* skrefyz arâg ny vendzha velga argrafa an papyrio hemma; ha pý ny kouze mez nebaz bían adrô 'n Tavazo raglaveryz en an levar-ma pý kên e vendzha dazargrafa hy Grammatèkio hay gerlevró e honan, mar venz guefgez a vêz; an della 'ryg me (gen an Trallyanz reizyz) dazargraf a an raggorryz 'rammatek ha'n gerlevran *Arvorek* pý *Gal-Vrethonek*.

RAGSKREF DHON 'RAMATEC·KERNUAK.

Mez huâth (uar an parh aral) del ny vendzha vi rag tra vêth, kemerêz uarnav dho gîl ydn bennag dra ez a uartha ma allos; en della mi rakemera kibmiaz obba dho lavalal uorth an Lenner, trez el bôz rez y vî kevarvoz uorth nebaz bredery-anzo adrô 'n Tavazeth *Kernûak* dre uerraz an Tavaz *Kembrîan*, a aldza neb benniak na odhe dravêth anydha, drizlebmâl. An fôr' a 'rykemera vi dho deska an nebaz skîanzma a' n Tavazeth *Kernûak*, ô enrâdn dre skrefyanz dhort genaou an bôbl en Gorleuen (b) *Kernou* en enuedzhek en pleu *Yst*; ha enrâdn dre an hevelep Guerraz dhort neb Pednzhivikio a 'rÿganz skrefa ragov liâz gerrio *Kernûak*: en anuezek Mr. *John Keyguyn* a 'n Tſhei izala en *Por Enez*, Mr. *Uſticke* a 'n raglaveryz pleu *Yst*, Mr. *James Jenkyns* a Alverton reb *Penzanz*, ha Mr. *Nicholas Boson* a *Neulyn* en pleu Paul. Mez me a gavaz an Radn guella a 'm Dÿſkaz dhort trei levar skrefyz *Kernûak*, gorryz en ma dhûla gen an Mêr-barrhyz ha 'n Mêr-uordhyz Dâz en Dheu Sir *Jonathan Trelauny* Iſpak *Kar-êk*; ha 'n merskientek ha 'n merletryz bednzhivik *John Anſtis*, Eſq. uÿnyn a 'n Senezerrio Pou *Kernou* en *Loundrez*, ha 'n raglaveryz Mr. *Keiguyn*, neb dre Orphennyaz an raghanuÿz Iſpak a 'ryg traylia an levrouma dhan Zouznak; hag yu heb paro vêth, barnyz an skienteka a 'n ûz nei en Tavazeth *Kernûak*. Auôz an trei skref-levro aurtâ, Mr. *Anſtis* a gavaz neb 'Erlevran *Brethonek*, dorn-skrefyz aban liâs ûzo, en *Levarva Cotten* en *Loundrez*, ha (del 'ryg e byprÿz heruedh e volenezeth vaz uar an hevelep ahozhono kenz hag udzhe) e 'ryg ſkrîfa dhÿmmo uarnÿdha (c). Pan 'ryguelaz an levar, mi a ueyan por-dha tro nag ô e gerlevran *Kembrîan* heruedh e hano Ladin (skrefyz en termen deuedhaz) *Vocabularium Wallicum*; mez gerlevran *Kernûak*, an dra (heruedh ma tybyanz) vedh reydz dhÿmmo gans keniffar Lenner *Brethonek* 'ra medra uar traillianzo an gerrio Ladin-ma, viz. *Angelus*, *Ail*; *Stella*, *ſteren*; *Membrum*, *ezel*; *Supercilium*, *abranz*; *Collum*, *conna*; *Palatum*, *ſtefenic*; *Mentum*, *elget*; *Tibia*, *eleſker*; *Vitricus*, *altro*; *Regina*, *Ruivanes*; *Vulgus*, *pobel tiogo*; *Puer*, *flob*; *Senex*, *coth*; *Mercator*, *guiccur*; *Prora*, *flurrag*; *Umbra*, *ſcod*; *Milvus*, *ſcoul*; *Bufo*, *croinoc*; *Rana*, *guilſchin*; *Paſſer*, *golvan*; *Pullus*, *Ydbnuac*; *Scomber*, *brethyl*; *Lucius*, *Denſhoc dour*; *Vulpes*, *louuern*; *Urfus*, *Ors*; *Scrofa*, *guis*; *Echinus*, *ſort*; ha liâs gerrio erel nag idzhanz aſuonfys emesk nei Tîz *Kimbra*. Mi a uon pordhâ trÿ kaldzha uÿnyn tibiaz, a hedda gen moy 'uîrhevlepter tr'el an gerlevran bîan *Brethonek*-ma boz *Arvorek* po *Brethonek* Pou *Lezou* en *Vrink*; Rag ma an Diâlek hedda nêz dhodho; ha en uîr ma liâz gêr anydha laveryz huâth byz an dedhma gen Tîz *Lezau* ſÿl na idzhanz iuÿyz lebmyn en pou *Kernou*. Mez an kambdybianz hedda eÿ gorryz kêr, heb poan vraz, pan rauelan nei, bôz *Skrepher* an gerlevran-na pan vydh faut dhodho gerrio *Brethonek*, a skrefa alêr gerrio *Zouznak* kôth ragta, gen rei dhodhanz, nep termen, diuadh *Kernûak*, ha nag odzha a tûn gerrio avêz an Frenkek del a vendzha e heb mar, po veva e *Brethyn Arvorek*. Lebmyn an rema ha 'n hevelep idzhanz an gerrio anydha, kemeryz vêz dhort an *Koth-Zouznak*. Comes, *Yurl*; Lector, *Redior*; Hamus, *byc*; Fiala, *barfel*; Saltator, *lappior*; Sartor, *ſeuyad*; Contentioſus, *ſtrivor*; Spinther, *broach*; Fibula, *ſtreing*; Raptor,

(b) Pou Ueſt.

(c) Bibl. Cot. Vespas. A. 14.

RAGSKREF DHON 'RAMATEK KERNŪAK.

Raptor, *robbior*; Noctua, *bule*; Halec, *herring*; Pratum, *bidin*; Lagenas, *kanna*; Trutta, *trud*. An urma del na aldza Brethyn Arvorek veth, boz Skrefyaz an gerlevran-ma, an della n' aldza den veth Kembrañ y skrefa. Rag mar peva e Kembrañ e vendza, hep pel brederyanz skrepha; Darlbennydh, Breyr, *bax*, *telyn* [po *krutb*] *neidiur*, *gunyadydh*, *Kynbennys*, *gwaeg*, *aruestr*, *yspeilier*, *tylbyan*, *pennog*, *guerglodh*, ysthen [kynnog piser po *Kostrelb*] ha *brithyllb*. En ueth mar veva e Brethyn Arvorek ny vendza e besgueth hanual an Trao kreiez en *Ladin*, *Quercus*, *rhannus*, *melis*, *lepus*, *bædus*; Glastanen, eithinen, brôx, scouarnog, min; mez en le hedda *Guezen daro*, *lân*, *lus*, *gat* & *gavar bian*. Mi rygmarkia an gerrio kemeryz vez a 'n hoth Erlevran-ma an della [+], ha hedda yu gorryz enueth, arag nep gerrio koth erel tednyz dhort ithik koth Levro *Ladin* skrefyz heb mar gen *Vrethon* mez ne uon pa 'n Pou na G'laskor.

Ma 'n Deskadzher *Davies* (heruedh ma tybyanz) a hanual gerlevran *Kernûak* Levarva *Cotten*, *Liber Landavensis*: Rag ma liaz ger en e'erlevar *Kembrañ* nodzhyz *Lib. Land.* na ryg me uelaz besgueth en ydn levar aral. Mez huath mar guelaz e an Levar e lebmynz en *Levarva Cotten*; mardhek dhebm na vendza e tedna ol an gerrie anydha dhoy levar e honan. Pandrabennak yu an guironeth, mi a uon pordha nag idzhanz an gerrio-ma markyz *Lib. Land.* skrefyz en an Levar kreiyz *Liber Landavensis*; rag mi ryguelaz kenz-skref an Levar-na, en *Levarva* an mer-dheskyz ha 'n mer-skientek Bendzhivik an Pednzhivik a *Lanner* en Pou *Guenex*, hag enueth ma Das-skref teg anydha en *Lavarva Kollek Iesu* en *Red Ousk*.

Ma neb esperans genev, try vedn an Lenner givya dhebm, na ryg me na skrepha bepprez uar lerh Laveryanz an Termen nei, na huath kuitha an skrefyans deuedhaz en an gerlevran *Kernûak-ma*. Dre yuzhanz an raglaveryz Skreflevrou me ryguelaz try kodhaz-padzhar legriaz [po guethder] nodzhedzhek, ha kovenek lauer, uar an Tavaz *Kernûak* aberh an uz po an kanzbledhan diutha-ma; ha 'n rena ken enz por-menouh argraphyz en an zer-levar *Ladin* ha *Keltek* raggorryz-ma ny vev me por-volondzhedhek dho rei en an gerlevran *Kernûak-Zouznak* rag dorn leh dhodhans. An Legriaz kenfa yu gorra an litheren *b*, arag an litheren *m*, gen laverel ha skrefa *Tybm*, *tabm*, *kabm*, *gybman*, *krobman* ha *kylobman*, &c. enle *Tym*, *tam*, *kam*, *gymman*, *kromman* ha *kylomman*. An eil yu gorra an letheren *d*, arag an letheren *n*; ha kouz en della enle *pen*, *pan*, *pren*; *guyn*, *guan*, *bron*, *brynan*; *pedn*, *padn*, *predn*, *guydn*, *guadn*, *brodn*, *brýdnan*. Ni ry guelaz ta rei le dhan Legriadzho hemma en an gerlevran-ma; rag n idzhean dzhei mez Legriadzho deuedhaz hag enzol an laveryanz anydha yu muy kalliz ha dygeffon tro veva arag; ha rag hedda liaz termen huei idzhe' a traylya an *m* ha 'n *n*-ma dho *b* ha *d* gen laverel *Tubbi*, *obba bodda bedda* ple laverafo huei arag *Tubmi*, *obma bodna*, and *dedna*. Ha 'n eil Nouedzhanz-ma a teul an gerrio hemma mar bel dhort an kenz-errio

Tummi,

RAGSKREF DHON 'RAMATEK KERNŪAK.

Tummi, quima, honna, and *benna* ketella nag el vêth na Brethon *Arvorek* na re *Kembrian* kavaz amêz agoz lerh gen uelaz ablê idzhan dzhei devedhyz.

An dridzha legriaz eù gorra an letheren *d* arâg *s*, (dho ba *s*, ma byppryz ogoz Laveryanz *z*) ha laverel an *s* del *zb*. Rag mi rykavaz en uynyn a 'n skreflevro raglaveryz pa ydn yu Levar Guerevo Merkl avêz an Skriptor zanz, skrephyz, mûy po lê, aban an kanz ha 'n hanter bledhan ma, trý veva an gerrio ero huei laverel lemmyn, *Kridzbi, pidzbi, bobodzbak, padzhar, bledzhan, lagadzho*, &c. en termen hedda *Cresy, pesy, bobosok, peswar, blesan, lagazo* (*a*). Mi a uôr pordha nag ero huei a skrefa an gerrio-ma del skrefam mî gen *dzb*, mez en ydnek gen an uynyn letheren *g*, po ken *j* keffonyz; mez hedda a kodha en (dnek heruedh skrefyantz an Zouznak: ha abân yu an laveryanz anydha, laveryanz ketgorryz ha enuedh legryz dhort an *z* [po *s*] del vêv an *s* dirag dhort *d* po *t*; mi rig deuez dhoi skrefa en della.

An padzhuera Legriaz deuedhaz yu porhevelep dho 'n Dridzha: a hedda yu gorra *sb*, a'dhelhar *t* po (heruedh an skrefyantz arverezek) nouedzhantz an letheren *t*, rag *cb*: Ha en della, a lègia an gerrio *Ty* [po *tey*] dho *tshei*; *Ti* dho *tsbi* [po *chee*] *pyfgetta* dho *pyfgetsha*, ha liâz an hevelep. Abarh an Laverianzo erel, en pa re ero huei môz mar bel adhorton nei Tîz Kembra, *viz.* en laverel *a* rag *e*; *e* rag *o* and *y*; *i* rag *e*; *o* rag *a*, ha *v* keffonyz rag *f*; hag enzol *b* rag *x*; *th*, *s* po *z* rag *t* and *d*, and *l* rag *l b*; ny vendzha vi rag tra vêth kemerez uarnav hy nouedzha: Enradn rag bôz an laveryanz anydha hêdh lauer; ha enradn rag el nebaz anydha boz mar kôth (pýni idzhan dzhyi mûy kôth) uel an laveryanz ney ha laveryanz Tîz *Lêzou*. Ha erêl, en hanuidzhek nouedzhantz an letheren *t*, rag *s*; ken nag idzhantz ithik kôth, el bôz huâth koth lauer rag *i* maz-kemeryanz ai-kuithyantz udzhe hemma.

Mêz lemmyn an Lenner 'ragoffen dhebm heb marr, prâg odzho vi en an skrefen hemma, a kuitha an raglaveryz legradzho me honan, mar uon me try fotou idzhantz. Ma uorhebyanz yu, trý veva me mêrvolýndzhedhek dho bôz eunkemeryz; ha tra kaldzha kýnifer uynyn a ôr kouz Kernûak dêal [pý adzhan poel] an letherma. Mez boz *esperans* dhebm trý en ketella a eunouh huei an fotou erel en an keffa-argraphyz *Kernûak*-ma, en della huei a ureuh euna enuêdh an ragskrefyz Legradzho. Ni el nêb gîl liâz nouedzhantz en Tavaz bennak uar ydn termen. Ober bledhýnno yu; ha rag hedda, re vêr an kebmiaz a kemere ydnbennak, ken be genyz hâ mygyz en an 'ulâz, dhoy gytheffia.

Pa ydnbennak yu volýndzhedhek dho adzhan an muy deuedhaz legradzho *Kernûak*, ev el a adzhan porhêdh uorth zetgorra an gerrio *Kernûak* reb an ydn gerrio *Kembrian* Pou *Guenez* [po an re *Nûr*] ha'n gerrio *Arvorek*; ha pan uêl e Agreanz, po keffenyans, ter lethero keffonyz an dêau Davadzheth-na, ha nag

RAGSKREF DHON 'RAMATEK KENUAK.

idzhanz enuêdh an re Kernûak a kuîtha an Keffonnyo hedda; Nenna ev a uor heb nêb mâr, boz an gerrio Kernûak legriyz. Rag Sampl; pan uelon nei tridzhan an gerrio Zouznak *to laugh, to play, to whistle; bitter, fix, sister* en Tavadzheth Guenez, *xuerthin, xuare, xuibiany; xueru, xuex, xuaer*; en an Arvorek, *xoarfin, xoari, xuibanat; xueio, xuêx, xoâr*; mez en Kernûak, *Huerthin, guare, buibanat; bucro, bui, bôr*; ny uodhen nenna por-dhiouzel, try'n Kernûak yu legriyz. Rag ni vev nevra an hevelep Tremenyans ter Tîz Guenez Kembra (a) ha tîz Lezou traldzhen deska dhort i zilez.

Rag an radn moya por Spladn yu dhort an Levar-ma tridzha 'n *Brethonek Kernou* mêt nêz dhon Diâlek Tîz Lezou vel dhon Diâlek Kembra. Nyz yu marthek brâz anydha pan dhaskovian nyi try 'ryg *Brethen Lezo* dazdhôz dhan Enez-ma dadn Leu Ivor mab Alan an Eil, Mÿtern Lezo hag Ener i handeru (pan 'ryg Kadualadar an Mÿtern *Brethonek* deutha a 'n Enez-ma môz dho Rev) ha dazkemeraz *Kernou* ha *Deunanz* ha G'lazo erel en uorleuen an G'laskor-ma adrô an Vledhan 680 (b). Hag auôz an dzhÿi rygkuitha Deunanz mer a dermen udzhe hemma; rag ny aldzha an Zouzon y gorra emêz a 'n *Kar-êsk* byz an vledhan 936, pan hellyaz *Athelfstan*, Mÿtern of an Zouzon, an Brethon-na drez Apan Tavar (c).

Endella byz an Termen hedda thera nyi guelaz boz Pou *Kernou* trigriyz gen Tîz *Brethonek*, enradn *Arvorek*, gellyz a lebma adrô an vledhan 384. dadn *Kenan Meriazbek* en termen *Maksen Ulezek* (d), ha enradn Enezek gellaz nenna a lebma gen *Kadualadr*, ha degriyz drê gen an ragskrefyz Ivor hag Ener. Pa an Never a 'n Brethon henna yu huâth en Pou *Kernou*, ni uor neb dên; rag nag êz Levro aho (heruedh m'adzhuonfaz) nag en Kernûak na huâth en Zouznak kôth ha othoredzhek lauer rag Deskuedhyanz an dra-ma. Mi a uon por-dha tridzhan neb Kothskreferio (e) a tēbyaz nag yu liâz (mar ez neb) a 'n Pednzhivikio *Kernûak* a 'n ûz nei, deskennyz dhort an *Brethon*.

A barh ma honan ny thera vi Kridzhi treu mêt-briz an drâ, dhort pa an Tîz yu ydn Pednzhivik deskennyz; rag mi a bredîra.

*Try skeyanz ha Beunanz dha,
Yu 'n pednzhivikio ha 'n abo guella.*

Ha rag hedda ny vedn me besgueth kodha amêz ha pednzhivik vêth mar guel gondzha boz Zouz, Dán, po Norman vel bôz *Brethyn*. Mez mar ez ydn genezl moy eneredzhek vel aral, prag nag yu an le' pedna, dhan Tîz veva Tregèryon an Enez-ma, liâz uzou arâg devedhianz an *Reveinuer* dhybba, dadn *Il' Kaefar*? Ha

(a) Ma guenez aral en Lezou.

(b) Carad. Lancarb. in Hist. Princ. Walliæ. p. 13. Ed. Lond. Ann. 1697.

(c) Ibid. p. 48.

(d) Triad, Brit. Galfr. Mon. &c.

(e) Po Antikuèrio.

(mar

RAGSKREF DHON 'KAMATEK KERNUAK.

(mar peva koth-skrefo huâth dhoy guelez, adrô aho an dhêau 'ulazna) nig ez neb mâr dhebm, nag yu mîlo en *Kernou* ha liâz en *Deunanz*, deskennyz dhort an Tregôryon kenza (f) gorleuen an 'Ulaskor-ma.

Nag odzha vi a gorra mêt an poezder (ken yu hedda rêol por uîr en *Kembra*) uar anuo *Brethonek* Pednzhivikio *Kernou*, kemeryz a dhort an Telâryo; rag me ôr por-dha trÿ 'ryg radn anydha neuodzha a hanuo, heruedh hanuo an Plaso: ha rag hedda, ple ma faut a Kôth âhskref, nag yu spladn dhort pa an Tîz idzhanz deskennyz. Mez uar an parh aral, mi a uon nag yu re diouzel dho kridzhi byp-prÿz dho 'n Ah-skrefo *Zouznak*: rag peva brafâ an Enor mêt sk an *Zouzon* dho bôz deskennyz dhort an *Normanno*; ha rag hedda, an Ah-skreferyo a rygskrefa liâz termen Aho gouek dhon neb *Koth-Zouzon*, *Dano* ha *Brethon*.

Mi a uon en ta lauer boz liâz tîz (pôrletryz ha pôrskientek en traou erel) a akiuzya ha damnya peb prediryanz adrô kuitha am'an, an koth Davazo-ma. A'm radn va honan ny thera vi mêt-brediryz adrô kuitha am'an an Kouzanz *Kernuak*, aban nag yu hi por-reyzyz dhan Tîz a ôr pordhâ kouz *Zouznak* po 'n Tavaz yu 'n arbednek ha 'n ydnek reyzyz lebmyen en an Glaskor-nei: Ma liâz Pednzhivik Kembrîan azuonyz dheuh: mar gneloh huei neb faut braz uarnanz a kouz *Zouznak*, &c. na ureuh desga Brezonek *Kernou* agoz honan. Bêz an dra hedna del beze plegvyz dheu; rag ny vedn me kemerez uarnav boz barner anydha. Mez dho kuitha peb Kôth Davaz en neb Levar argraphyz, yu heb neb mâr, ydn dra porblegvyz dhÿn Skolâryo ha 'n Pednzhivikio; ha mêt reyzyz dhÿn Antikuêryo. Ha rag hedda, guythrez dha veve dhÿn Tîz rag-laveryz, ken damnya neb skeianz, medra hay 'n ydn brederyanz yu gÿndzhanz uarnÿdha, ha frederyanz an *Cretêco* ha 'n Koth-skreferyon? ha 'n anuedzhek, na veze an ketel levar ha 'n ydn hem-ma (Ken nag eÿ e mez hanter gureÿz) mer-blegvyz dhan guella Koth-skreferyon *Zouznak* nei; *Leland*, *Cambden* ha *Sr. H. Spelman*? Rag hedda pan yu kuithyanz an Kôth Davaz *Kernou* en neb levar argraphyz ydn dra mêtreizyz dhan Kothskreferyon, ha plegvyz dhan Arlodhi ha 'n Pednzhivikio Letryz; ma nebaz Esperans dhebm, niz en ydnek, trÿ vedn neb Pednzhivikio 'goz honan, kemerez huîth dhoi deska hai skrefa; mez enuêdh trÿ vedou' huei gen volÿndzheth vâz, kemerez an huêl biân hantergureyzma dhort,

Agoz Obêruaz Hyvela ha pareza,

E. L H U Y D.

(f) Pou Uest.

T O T H E

COURTEOUS AND NOBLE INHABITANTS

Of the COUNTY of CORNWALL,

HONOUR, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS EVERLASTING.

I Know very well (learned Gentlemen) that it is much a debt upon me, to make to you, in the first place, some apology or excuse, for taking upon me to write and publish a *Cornish* Grammar, and Vocabulary, when I was neither born in the county of *Cornwall*, nor yet sojourned in that country more than four months.—The truth is this, I was bound, according to the commands of some Lords and Gentlemen of *Wales*, and some others all over this kingdom, to write, so as I could, on the *British* Tongue (or oldest Language of this Island) something more than had been written before, by the much-knowing and much-learned Master Doctor *Davis*, and some others, on the *Welsh-British*. And therefore this charge is fallen upon me (would I—or would I not) to give the best information that I can to those that are studious in this Ancient Tongue, about the other *British* Dialects, viz. the *Cornish*, the *Armorick* (or as it is called with us in *Wales*, the *Sezauick*) and the *Caledonian*, or *Scotch-British*, which is spoken in the *Highlands* of *Albany*, and the kingdom of *Ireland*; where are still preserved (as every one studious in these Ancient Tongues may see in this book) many hundreds of words at the least, which in their true nature or language, were taken from the *British* Tongue. Now whereas there is not one single Grammar, or yet a Vocabulary for this Tongue (except some small *Armorick* and *French* books) published, I found myself bound to write you a sort of Grammar, for your Tongue. I know very well, that the inhabitants could have performed this work much better, than is done by me. But yet I considered that it was better to give some sort of help, than no help at all; and likewise that this poor work of mine, might induce another to begin a good one. And I have too some hopes that the noble readers, and good judges, will forgive the faults to a stranger of a far country, which if there were a Vocabulary, written before, would not be printed in this paper; and where we speak but never so little about the Tongues aforesaid, in this book, or before these Grammars and Vocabularies of mine should come to be printed, as they are used abroad; so I did (with the necessary turnings) come to print and publish the *Armorick*, or *French-British* Grammar, and Vocabulary.

But

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But yet (on the other side) as I would not for any thing, take upon me to perform any one thing soever that is above my power, so I take leave here to tell the Reader, that, what can be given, I have recovered by some diligence about the *Cornish* Language, by the help of the *Welsh* Tongue; and whatsoever thing I cannot draw from thence, I leap over. The way that I took to get some knowledge of the *Cornish* Language, was, partly by writing some down from the mouths of the people in the West of *Cornwall*, in particular in the parish of *St. Just*; and partly, by the like help of some Gentlemen, who wrote out for me many *Cornish* words: in particular, Mr. *John Keigwyn* of the lower house in *Mousethole*, Mr. *Eustick* in the aforesaid parish of *St. Just*, Mr. *James Jenkyns* of *Alverton*,† by *Penzance*, and Mr. *Nicholas Boson* of *Newlyn* in the parish of *Paul*. But I got the best part of my learning from three Manuscript *Cornish* books, put into my hands by the most Reverend and most worshipful Father in God Sir *Jonatban Trelawney*, Bishop of *Exeter*; and that most knowing and most learned gentleman, *John Anstis*, Esq. one of the senators of the county of *Cornwall*, in *London*; and the aforesaid Mr. *Keigwyn*, who, by the request of the before named Bishop, translated the said books into *English*; and is without any comparison, the most skilfull judge of our age in the *Cornish* Language. Besides the three Manuscript books above, Mr. *Anstis* found a *British* Vocabulary, hand-written many ages since, in the *Cotton Library* in *London*, and, (a) as he did always, so according to his good will on the like occasions before and after, he wrote to me about it. When I had looked over the book, I perceived very well that it was not a *Welsh* Vocabulary, according to the *Latin* name (written at the latter end) *Vocabularium Wallicum*; but a *Cornish* Vocabulary, as the thing (according to my thought) must appear to every *British* reader, that shall consider upon the translations of these *Latin* words, viz. *Angelus*, *Ail*; *Stella*, *Steren*; *Membrum*, *Ezel*; *Supercilium*, *Abranz*; *Column*, *Conna*; *Palatum*, *Stefenic*; *Mentum*, *Elget*; *Tibia*, *Elefker*; *Vitricus*, *Allro*; *Regina*, *Ruivanes*; *Vulgus*, *Pobel biogo*; *Puer*, *Flob*; *Senex*, *Colb*; *Mercator*, *Guicour*; *Prora*, *Flurrog*; *Umbra*, *Scod*; *Milvus*, *Scoul*; *Bufo*, *Croinoc*; *Rana*, *Guilfchin*; *Passer*, *Golvan*; *Pullus*, *Ydbnunc*; *Scomber*, *Brethyl*; *Lucius*, *Denshoc dour*; *Vulpes*, *Louuern*; *Ursus*, *Ors*; *Scrofa*, *Guis*; *Echinus*, *Sorb*; and many other words, which are not known among us *Welshmen*. I know full well that I could produce one, and that with more true likeness, than can the small Vocabulary of the *British Armorick*, or *British* of the country of *Lezou* in *France*, be; for that dialect is near thereunto; and in truth there are many words of them to this day still spoken by the people of *Lezou*, although they are not used now in the county of *Cornwall*. But this wrong-thinking is put away, without much trouble, when we discover that the author of this Vocabulary, when he was in want for *British* words, did write down Old *English* words for the same, by giving them sometimes a *Cornish* termination; and did not bring any of the words from the *French*, as he would without doubt, if he had been an *Aarmorick Briton*. Now these

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these, and the like, are the words thereof, taken out of the Old *English*; Comes, *Turl*; Lector, *Redior*; Hamus, *Hye*; Fiald, *Harfel*; Saltator, *Lappier*; Sartor, *Seuyad*; Contentiosus, *Strivor*; Spinther, *Broach*; Fibula, *Streing*; Raptor, *Robbior*; Noctua, *Hule*; Halec, *Herring*; Prahun, *Bidin*; Lagenæ, *Kanna*; Trutta, *Trud*. Now as it could not be any *Armorick Briton*, that wrote this Vocabulary, so neither could it be written by any *Welshman*. For had he been a *Welshman*, he would, without farther consideration, have written, *Darlhennydh*, *Breyr*, *Hox*, *Telyn*, (or *Krúth*) *Neidiur*, *Guniadydh*, *Kynbennys*, *Guaeg*, *Aruestr*, *Yspeiliur*, *Pylbyan*, *Pennog*, *Guerlodh*, *Ystén* (or *Kynnog Piser*, or *Kostrelh*) and *Brethylh*. In like manner, if it had been done by an *Armorick Briton*, he would never have named the things called in Latin, *Quercus*, *Rhamnus*, *Melis*, *Lepus*, *Hoedus*; *Glastanen*, *Eithinen*, *Brox*, *Scouarnog*, *Min*: but instead thereof, *Guazen daro*, *Lân*, *Lus*, *Gat*, and *Gavar bian*. I have marked the words taken out of this Old Vocabulary thus [†] and this is also put in the like manner, before some other old words drawn from a large old *Latin* book, written no doubt by some *Briton*; but of what country or kingdom I know not.

But Doctor *Davies* (according to my thought) has named this *Cornish* Vocabulary in the *Cotton Library*, *Liber Landavensis*: for there are many words, in this *Welsh* Vocabulary, marked, *Lib. Land.* which I never saw in another book. But yet, as he had seen the book which is now in the *Cotton Library*, I wonder that he would not draw all the words from that to his own book. Nevertheless the truth is, I know very well that the words therein marked *Lib. Land.* are not written in the book called *Liber Landavensis*; for I have looked over that before written book, in the Library of that most learned and most knowing gentleman, the Lord of *Lanner* in the country of *Guenez*, i. e. *North Wales*, and likewise a fair transcript in the Library of *Jesus College*, in *Oxford*.

There is some hope in me, that the Reader will forgive me, that I do not always write after the language of our time, nor yet keep to the writing retained in this *Cornish* Vocabulary. By perusing the aforesaid written books, I have discovered that there have happened four noted changes (or variations) and remember very much, in the *Cornish* tongue, within this age, or these last hundred years: and the same being before very little printed in the *Latin* and *Celtick* Vocabulary before set forth, I was very desirous to give them in the *Cornish-English* Vocabulary by hand here to you. The first change is, to put the letter *b*, before the letter *m*, and to speak and write *Tybm*, *Tabm*, *Kabm*, *Gybman*, *Krobman*, and *Kylobman*, &c. in the place of *Tym*, *Tam*, *Kam*, *Gymman*, *Kromman*, and *Kylomman*. The second is, to put the letter *d*, before the letter *n*; and to speak thus, in the place of *Pen*, *Pan*, *Pren*; *Gyn*, *Guan*, *Bron*, *Bryan*: *Pedn*, *Padn*, *Predn*, *Guydn*, *Guadn*, *Brodn*, *Brydnan*. Neither did I see fit to give a place to these changes in this Vocabulary;

for

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for neither will they hereafter retain these changes; and likewise their language is thence more hard and rugged, than it was before: and for that many times you must turn the *m* and *n* to *b* and *d*, by saying *tubbi*, *obba*, *bodda*, *bedda*, where you said before *tubmi*, *obma*, *bodna*, and *bedna*. And this second novelty hath cast off these words so far from the former words *tunmi*, *omma*, *bonna*, and *benna*,—that not any can at all, neither *Armorick Briton*, nor yet *Welshman*, find out their foundation, by seeing from what place they are come.

The third change is, to put the letter *d* before *s*, (the which *s* is almost always pronounced as *z*) and to speak the *s* as *sh*, for I have found out in one of the afore-said written books, which is a book setting forth miracles out of the holy Scripture, written, more or less, one hundred and fifty years since, where are these words just as you now speak them, *Kridzbi*, *Pidzbi*, *Bobodzbok*, *Pedzbar*, *Bledzban*, *Lagadzbo*, &c. instead of these, *Cresy*, *Pesy*, *Bobosoc*, *Peswar*, *Lagaz*, (a). I know very well that you do not write these words as I write them, with *dz*, but only with the single letter *g*, or with an *i* consonant; but this falls in with the manner of the *English* writing: and since the speaking is from thence, the writing must be put and likewise changed from *z*, [or *s*] as was the *s* before from *d* or *t*.

The fourth change is turned very much like the third; and that is, to put *sh* after *t*, or (according to the *Armorick* writing) of late, the letter *t*, for *ch*: and so, to change the words *Ty* (or *Tey*) to *Tshai*; *Ti* to *Tbi* (or *Chee*) *Pysgetta* to *Pysgetsha*, and many more the like. From whence the other speakings, in which you go off very far from us *Welshmen*, viz. in speaking *a* for *e*; *e* for *o* and *y*; *i* for *e*; *o* for *a*; and *v* consonant for *f*; and likewise *b* for *x*; *th*, *s*, or *h*, for *t* and *d*; and *l*, for *lb*; nor will I for any thing take upon me these novelties: in part, for that the speaking from thence is easy enough; and in part, for that few of them are so old (if any of them are very old) as our language, and the language of the people of *Lezou*. And another is, in naming of late the letter *t*, for *s*; which is not so hugely old, yet may be old enough for the good taking, and keeping it hereafter.

But now the Reader will ask me without doubt, why I have in this writing, preserved the afore-said alterations myself, since I knew the deficiencies of them? my answer is, that it was my great desire that they might be taken aright; and that every one might know to speak *Cornish* (or understand further) according to this letter. But my hope is, that you will not in such a manner suffer any other defects in your future *Cornish* printings, as you have hitherto done in the fore-written alterations.—Neither can any one make many novelties in any tongue soever at one time. It is an early work, and therefore too short a licence to take any one thing, before that it be born and bred in the country, to offer it.

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When any one is willing to know the more late *Cornish* alterations, that he may the better find them out, let him compare the *Cornish* words with the like *Welsh* words of the country of *Guenek* (or which is much nearer) and the *Armorick* words; and when you see the agreement, or concord, about the consonant letters of these two tongues, then you may see whether the *Cornish* hath kept to these consonants, or not: if not, you may without any doubt, know, that the *Cornish* words are changed. For example; when you see that we turn the *English* words, *to laugh*, *to play*, *to whistle*; *bitter*, *six*, *sister*, in the language of *Guenek*, *xuertbin*, *xuare*, *xuibiany*, *xuern*, *xuex*, *xuaer*; and in the *Cornish*, *xoafin*, *xoari*, *xuibanat*; *xuero*, *xuex*, *xoar*; but in the *Cornish*, *buertbin*, *guare*, *buibanat*; *buero*, *bu*, *bôr*; we know then very easily, that the *Cornish* is changed. For the like passages are never thus turned by the people of the *Welsh* *Guenek* (b); and the people of *Lezou* have learned to turn from them.

For the greatest part 'tis very clear from this book, that the *Cornish* *British* is much nearer to the dialect of the people of *Lezou*, than to that of the *Welsh*. Neither is there any great wonder in it; since we find that the *Britons* of *Lezou* returned into this island under Prince *Ivor*, the son of *Alan* the second, King of *Lezou*, and *Tnir* his cousin-german (when *Cadwallader* the last *British* King did go from this island to *Rome*) and recovered *Cornwall* and *Devon*, and other countries in the west of this kingdom, about the year 600 (c) and they kept *Exeter* till the year 936, when *Athelstan*, King of the *Saxons*, drove those *Britons* over the river *Tamar*. (d)

So that from this time we find the county of *Cornwall* inhabited by *Britons*, partly *Armoricans*, which she had lost about the year 384, under the command of *Conan Meridock*, and partly of islands lost in the time of *Cadwalladar*, but carried home by the before mentioned *Ivor* and *Tnir*.

What number of *Britons* are now here in *Cornwall* no man knows; for that there are no books (according to my knowledge) neither in *Cornish*, nor yet in *English*, old and of authority sufficient for the discovery of this thing. I know very well there are some old writers, or antiquaries, who think there are not many (if there be any) of the *Cornish* gentlemen of our age descended from the *Britons*.

For my own part I cannot believe that it is a thing of much value from what people a gentleman is descended; for I consider,

That learning, which good lives do grace,
Is better than the noblest race.

(b) There is another *Guenek* in *Lezou*. (c) Carad. Langarb. in Hist. Princ. Walliæ. p. 13. Ed. Lond. Ann. 1697.

(d) Ibid. p. 48.

And

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And therefore I would never contend, whether a gentleman may better be said to be a *Saxon*, a *Dane*, or a *Norman*, than to be a *Briton*. But if one generation be more honourable than another, wherefore should it be less esteemed, at least by the people inhabiting this island, to be many ages since descended from such a *Roman*, under *Julius Cæsar*? And (though I have not yet seen any old writings, concerning those two counties) yet I make no great doubt, but that there are thousands in *Cornwall*, and many in *Devon*, descended from the first inhabitants of the west parts of this kingdom.

Neither do I put much weight (though this be a very true rule in *Wales*) on the *British* names of the *Cornish* gentlemen, taken from their seats; for I know very well that part of them are new named, according to the names of their places: and therefore, where old writings are wanting, it is not very clear from whence the people are descended. But on the other side, I know that it is not very secure to believe that they ought to be ascribed *Saxons*; for it is the greatest honour among the *Saxons* to be descended from the *Normans*; and therefore to ascribe and write, many times may be false, that such are *Old Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Britons*.

I know well enough that there are many people (very learned and very knowing in other things) who accuse and condemn any solicitude about keeping up these old languages. For my part, I am not very solicitous about keeping up the *Cornish* language, since it is not very necessary to the people who know very well how to speak *English*, or the Tongue which is most used, and therefore the most necessary now in our kingdom: many *Welsh* gentlemen understand both: we see some among us in great want of the *English*, &c. we will not learn, we *British*, the *Cornish* ourselves. But yet this thing must be pleasing to you, for I will not take upon me to judge of it. But to preserve something of an Old Tongue in some printed book, is without doubt a thing very pleasing to Scholars and Gentlemen; and very necessary to our Antiquaries. And therefore ought it not to be considered by our aforesaid people, before they condemn any science, and see that this solicitude is an obligation, and engagement to the *Criticks*, and *Antiquaries*? and particularly, why should not such a book as this (though it be but half done) be very pleasing, as well as the best *English* Antiquaries; *Leland*, *Camden*, and *Sir H. Spelman*? Therefore since the preserving the Old *Cornish* Tongue in some printed book, is a thing very necessary to the Antiquaries, and pleasing to the learned Lords and Gentlemen; there is some hope to me; not only in this, that some of you Gentlemen yourselves, will take to learn and write it; but likewise, that you will with a good will, accept this little work half done from,

Your humblest, and most ready, work-servant,

E. L'HUYD.

A

CORNISH GRAMMAR.

C H A P. I.

O F T H E L E T T E R S.

THERE being nothing printed in the CORNISH LANGUAGE, and not above three or four books (that we know of) extant in writing, I presume the introducing of the General Alphabet, so far as it is used in the Cornish pronunciation, can be of no inconveniency at present, and may prove useful hereafter. The Cornish Alphabet I therefore make use of is as follows:

LETTERS.	PRONUNCIATION.
A, a.	<i>A.</i>
V, v, e.	<i>A in all, small, &c.</i>
B, b.	<i>B.</i>
X, x.	<i>X in Greek.</i>
D, d.	<i>D.</i>
Dd, dh.	<i>Th in This, That, &c.</i>
E, e.	<i>E.</i>
F, f.	<i>F.</i>
G, g, ɣ.	<i>G, as in Go, get, &c.</i>
Σ.	<i>Ng, as in the word King.</i>
H, h.	<i>H.</i>
I, i.	<i>Ee.</i>
K, k.	<i>K.</i>
L, l.	<i>L.</i>

M, m.	<i>M.</i>
N, n.	<i>N.</i>
O, o.	<i>O.</i>
P, p.	<i>P.</i>
R, r.	<i>R.</i>
S, s.	<i>S.</i>
Sh, sh.	<i>Sh.</i>
T, t.	<i>T.</i>
Th.	<i>Th, as in Think, &c.</i>
V, v.	<i>V Consonant.</i>
U, u, u.	<i>W & oo.</i>
Y, y,	<i>Y, or as i, in the word Hil, &c.</i>
ÿ	<i>I in Bird, or o in Money, &c.</i>
Z, z.	<i>Z.</i>
Zh.	<i>S, in Division, &c.</i>
*	

The vowels marked thus [â] are always long, and those thus [à] short.— This latter may also be used instead of doubling the consonant immediately following; as, *tebyaz* for *tebbiaz*, &c.----

* Prefixed to any word, shews that it is now obsolete, or not generally used; but occurs in MSS.

The ancient Cornish letters, as appears by some few inscriptions yet remaining, were (besides the **old Roman**) the same with those used by other Britons and Scots; which, being also used by the ancient English, are now best known by the name of **SAXON LETTERS**. These they have all along changed according to the alterations in the English, in so much that those few who would write any Cornish at present, write it after the

English orthography. But that the curious may be a little assisted in reading the most ancient British manuscripts, whether Welsh, Cornish or Cumbrian, (if any should be extant) I shall here give some account of our old orthography; — by comparing the various acceptations of Letters, as formerly used in reference to our present reading of the same words with the foregoing Alphabet.



DIRECTIONS FOR READING OLD BRITISH MANUSCRIPTS.

IT has not been my fortune to meet with very ancient manuscripts in the British Language; though I have seen old copies of the works of some poets of the sixth century, and some few later transcripts of others pretended to be much older. --- The best collections of this kind, extant at present, belong to the family of Hengurt, in the county of Meirionyd, and to the Worshipful sir William Williams, of Lhanvorda, in Shropshire.

The former of these, collected in the reign of King Charles I. by that learned and candid antiquary Robert Vaughan, of Hengurt, esq; consists of about seventy old manuscripts on parchment, and a considerable number of others on paper; a great part whereof are fairly transcribed by his own hand, and by John Jones, esq; of Gelhy-Lydvy in Flintshire, a gentleman of the same lau-

dable curiosity, and his constant correspondent. These two antiquaries, being the greatest collectors of their time, made a mutual contract, that their manuscripts should descend to the survivor; by which means Mr. Vaughan had Mr. Jones's labours added to his own.

The Lhanvorda collection consists also of some vellum manuscripts; but chiefly of late transcripts, which are considerable for number, and the best methodized of any. These were collected by a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. William Maurice, of Keven y bray, an ingenious antiquary, and a person no less curious and indefatigable than the two former.

I have been admitted to a transient view (for a few hours) of these collections; and the oldest Welsh manuscript I saw at Hengurt, is y Lhyvyr dy o Gaer Vyrddyn, or, *The Black Book of Carmarthen*.

then. It is a Quarto of fifty-four leaves; containing poems of the 6th century, by Myrdhyn Wylht, Taliesin, Lhyvarz hên, & Kyzogio Elaeth. The former part of this book is in a large fair character, and seems considerably older than the latter; and the latter might possibly have been transcribed by that noted bard Kyndhelu Brydydh maur, or at least in his time, which was about the year 1160. I am sensible Doctor Davies places this poet ninety years later: but in this MS. fol. 52, I find he writes an Elegy on the death of Madog 'ab Meredydh, prince of Powys, which was in the year 1158.

T. Williams, author of the *Latin-Welsh Dictionary*, published by Dr. Davies, tells us, that in the year 1594 he saw a book of St. Beyno's, at Kylynog church in Carnarvonshire, which (as was I presume therein mentioned) had been written by Turrog, who, living in the time of Kadvan, prince of N. Wales, must have been cotemporary with Austin the monk (*b*). But since he gives us no account of its contents, nor tells us whether it was Welsh or Latin, I shall be apt to suppose it the latter.----This book, whatever it contained, is now lost; as is also a Chronicle written by Turrog's cotemporary, Tyffilio the son of Bruzuel Yfgythrog, prince of Powys, which I find inserted in H. Salbury's manuscript catalogue of Welsh writers, and was extant, as I have been credibly informed, within these fifty years.

Seeing therefore we find valuable antiquities lost in an age that was curious,

(*b*) Vid. Davis. Dict. Britannico-Lat. in voce Tiboeth.

we can make no manner of estimate at the number of MSS. lost the foregoing centuries, when such ancient writings were called by the incurious monks *Vetusta & inutilia* (*c*), and when our ancestors, the Provincial Britons, were perpetually either engaged in war among themselves, or exposed to the invasion of foreigners; the Picts, Scots, Saxons, Danes, and Normans.

However, though I have not been so successful as to meet with any older manuscript in the British language, than the fore-mentioned *Black Book of Carmarthen*, some very ancient Latin MSS. have yet occurred, written by Britons; and these have, here and there, some Latin words gloss'd with British interpretations, or else some British words in the margin.

The first of these is the *Landaf Gospel*, now called *St. Chad's Book*, at *Litchfield*.----This MS. may possibly be eleven hundred years standing. It has (besides some later Saxon) a few ancient memorials of donations to the Church of Landaf, entered here and there in the margin, which are partly Latin and partly British; and are of about nine hundred years standing.--These have been lately mangled by the book-binder; but the accurate and ingenious Mr. Wanley has preserved what remains of them in his late catalogue of Saxon manuscripts.

The second (to retain its own title) is inscribed, *Ovidii Nasonis Artis Amatorie, Lib. Primus*, and is probably, though it

(*c*) Vid. H. Wanley Præf. in Cat. MSS. Sax.

be the small British character, as old as the first. This old Fragment is bound with various others, and is preserved in the Bodley Library, NE. D. 2. 19. All the words superscribed, (which may be understood of the other ancient Latin manuscripts written by the Britons) are not British, but sometimes other Latin words for better explanation.

A third is a tract of *Eutex* (for so the transcriber's preface directs me to call him) the Grammarian's *De discernendis conjugationibus*, gloss'd with British, after the same manner, and in much the same hand.

A fourth consists of some Notes, by one Ninianus a Briton, *de pondepibur et menjurip*.

A fifth is Juvenus's Poem: *Juveni Presbyteri Paraphrasis in Evangelia*, and is preserved in the Publick Library in Cambridge.

The sixth, and as I presume the latest, (though being a foreign MS. I cannot so well judge of its time) contains some instructions for speaking the Latin, and has its British interpretations more frequent than others (*d*).

Of these ancient manuscripts:---The first, as is manifest, came out of South Wales. The second and third seem to have been the old *Loegrian British*, in some measure yet retained in Cornwall; which I gather, partly from the ele-

(*d*) Bib. Bodl. NE. B. 5. 9.

gancy of the hand, and partly from some terms; as, *mophaup*, *many, much*; *caiauc*, *a book* (probably from the Latin *codice*) *guapim*, *a play*; *guapdi*, *a scene*, &c. not to insist upon the plural termination of nouns in *ou*; as, *loinou*, *bushes*; *juniou*, *fillets*; which was constant amongst the Cornish as well as the Armoric Britons, and never used (that we know of) in Wales.

I take Ninian, from the resemblance of the hand to the Scottish, [or Irish] to have been a Cumbrian Briton; but dare not suppose this fragment so old as St. Ninian, the apostle of the Southern Picts, of whom Bede saith,—*Australes Picti qui inter eosdem montes habent sedes, multo ante tempore* [scil. ante Columbam Pictorum Septentrionalium Apostolum] *relieto errore Idolatriæ, fidem veritatis acceperant, prædicante eis verbum*, Niniano, *Episcopo Reverendissimo & Sanctissimo viro de Natione Britonum, qui erat Romæ regulariter Fidem & Mysteria veritatis edoctus. Cujus sedem Episcopatus Sancti Martini nomine & Ecclesiam insignem, ubi ipse etiam corpore una cum pluribus Sanctis requiescit: Jam nunc Anglorum Gens obtinet, qui locus ad Provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgò vocatur. Ad candidam causam.*

The *Cambridge Juvenus* is also undoubtedly either a Cumbrian or a Pictish MS. for the hand is perfectly Scottish; and I am well assured no Briton, but either a Cumbrian or a Pict, would ever have rendered the word *Canus*, as we there find it, *Ceinthliath*; which is at this day, with a small variation of orthography, [viz. *Cinliath*] Caledonian (or

(or Albanian) British, and (from thence) Irish. Any other Briton would have written Pénlur, or somewhat like it. I am sensible from the name [Price] in a modern hand before it, the book came but lately out of Wales to Cambridge. But it was certainly brought to Wales out of the North, as were doubtless a great many other books, (though few, if any else, are now extant) when a colony of Northern Britons settled there about the year 883 (*e*).

The sixth is, in all appearance, from the hand, and some passages in it, Armoric: which seems also confirmed by the Author's proposing a journey to Tours, the metropolis anciently of the Armoric Britons, whence *Wil. Brito L. 3. Philipp.*

Inde iter accelerat *Turonis* festinus ad urbem,
Quam geminum nitidâ flumen circumfluit unda,
Hinc Liger hinc Carus. —
Quæ cum sit Britonum caput et Metropolis, una
Bis fenas sub se cathedras lætatur habere.

From these very ancient manuscripts, and others of later centuries, I take the following notes on our old and late British orthography.

A.

A (excepting in diphthongs) is to be pronounced as in English in the word *man*, &c. The pronunciation it has in the words *fall*, *shall*, and the like, is never used in the Welsh. The Cornish indeed at present use it in some words,

(*e*) *Crad. Lat. in Vita Honorati* [five Anaraut] p. 36. Ed. Winianæ.

but they express it with an *o*, writing *bôz*, to be; *môz*, to go, &c. as we often find it in the English; as, *holly*, *kops*, *honeft*. I have expressed it in this Cornish Alphabet by an *a reversed* [v], because each pronunciation ought to have distinct characters.

A long was sometimes expressed in the Cornish by doubling the letter; as, *paal*, *a spade*.

A seems to have been sometimes pronounced as *E*, for (besides some other instances) on a broken monument erected about the year 830, by Concenn [al. KyZen, or Kynan] prince of Pouys, to be seen yet near the abbey of Lhan Golhen in Denbighshire, I find the country of Powys written *Regiorem Povoij*.

Au in the final syllable is to be read as *o*: so *madauc*, *manchauc*, *junguedaul*, *budicaul*, must be read, *madog*, *varzog*, *rhinuedhol*, *bÿdhygol*.

Ai is sometimes pronounced as *e*. Ex. gr. *Puber*, *carroir*. *Ovid. Art. am.*

Ai was anciently written where we now use *ae*. For in all old copies of Ninius we never find *Caep*, *a city*, but *Caip*, or *Kaip*.

B.

B in old manuscripts has two pronunciations; for besides the common, it must be sometimes read as *v* consonant; as, *gulbin*, *a beak* or *bill*; *morbpan*, *a coward*; *anbodlaun*, *unwilling*, &c. must be

be read, *gilvin*, *morvran*, and *anvodlon*, or (as formerly) *anvodhlon*, which in S. Wales is now pronounced *anvollon*.

C.

C, excepting in some few late Cornish words, as, *chacies*, *pursued*; *cyte*, *a city*; *cendel*, *fine linen*, &c. had never the pronunciation of *s* as always in the English, (and in our English pronunciation of the Latin) before *e* and *i*.—So the common pronunciation of this letter is as *K*: but in old manuscripts the final, and also very often a middle *c*, must be read as *g*. For *trucaurac*, *merciful*; *gupeurac*, *hot*; *litiauc*, *angry*; *ac*, *and*; *pac*, *for*; *Saer-nec*, *English*; and *Guydlec*, *Irish*; must be read, *trigarog*, *gureffog*, *lhidiog*, *ag*, *rhag*, *Saefneg*, *Ghuydeleg*. So in Cornish, *gurek a wife*, is pronounced *gureg*.

C as *χ*. In the oldest manuscripts the letter C must be sometimes pronounced as *ch* or *χ*. As, *Ni canam for Ni chanav*, *Ni guopcoram for Ni uorχysav*, &c.

Ch was used in the oldest British manuscripts, and at all times by the Welsh, as at present; viz. as *χ* or *gb* according to the roughest palatal, or as some call it, guttural pronunciation of the vulgar English in the North. And that this pronunciation was very anciently expressed by *ch*, appears in that the Greek *χ* (which in Greece is at this day so pronounced) (*f*) was by the Romans expressed by *ch* in latinized words, as *χαράτης character*; and also by the oldest

(f) Vid. Wheeler's Travels, p. 358.

Britons, as we find by a very ancient Greek Gospel written in Latin letters by a Northern British hand; and now preserved at the Bodley Lib. NE. B. 5. 9.

Ch has been by the Cornish these later centuries used for *c* or *k*; as, *cham*, *crooked*; *chein*, *the back*; *chelioc*, *a cock*; *chic*, *flesh*; *chil*, *the neck*.

Ch is also frequently used in the Cornish as the common pronunciation of it is in the English, viz. as *tsh*; as, *chacies*, *chaced*; *chy*, *a house*, &c.

D.

D in old manuscripts, whether Welsh or Cornish, has two pronunciations; for besides the common reading, as in the English and other languages, it serves in the midst and termination for *db*, or the English *th*, in *this*, *that*, &c. So, *medal*, *soft*, is to be read, *medhal*; *echvyd* *the evening*, *echuydh*; *hvyd* *a ram*, *hurdh*; and *heid* *barley*, *haidh*: *dd* was introduced to express this sound about the year 1400; and in the time of Henry VIII. &c. *d* pointed at the top or underneath by H. Lhuyd and W. Salisbury at home, and by Dr. Gryffydd Roberts and Roger Smyth in the Welsh books they printed beyond sea. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Dr. J. D. Rhys, Dr. D. Powel, and others, used *db*; which was afterwards rejected by Dr. Davies, and *dd* restored.

E.

E is for the most part to be pronounced as in English, excepting that the

the diphthong *ei* is to be read as *ai*: for Meir *Mary*, Cei *Caius*, heid *barley*, and gureid *roots*; must be read, Mair, Kai, haidh, and guraidh.

In the Cornish also the *e* is to be often pronounced as *a*; especially in the termination: so, Lies *much*, nebes *some*, hager *ill-favoured*, oges *near*, pelle *furthest*, the cowse *to speak*, the eve *to drink*, the ewne *to rectify*; must be read, Lîaz, ne-baz, hagar, ogaz, pella; dha kouza, dha eva, dha euna. And daues *a sheep*, dewes *drink*, ene *there*, a lene *thence*; is read, davaz, deuaz, ena, a lena, &c.

E is also in the Cornish sometimes, though more rarely, pronounced as *a* in the beginning of words; for en *the*, er *upon*, and deder *goodness*; must be read, an, ar, dader.

Ee was used by the Cornish (though never by the Armoric Britons or Welsh) as *ee* in English: for we find the Welsh words guel *rods*, and mân *an edge*, written by the Cornish gweel and meen.

Ey [or *ei*] was sometimes pronounced by the Cornish as *e* long; for deyth *a day*, must be read, dedh.

E and *y* were sometimes both by the Guenhuyseg or Guent Welsh and Cornish used indifferently: for in the Wentset British (*g*) en *in*, and ena *there*, &c. must be read, yn and yna; and the Cor-

(*g*) The British of the country of Guent, now Monmouthshire; spoken also in Ereinug (or Herefordshire) and Breconock and Glamorgan. Some old Welsh copies of Bryt y Brenhinedh, which is the History published by Jeffrey of Monmouth, are in this dialect.

nish write either nezes or nezys *business*, deuesys or diwysys *chosen*, and henwes or henwys *named*. In our oldest MSS. whether British or Latin, a middle *e* is sometimes formed like an *f*, having the top above the line, and the bottom even; as in these Latin words in the above-mentioned Cambridge Juvenius, ysmîna, Reasruat.

F.

F had very anciently two pronunciations. For on a mountain called mÿnydh zelhî Gaer in Glamorganshire, we find the British name Dÿvrod inscribed on a stone ΤΕΦΡΑΥΤΙ. In the notes on Glamorganshire in Camden I have read this inscription (supposing it might have been Welsh) Deffro it ti, [*mayest thou awake*] but having found afterwards that the names anciently inscribed on monuments in our country are very often in the genitive case, as, CONBELINI, SEVERINI, AIMILINI, &c. and most if not all Latin, I now conclude it a proper name; and the very same that is otherwise called DUBRITIUS. And indeed, though F has in this example the pronunciation of a *v* consonant, yet in the oldest manuscripts, as those above-mentioned, it has always the common pronunciation as *f* in our modern English; this other pronunciation being, as in the Irish, or ancient Scottish, always expressed by *b* or *m*. --Whence the words pronounced by the Britons, Kÿnvelyn, Kÿnvar, Kÿnedhay, Dÿvrod, &c. came to be written in Latin, Cunobelinus, [& Conbelinus] Conmarchus, Cunotamus, & Dubritius.

In the twelfth century, (or perhaps somewhat sooner) they began to double *f*, to

f, to express the pronunciation it has now in the English; as *Ffo flight*, *Fforch a fork*, *Ffydlaun faithful*, &c. *Galf. Mon.* and to use the single *f* commonly as *v* consonant, but sometimes also as *f*; for *ef a gief* [*Medh. Mýdhv. &c.*] must be read *êv a geiph*.

The Cornish pronounced *f* also (besides its common potestas) as *v*. For *aflauar mute*, *yn few alive*, and *ty a fyth thou shalt be*; must be read, *avlar*, in *vêu*, *tî a vȳdh*. And for this reason they sometimes doubled it, though an initial, when it was to be pronounced as *f*; as, *Ffesont a pheasant*.

The initial *F* in our most ancient orthography has been in after ages, according to the manner of the Spaniards, (the reason whereof is clear from the alteration of the initial Irish *F* and *S*) changed into *H*. For in the Armoric MS. above-mentioned, I find our old word *Hȳal a fetter*, written *Fual*; though it be now in the Armoric *Hual*.

G.

G in the ancient British manuscripts has two sounds, though sometimes none at all. Its common pronunciation is as in English, in the word *Given*, &c. and the other as *ng*. For *Evegil the gospel*, *Cyghelleup a chancellor*, *Log a ship*, *re-ȳt pug to tread between*, &c. must be read, *Evengil*, *Kynghelhor*, *Lhong*, and *fengid rhung*. This sound deserves a distinct character, and might be expressed either by the old *g* [ȳ] or else thus by the same reversed *ȳ*.

In the oldest MSS. *ȳ* in the middle of a word, if *u* follows, must often be omitted: — for *pinguedaulon secrets*, *petȳuap four*, and *eȳuin a nail*; must be read, *rhinȳedholyon*, *pedȳuap*, and *eȳuin*.

The Cornish gave the letter *G* the two pronunciations it has in the English; but when it came before *e* or *i* they sometimes interposed *b*, (as in the Italian) to prevent its being pronounced as in the words *Gentle*, *Giant*, &c.

But generally *gb* in the Cornish is to be pronounced as *ȳ*, or the Welsh and old Scottish, *ch*: for *Argh* [*charge thou*] is read *arȳ*.

Also in the Cornish, the letter *g* in the middle or final syllable seems to have been sometimes pronounced as *y*. For *y presume stergan mogha* [*the greater stars*] &c. should be read, *sterrian moya*.

H.

H, when inserted after a vowel, in some old manuscripts served only (as in the High Dutch) to lengthen the preceding vowel: for *Ehauc a salmon*, is to be read, *eôg*, and *baheȳ a boar*, *bâedh*.

I.

I in the most ancient MSS. supplied not only the English pronunciation of it in the words *pin*, *thin*, &c. and the double *e*, but also both *y* and *ȳ*: for *cpȳched a wrinkle*, must be read, *krȳȳedh*; *bȳchan small*, *bȳȳan*; and *diȳȳret thy fingers*, *dȳȳȳedh*.

In

In the Cornish, the initial *I* before a vowel, has two pronunciations: for in some words it is pronounced as in English in the word *Iew*; as *Jowan*, *John*; and some as *y*; for *iowynk*, *young*, must be read *yunk*, or *yŷnk*.

I and *E* were used indifferently by the Cornish; for the word *Huitlow*, *tales* or *stories*, is as often written *Huetlow*.

In a Welsh manuscript I have by me, written about five hundred years since, I find this letter constantly omitted, and supplied with *y*; and the later Cornish writings make but little use of it.—It was thus distinguished [i] when joined with *m*, *n*, or *u*, as *bychein* *small*, *Cumín* *cummin seed*.

K.

The letter *K* never occurs in our oldest British manuscripts, but being afterwards introduced by the Normans, (who made frequent use of it in their old French) I find that about the year 1200, *K* was almost constantly used in the initial syllables, and *C* in the termination; and it continued afterwards, tho' not so very much used, till about the year 1500; since which time most writers omitted it, using *C* constantly in its stead in imitation of the ancients, which yet is not so convenient, because it is in other languages subject to a double pronunciation.

It was frequently used by the Cornish, but in the termination, they pronounced it as *g*. For *Kyk* *flesh*, must be read *kîg*.

L.

L has two pronunciations in the oldest MSS. That which is common in the English and all other languages, and that which is at present peculiar to the Welsh, and is best learned by the ear. It is performed by hissing the *L* thro' the teeth sideways, and altering it in the same manner as *T* is altered by the addition of the *b*, in the word *think*, &c.

In the oldest British MSS. this sound was not distinguished from that of the common *L*, but all that are acquainted with the language know when to use it, except in words that are now retained. However, we find that all words in their primary or dictionary orthography beginning with *L* are thus asperated Ex. gr. *A hand* is called *lhâu*, though *on his hand* be *Ar i lâu*; and so of all other words whatever.

About five hundred years ago, and perhaps older, they distinguished this sound by doubling the *L*, as *lloegyr* *England*, *llvndeyn* *London*, &c. which Dr. Gryffydd Roberts, author of the first printed Welsh Grammar, in the time of King Henry the Eighth, not approving of, altered for an *l* with a point underneath, and Wm. Salusbury for one marked at the top. Afterwards Dr. Davies, the physician, (*b*) observing that *H* had been the auxiliary in the ancient Roman orthography, (as *Cb*, *Pb*, and *Tb*) introduced *Lb*, which obtained, till rejected by Dr. Davies,

(b) Joan. Dav. Rhæfi Medici Senencis Cambro-Britannicæ Linguae Institutiones & Rudimenta. Lond. Fol. 1592.

who used *ll* in his Grammar printed in the year 1621, and in his Dictionary.

This pronunciation in the sixth manuscript above-mentioned is once expressed by *dl*; for *Fertilitas* is there rendered *dlonaid*, which I suppose must be read *lhonædh*; and in the *Cambridge Juvenius* by *thl*; for what else can be intended by the fore-mentioned word *ceinthliath* [*canus*] but *Kýnlhuyd*, which would have been anciently intelligible to us, as we may gather from *Kýndharedh*'s being the same with *Pendharedh*, and *Kýnvelyn* with *Penvelyn*, &c.?—The *d* in the *dl* above had doubtless the *potestas* of *db* or *tb*, and this shift of expressing *lb* by *thl* was formerly also common among the English when they had occasion to write British names: for we often meet with *Thlan* for *Lhan*, and *Thloin* for *Lhúyn*, &c. in old records.

No dialect of the British, but the Welsh, retains at present this pronunciation; but the Cornish seem to have had it not many ages since: for in my transcript of the Cornish Vocabulary at the Cotten Library, I find *Exercitus* rendered exactly as in Welsh, *Llu*; and *Commodum*, *Lles*, though all the other words beginning with *L*, which are about seventy, are written with a single *L*.—In a much later Cornish MS. I sometimes meet with *ll* after a consonant, as *Kovllenweugh*, *fulfl ye*, where one *l* must have been very unnecessary, unless the two were pronounced as *lb*.

M.

M had anciently two pronunciations, that which is common to all languages,

and the pronunciation of the *V* consonant. This latter pronunciation, though it be still retained by the Irish, occurs only in our most ancient British manuscripts. As in the Ovid above mentioned *digetma*, an assembly, must be read, *Digýdva*, and *guapimou*, *thèatra*, *Guarivou*: And in the *Eutex*, *emnetiam*, *I hint*, *gupiam* [or else *guniam*] *I sow*, and *lammam*, *I leap*; are to be read, *Amneidiav*, *guniav*, *lhammav*. And in *Liber Landavensis* we find our common word *Kývraith*, *law*, written once *Cýmperth*, tho' elsewhere *Cýpperth*, which shews that pronunciation of the *m* was beginning to grow out of use when this book was written.

This ancient pronunciation of the *M* accounts for the old Latin orthography of such British names as *Kadván*, *Kýnedhav*, *Kýnvarx*, *Brýxvael*, *Dogvael*, *Tavvys*, *Dývneint*, and *Dýved*, which we find written *Catamannus*, *Cunotamus*, *Conmarchus*, *Brochmaelus*, *Dogmaelus*, *Tamesis*, *Damnonii*, and *Dimetæ*.

N.

N was always pronounced as at present, but in divers manuscripts of the middle centuries it is distinguishable from *U* only by the sense: for *Areuueu*, *kidneys*, must be read, *Arennæ*; *Tyuer*, *tender*, *týner*; *Uerthy*, *to strengthen*, *nerthy*, &c.

O.

O in the oldest manuscripts has two pronunciations: for besides its common sound,

sound, it is sometimes to be read as u: So Chwero, *bitter*, is *xueru*; and Troi, *through*, *Trui*; and it was hence the name Lhûyd (which signifies *Gray*) became written anciently *Loit*, and afterwards *Lloyd*.

In the Cornish, besides the common pronunciation, as in the English word *both*, &c. it has also that other English pronunciation of the *o*, in the words *hot*, *got*, *honour*, *honest*, and such like:— for the words *Mos*, *to go*, and *Dos*, *to come*, are pronounced as the English words *Maw's* and *Daw's*. *Vid. A.*

O is also often pronounced in Cornish as in English, in the words *honey*, *money*, &c. for *omma*, *here*, *newothow*, *news*, &c. are read, *ymma* and *neuȳdho*.

Oo in Cornish is pronounced as in English, or as u long; for *Bool*, *an ax*, is to be read, *Bûl*.

Ou and ow in the Cornish, are also commonly equivalent to u long; as *Gour an Chy*, *the man of the house*, is read, *gûr an tshei*; and *Jowan*, *John*, *Dzhûan*. But *ou* in the termination of nouns plural, is now commonly pronounced but as *o*: for they say *Enêzo*, *islands*, and not *enesow* or *enesou*; as we find the word written. And the same is to be understood of most of the plurals ending in *ow*.

P.

P has two pronunciations both in the Welsh and Cornish manuscripts. In the

beginning it is always as in other languages, but in the termination as *b*. So *Hep*, *without*, *paup*, *every one*, and *map*, *a son*, must be read, *Heb*, *paub*, *mâb*.— It has also the same *pôtestas* sometimes in the middle; for in the *Bodley Ovid De Arte Amandi*, the word *Aperth* [*victima*] is to be read *Aberth*.

Q.

Q though never used by the Welsh and Irish, was yet received by the Cornish, (as *bisqueth never*) tho' nothing so much used amongst them, as amongst the Britons of France. It seems however to have been very anciently used in Cornwall, in the same manner as in the French language and the Armoric, viz. *Qu* as *K*. For I have observed the ancient British name *Kýnedhav* inscribed on a stone at *Golval* near *Pensanz*, *QYENETAV*. *vide in Dic.*

R.

R has in our old manuscripts two pronunciations; for the initial *R*, if the word be in its primary use, in dictionaries, &c. is always pronounced as in the Greek, asperated. So in that fragment of *Eutex* in the Bodley Library *rit*, *a ford*, is to be read *Rhȳd*, &c. About the year 1500 I find, according to several MSS. in North Wales, that they doubled the *R* tho' an initial when it was to be thus pronounced, as *rriallon* for *Rhiualhon*, *a man's name*; instead of which *Rh* was afterwards receiv'd, which continues. In the small most ancient British hand this letter is so like *n*, that

it is scarce otherwise distinguishable than by the sense. For in the *Bodley Ovid* we find *scena* render'd *guandi*, and *Arundo* *conren*; which must be read *Guardi* and *Corsen*. The Cornish very rarely asperate their initial *r*, saying *Risk* ha *reden rydh*, *bark and red fern*; and not as in Welsh *Rhisk* a *rhedyn rhydh*; but they had this aspiration I suppose formerly, for I have frequently observ'd them to say *Rhag* [*for*] as well as *Rag*.

S.

S has but one, and that the common pronunciation, in our Welsh Manuscripts of what age soever; but in the Cornish it was frequently (indeed almost constantly in the termination) pronounced as Z, as *Kens* *rather*, is pronounced *Kenz*. About the twelfth century I find (tho' I can perceive no use of it) that they doubled the *s* in some Welsh manuscripts, tho' an initial: as *y rrylly* *to look*, *rrychet* *thirst*, &c. *Galf. Mon. & al.*

T.

T has, in old manuscripts, three pronunciations.

First, It's genuine pronunciation, as in the English and French. This it generally, if not always, retains in the beginning of a word. The above mention'd inscription *TEFRAVCI*, for *Dubritius* or *Dÿvrod*, is the only exception that occurs at present.

Secondly, In the middle sometimes,

but most frequently in the termination, it is pronounced as d. Ex. gr. *Anuton*, *perjury*; *datl*, *a controversy*; *legit*, *eyes*. [*Ov. Bodl.*] *Katno*, *a fox*; *guaet*, *blood*; *calet*, *bard*; must be read, *Anydon*, *dadl*, *Lhygeid*; *Kadno*, *guaed*, *Kaled*.

Thirdly, In the middle and termination it has also very often the pronunciation of *db*: so *Metic*, *a physician*; *Myrtin*, *the poet so call'd*; *bet*, *a grave*; *diuet*, *an end*; and *goglet*, *the north*; are read, *Medhig*, *Mÿrdhyn*, *Bedh*, *Dieuedh*, *Gogledh*.

It was sometimes used by the Cornish, as *db* and *tb*: for *Diwet*, *an end*, is pronounced *Diuedh*; and *Bitqueth*, *ever*, should be read *Bithqueth*; but it has been changed into *Bisqueth*, and it is lately further corrupted to *Besga*.

Tb supplied the use of *Db* in the Cornish as in English. For *Daveth*, *David*; *Forth*, *a way*; *Deth*, *a day*; *Fyth*, *Faith*; *Ethen*, *Birds*; *Goith*, *a goose*, &c. should be read, *Davydh*, *Fordh*, *Dêdh*, *Fydh*, *Ydhyn*, *Gûydh*.

But *Tb* was constantly pronounced in Wales (as well in the Latin as Welsh) as in the English word *thing*. And seeing it was introduced to express the Greek *θ*, however foreigners came to lose its proper sound, it was certainly thus pronounced by the Romans.

U.

U has in our oldest orthography three pronunciations.

First,

First, It was pronounced as *u*, or the English *oo*; as *notuid*, a *needle*; *Canuill*, a *candle*; *rumpl*, a *goad*; and *ppuann*, a *bridle*; which are to be read, *Noduydh*, *Canuyth*, *Sumbul*, and *Frûin*.

Secondly, As *ÿ* or *i*; for in the Armoric Bodley Manuscript, the word *Fual*, a *buckle*; (as also a *fetter* or *shackle*) must be pronounced *Fyal* or *Fîal*. It retained this second pronunciation in all ages, and has been this last century confined to it alone.

The third pronunciation, which occurs but rarely, and only in derivatives, is that of the letter *ÿ* or *i* in *Bird*, *Third*, &c. For *Budicaul*, *victorious*, from *Budh*, *conquest*, and *plumauc*, a *bolster*, from *pluv*, *feathers*; must be read, *Bydhÿgol* and *plyvog*.

In the twelfth century I find it frequently used as an *V* consonant, as it was doubtless much sooner, and ever since (by some at least) till the beginning of the last century, when some began to use *Bb*, and others discontinued it as needless, *F* being equivalent to it.

About the year 1200 it was commonly form'd as a *V* consonant, whether it served as *v*, *u*, or *y*. But in the fourteenth century, when it serves for *u*, it is made somewhat like the figure of 6, and if a middle consonant it is always as an *u* vowel, as *dyuot*, to *come*; *dauat*, a *steep*: but the initial was as *v* consonant, (as *diaut* *vrac*, *malt drink*) or rather somewhat like a *b*.

In the Cornish manuscripts also we find the same variety and more; as appears by the following examples.

U: as *Dev yv evn*, *God is righteous*; which must be read, *Deu yu eun*.

V: as the *eve*, to *drink*; which is pronounced, *Dhe eva*.

ÿ: for *pup every*, and *umma here*; is read, *pÿb* and *ÿmma*.

I or *Y*: as *Mur*, *see thou*; *Ruth*, *red*; *Tus*, *men*; *Bus*, *the world*; *Bugel*, a *shepherd*, &c. which must be read; *Mîr*, *Rydh*, *Tîz*, *Byz*, *Bîgel*.

Iu: as *Bugh*, a *cow*; *Pu*, *who*; *Hu*-*helder*, *height*; which are pronounced, *Biuh*, *Più*, *Hiuhelder*.

When in the beginning of a word, *u* is interposed between an initial *G*, and a sequel, viz. *l*, *n*, or *r*; a vowel immediately following the sequel, that second vowel has always the accent, and the *u* is scarce heard; the four letters making but the sound of one syllable. So that *Gulan*, *wool*; *gunio*, to *sow*; *gures*, *beat*, &c. might almost be as well written, *G'lan*, *G'nîo*, *G'rês*.

I find in the eighth and ninth centuries (whether earlier I know not) the letter *u*, as well vowel as consonant, was frequently thus form'd *u*; and that sometimes the *n* of the same time differed from it only in transposition of the lines; that of the first place being the longer. Both occur frequently in a broken

broken monument at Maes yr ŷxen in the parish of Lhan Dŷffilio in Denbighshire, which was erected about the year 850, to the memory of Eliseg, Prince of Powys, by his great grandson Kŷngen (or Concenn) 'ab Kadelh' ab Brŷxwæl (*i*).

W.

W occurs no where in the most ancient British Manuscripts. But about the year 1200 I find it used sometimes as an *V* consonant: as Ev a gŷmmyrth i wua, *he took his bow*; which must be read, Ev a gŷmmyrth i vŷa. So yewenctŷt, *youth*, for Jevengktyd, &c. and sometimes as *y*: as datkanw, *to relate*; which we are to pronounce datkany. But the most common pronunciation of it then, was that which is still retained both by the Welsh and Cornish, viz. as the English *w*, and *oo*.

In the Cornish Vocabulary of the Cotten Library, which is the oldest writing I have hitherto met with that I could distinguish for Cornish, this letter when a vowel follows it is thus [p] formed: as tenepen, *aside*; alpeð, *a key*, &c. But that being a Saxon letter, and not used by the other Britons nor Scots, it is plain the Cornish received it from the old English alphabet.

X.

X in the ancient Gaulish and British proper names mention'd by the Romans, such as Dumnorix, Cingetorix,

(*i*) Obiit Romæ An. 854. Vid. Carad. Lancarb. Annales Principum Wall. in Vita Roderici Mag. Ed. 2.

Segonax, and Taximagulus, was doubtless pronounced as in the Greek, viz. as the British and Irish *ch*; nor is there room for much mistake if any should presume to say those particular persons were called by the Gauls and Britons themselves, Dŷvnurŷ, Kŷnturŷ, Seanax, and Doxvael, which we shall have occasion elsewhere to interpret. That Cæsar should use the *x* in expressing this Gaulish and British pronunciation may seem one argument towards interpreting his words *Græcis literis utuntur*, for their having some sort of Greek alphabet: but whatever they might then have, we cannot find by any British or Scottish writings now extant, that we have ever had any use of that letter in our own languages.

Y.

Y and ŷ (for what I have hitherto observ'd) were not at all used before the Norman conquest; if so early. About the end of the twelfth century I find ŷ so common in some MSS. that it wholly excluded the use of *i*. And tho' it be always pointed, yet it must according to the experience of the reader be pronounced sometimes as ŷ, and sometimes as *y*. In a manuscript written about the year 1260, I find it also constantly written with a point; but the letter *i* also used with it indifferently. In the books of the fourteenth century the point is generally omitted, and so ever after discontinued.

The difference of pronunciation between the *i* and *y* in the Welsh, if the syllable be short, is so small as to be scarce

scarce worth distinguishing, unless where it shews the derivation of a word; but if the vowel be long it is much more discernable, viz. the *i* is pronounced like *ee* in English, and the *y* as *i* (if it were pronounced long) in the words *him*, *limb*, *mill*, &c. The Greek *γ* and Latin *u* should be always express'd by *y* or *ÿ* in the Welsh: as *ῥῆνος*, sheep, W. Hÿn [not hîn] Cuneus, a wedge, W. Kÿn. *y* and not *ÿ* is to be used in monosyllables, and in the last where there are more syllables than one, but generally the contrary in the first of polysyllables: as Fÿdh, *faith*, Fÿdhlon, *faithful*; Dÿn, *a man*, Dÿnion, *men*, &c. For when a word written with a *y* augments its syllables, the *y* is changed into *ÿ*.

The letter *y* in Cornish MSS. has various pronunciations. For 1st. it is frequently exchanged with *e*; as Henwys or henwes, *named*; Negys or nezes, *business*. 2dly. as *i*, as Cyte, *a city*; dyal, *revenge*; myl, *a thousand*. 3dly. as *ei*: for Try, *three*, and Kyn, *the back*, must be read, Trey and Kein. 4thly. As the English initial *y* before a vowel: as Yâx, *healthy*; Formyys, *form'd*; Grevyys, *griev'd*; Gurythyys, *rooted*.

Z.

Z was never used in the Welsh, but occurs frequently in the Cornish for *db*; as Ezewon, *Jews*, for Edhewon; and Zen enevou, for Dhan anevou, *to our souls*.

I must not here omit, that the ancients seldom or never altered (as in these

latter centuries) the initial letters in writing; leaving that wholly to the experienced reader's pronunciation; as, in respect of the other letters, we find many words are still left in most languages.

In *Liber Landavenfis*, a short account in Welsh of some privileges of that Church begins thus. Lÿmma y cymperth ha bÿeint eccluy, Teliau-olan Taf, &c. which would now be written: Llymma y gyfraith a braint Eglwys Teilo o Landâf. So in the same place, Heb avail—o drais—o gynllwyn—is written, Hep gauail—o tpeis—o cynluÿn. And in *Taliesin*, di tpein di teint, &c. where we now write, Dy drwyn, hy ddannedd.

The old manuscripts distinguish not proper names by capital initials: for the names Rhÿs, Evan, and Mary, we find written rys, ieuan, and meir; and so generally of all others.

The Cornish frequently expressed a long vowel by doubling it, writing Pâl, *a spade*, paal; and Mein, *a stone*, myyn.

The British language, whether Welsh, Cornish, or Armoric, has the accent in the *penultima*; excepting such polysyllables as have a mute and liquid in the termination; as Amheravdyr, *an emperor*, Paladar, *a shaft*, Kadwaladar, Gwynhawdyt, &c. where the accent is in the *antepenultima*: and the reason of this exception is, because that very often the vowel interposed betwixt the mute and liquid, and sometimes also the li-

quid

quid, itself is not distinctly pronounced;—for Gwynhawdyl is pronounced Gunodl, and for Kadwaladar and Amherawdwr, the common people say Kadwalad and Amherod.

PERMUTATION AND ADDITION OR OMISSION OF INITIAL CONSONANTS IN THE CORNISH.

THE initial B is frequently changed into V consonant; nor is there indeed any Cornish word, whose primary or dictionary initial begins with V consonant.

Biuh, *a cow*: Ma'n viuh zen leauh, *the cow is with calf*.

Bêu, *living*; Yn vêu, *alive*.

Bohodzhak, *poor*; Gen an bobl vy-hodzhak, *with the poor people*.

Benen, *a woman*; A venen! *O woman!*

Bara, *bread*; Torth a vara, *a loaf of bread*.

D—Dh. Davaz, *a sheep*; An-dhavas, *of the sheep*; Ma'n dhavaz a privia, *the sheep bleats*.

Dên, *a man*; Deu dhen, *two men*; Ty dhen, *thou man*.

Dern, *a band*; Dha dhern, *thy band*.

Da, *good*; Gans kelan dha, *with a good heart*.

Dillaz, *cloaths*; Dha dhillaz, *thy cloaths*; A dhillaz, *his cloaths*.

Deula, [and Dula] *hands*; Tre dha dhula, *betwixt thy hands*.

D—Dzh. Dêdh, *a day*; En dzhêdh, *in the day*.

† D—T. Dern, *a band*; Ith tern, *in thy band*.

F—H. Flôh, *a child*; Gen hlô, *with child*; An hlô-na, *that child*.

† Fual, *shackles, a fetter*. [Cod. Arm. Bodl.] Hual.

F—V. Conf. Fordh, *a way*; 'zyz vordh, *your way*.

G—H. Guyn, *white*; Maga huyn, *as white*.

G—U Vowel. Golou, *light*; a uolou, *of light*.

Gûr, [and Gour] *an husband*; Dha uour, *thy husband*.

K—G. Kentar, *a nail*; *a pin or peg*; Guisgo an genter-ma ed eskaz vi, *knock this nail in my shoe*.

Kyndan, *debt*; Ny vedn e nevra dez vêz a gyndan, *He'll never get out of debt*.

Kein, *the back*; A gein, *of his back*; Uar a gein, *on his back*.

Kledhe, *a sword*; Kens dha gledhe, *with thy sword*.

Krez, *belief*; Dha grez, *thy faith*.

Kân, *sing thou*; Dho gana, *to sing*.

Kemerav, *I will take*; Ny gemerav, *I will not take*.

Kolom, *a pigeon*; An golom, *the pigeon*.

Kêr, *dear*; Mar gêr, *so dear*.

K—H. Kolan, *a heart*; Ou holan, *my heart*.

Kodna, *a neck*; Ter i hodna, *about her neck*. Gureiz, *to make*; Tra by nag 'a huarfo, *whatever I shall make*.

Kanz, *an hundred*; Trey hanz, *three hundred*.

Kevelep, *alike*; An hevelep, *the like*.

M—V. Mettyn, *the morning*; Kyns vyttyn, *before day*.

Mîz, *a month*; Kyn pen vîz, *before a month's out*; ere a month comes to an end.

Menedh

Menedh, [*and Mener*] *a mountain*;
Uar an venedh, *on the mountain*.

Mÿin, *stones*; Fôs a vÿin, *a stone wall*.

Maz, *good*; An dîz vâz, *the good people*.

Mez, *going*; De vez dhan dre, *to go to town*.

Mira, *look thou*; De viraz, *to behold*.

Meruel, *to die*; Ev a veruys, *he died*.

P—B. Piban, *a pipe*; An biban, *the pipe*, &c.

P—F. Pehas, *sin*; Rag oufeas, *for my sin*; Pysadou, *prayers*; Ou fysadou, *my prayers*.

Prîes, *a husband*; Ou frîes, *my husband*.

Pel, *long, far*; Na fella, *nor further*; Pattel, *bow*, Fattel.

Pâl, *a shovel*; Hêz ou fâl, *the length of my shovel*.

Prenna, *to buy*; Rag i frenna, *to buy it*.

T—d. Tân, *fire*; A dân, *of fire*.

Tubn, *hot*; Mar dubn, *so hot*.

Tra, *a thing*; Re a ydn dra, *too much of one thing*.

Lat. Trinitas, Corn. An Drinzis, *the Trinity*. The reason hereof is because the word being of the feminine gender, and having no plural, the particle An [*the*] changes the *T* into *d* according to the propriety of the British.

T—th. Tís, *men*; Ou thís, *my servants*; Tân, *fire*; Douz ha thán, *water and fire*.

PERMUTATION OF LETTERS IN THE MODERN CORNISH.

1. Where they formerly used *z*, (or as they wrote it *gh*) they now use *b* only; as, † Arxadou [*commands*] now Arhadou.

2. The letter *d* in the middle or termination they have changed into *s*, which they almost constantly pronounce as *z*. As, † Peder, *four*, afterwards *pe-suar* [*and since padzhar*] † Nod, *a mark*, now *noz*; and Hêd, *length*, now Hêz and hÿz.

3. I find *db* in the termination sometimes changed into *r*; as, † Menedh, *a mountain*, now *mener*. But this happens very rarely.

4. *S* [or *z*] has been changed into *dz*, Ex. gr. † Luys, *grey*, now Lúdz; † Guoys, *blood*, Gúdz; † Kresy, *to believe*, Kridzhi; † An drensas, *the Trinity*, An drendzhez; † Bohosak, *poor*, bohodzak; † De bisy, *to pray*, dhe pidzhi.

5. *T* has been changed to *Tsh*; as, Ti, *thou*, Tshai; † Ty, *a house*, Tshay, &c. which *Tsh* is also sometimes changed to *dz*, as, Ol mein y dzhÿi, *all in the house*.

6. *Th* was sometimes changed to *s*; as, Bythqueth, *never*, now Bysqueth and Besga.

ADDITION.

7. *A* inserted: † Dên, *a man*, now Dêan.

8. *B* is generally inserted before a middle *m*: † Lemal, *to leap*, now Lebmal, &c.

9. *D* is inserted no less often before a middle *n*, and more rarely before *r*; as, Dadno, *under him*, where formerly Dano; and dhe medra, *for da mira, to behold*.

10. *H* is often premised to words beginning with vowels; as, Eūhal, *high*, Mar heūhal, *so loftily*; Emlodh, *fighting*, Dhe hemlodh, *to fight*; Arxa, *to command*, Me a hyrx, *I will command*; Ie-dheūon, *the Jews*, Dhen Hydheūon, *to the Jews*.

11. *K* is sometimes, tho' but rarely, inserted; as, † Delyou, *leaves*, now Delkiou.

12. *L* is premised (for what I have observed) only in the word Lavalou, *apples*; which is but a very late corruption of Avalou.

13. The Welsh *ŷ* and French *e* so constantly prefixed to words whose Latin begin with *sc*, *sp*, or *st*, is very well omitted by the Cornish. For they say, Skrifā, *to write*, from the Latin *Scribo*, which in Welsh is *Ysgrivenny*, and in French *Ecrire*.

LETTERS OMITTED.

14. The initial *A* is of late frequently omitted in the pronouns. For they often say or write Goz [*or gez*] for Agez, *your*, and sometimes Gan for Agan, *our*.

15. The initial *G* before *u*, and another vowel or liquid, is, according to the propriety of all the dialects of the British, to be occasionally omitted. As [in the Cornish] Guili, *a bed*, Mez dhe 'uili, *to go to bed*; ŷil, *making*, Da'il, *to make*; Ganou, *the mouth*, Yn a 'anou, *in his mouth*; Guorhemmyrn, *a command*, a uormmeyn, *his command*. The same also holds in the initial *G* before *r*; as, Grāz, *grace*, Lēn a 'raz, *full of grace*.

16. The particle 'Rig [*did*] which is commonly premised to the preter tense, is generally abridged to Ry or Re, and written either separately, as, Me ry goskaz, *I have slept*; or annexed to the verb, as, Me rygollas, *I have lost*.

C H A P. II.

SOME FURTHER DIRECTIONS FOR READING OLD
BRITISH MANUSCRIPTS.

ONE main difficulty we have in understanding the ancient manuscripts, is their frequent annexing of the particles not only with other words, but also sometimes with one another.-- Some examples of other words united do also occur, but those are but very few in respect of the particles.

EXAMPLES OF WORDS UNITED IN THE
OLD WELSH MANUSCRIPTS.

A, *and*; Gulŷb afŷch, *for* Gulŷb a fŷch, *wet and dry*; Aphob peth, *and every thing, for* a phôb pêth; Ada ŷnt, *and they are good, for* a da ŷnt.

A premised to the preterperfect and future tenses. Ef awnaeth, *he did*; Ef aaeth, *he went*; Disgvŷl arouc, *he beheld, for* Disguyl a oruc; Ef auac, *it will breed*; Gvr aelvŷt avallach, *one whose name was* Avalhach.

Ar, *upon*; Aruoð *for* ar vodh, *in the manner*.

Drvc, *bad*; Drycvaet, *ill blood*.

E, *the*; Emab, *the son*.

E, *his*; Eteyrnas, *his kingdom*.

En, *in*; Eny, *in the*.

Fi, *i*; annex'd to the end of the verb: Nŷ chanlŷnafi, *I will not follow*.

In, *in*; Intiechreu, *in the beginning*.

Kyn, *as*; Kŷnduet, *as black*; Kŷn-vŷnnet, *as white*; Kŷndeccet, *as fair*.

Na, *not*; Nadigavn dŷnŷon, *that men cannot*.

O, *out of, of, from*; Ohonav, *of it, or out of it*; Onadunt, *of them, &c.*

Or, *out of the*; Ortan, *out of the fire*.

Uyg, *my*; before words beginning with g or k. Vŷgherbŷt, *my coach*.

Uyn, *my*; Ar uŷndvŷ goes, *on my legs*.

Y, *the*; Ar ŷdeaer, *on the earth*.

Y, *to, or for*; Ydŷnŷon, *for men*; Ymŷnneu, *for me*.

Yg, *in*; before nouns beginning with g or k. Yggeneu, *in the mouth*.

Ygan, *with*; Ygandŷn, *with man*.

Ym, *into*; ymvl, *into a pit*.

Yn, *in*; ynŷr eil, *in the second*; ŷnŷ dryðŷd, *in the third*.

Yr, *the*; yreneiteu, *the souls, for* yr eneidia.

WORDS UNITED AND ABBREVIATIONS IN
THE CORNISH.

A, *of*; Aras, *of grace*; askeyans, *and askenteleth, of knowledge*; Ath asow, *of thy ribs*.

A, a sign of the preter and future tenses; whence Am, *bath me, or will me*; Neb am gruk, *who bath created me*; and Ath, *have thee, bath thee, will thee, &c.* Me ath kelma, *I will bind thee*; Nŷ ath dæg, *we will bring thee*.

A, *from*; whence An, *from the*; which is also often annexed to the noun; as, Annef, *from the heaven*.

Agos, or agyz, *your*, loses often the three first letters, and has the last added to the end of a word: as, Evos kowl, *sup up your broth*; for Evough agos kowl.

Den, *a man*; Denfyth, *any man*; Den-ol, *every one*.

Du, for Dedh, *a day*; as, Du yow, *Thursday*; Du pask, *Easter*.

E before verbs of the present tense; Dew ewyr, for Dew e wÿr, *God knows*.

Gueth, and weth, *a time or turn*, Lat. Vicis, is generally annexed to nouns of time and number; as, Dÿweth, or de-weth, *twice*; Milgueth, and milweth, *a thousand times*; Zylgueth, *on a Sunday*; Bisgueth, *never*.

Ha, and; Han, and the; Ham, and my; Hay, and his; Hai, and her; Hath, and thy; Tÿ hath vâw, *thou and thy boy*.

Hêd, for hedda, *that*; He dÿu, *that is*.

Hep, *without*; Hepparou, *incomparable*.

Hon, *this female*; whence Homma, *this woman here*, for hon omma.

Ma, *this*, is generally subjoined to its substantive; as, An guelenma, *this rod*; An drama, *this thing*; An drema, *this town*.

Na, *that*, is likewise annexed to its substantive; as, An mawna, *that lad*; An marhna, *that horse*, &c.

Nan, *now*; Nansÿw, *now is*.

Ne, *not*; Nel e, for ne el e, *he cannot*.

Nep, *any*; Yn neppow, *in any country*; Yn nepplas, *any where*.

Ny, and nyn, *not*; Nynfys nynfiw, *there is not*; Nym, *not to me*; Nym bys, [and sometimes nymbys] *not to me*.

Po, for pa so, *when is*; Po marh le-dres, *when a horse is stolen*; Ple, *where*; Plemons, *where they are*.

Por, pur, and pyr, *very*; Porthal, *very blind*.

Rum, *bath or hast me*; Tÿ rum gruk, *thou hast made me*.

Tha and the, *to*; Thegerthes, *to go*; Then menes, *to the mountain*; Than we-
than, *to the tree*; Than nor, [and than
dor] *to the earth*, &c. So Theth, *unto
thy*; as, teth huÿr, and teth hor, *to
thy sister*.

Tro, or try, [that, as,] loses its vowel when annexed with a word beginning with one; as, Maga liaz tres faut thÿugh, *as many as you have occasion for*; for Maga liaz trÿ ez faut dhiuh.

Ymma, or omma, *this here*, is sometimes subjoined to the noun; as, Aberth an chymma, *within this house*; for Aberh an tshai omma.

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Some directions might be expected here, for the distinguishing the dialects wherein MSS. are written; but the poets, and other authors, using any words that occurred in books, whatever countries they had been written in; there is not near that difference of dialects in manuscripts, that we find in speaking; though there be yet enough to render them distinguishable, on attention and observation.

Us, es, and ys, the terminations of the third person singular of the preter tense in the southern dialect, are not, as is commonly apprehended, a late corruption: for I find them in manuscripts of 500 years standing, and the following examples particularly in a copy of Bryd y Brenhinaedh, written about that time.

time. Ynteu a achwanegvs, *be augmented*; En e llyfyr a ecrivennv Gildas, *in the book that Gildas wrote*; Ef a rannvs, *be shared*; Ef a ymdangoffes fynnavn or dayar, *a well sprung out of the earth*; Nýt arsvyðvys eiryoet, *be never feared*; Oðyna ý gedewys beuno e lle hvnnv, *then Beyno left that place*.

Nor is the pronoun *efo*, used in N. Wales, less authentic. For in an old manuscript of the life of St. David, I find it frequently occurs. Yn ýr hon ný allavð neb pregethu, namýn efo, *wherein none but he could preach, &c.*

Besides the termination of the third person singular of the verbs of the preter tense, books written in South Wales are distinguishable by such words as are known to be of common use in that country, and scarcely or not at all spoken in North Wales: such as Sýnyo and haryanu, *to regard or take heed*; Dodi, *to set or put*; Herki, *to fetch*; Fuf-tyaw, *to beat*; Hela, *to drive*; Hel and hela, *to send*; Deisif, *to desire*; Ervyn, *to expect*; Kýuedach, *feasting, carousing*; Argol, *a sign, an argument*; or tu maes, *on the out side*; Fald, *a court or yard*; Catno, *a fox*; Pawyn, and pawen, *a peacock, &c. &c.*

As for the Cornish and Armoric, the difference is so very wide betwixt their manuscripts of the latter centuries and our's, that though one were well skilled in Welsh, it would yet require about a month's time to understand a book written in either of those dialects. But if there be any writings extant therein,

so old as the 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th centuries; I presume they are scarce distinguishable as to Grammar from Welsh; and may be known only by some words peculiar to those countries; wherein the curious may in some measure satisfy themselves from their respective Vocabularies.

I have hitherto met with no very ancient writing that seemed to be Cornish; unless we should suspect for such an elegy on the death of Gereint 'ab Erbyn, a nobleman of Cornwall or Devon, about the year 540, who is mentioned in the Triades as one of the three greatest Admirals of the British seas; the other two being March 'ab Meirchyon, and Gwenwyn 'ab (k) Naw. There is in Cornwall a parish called Gersans, which is the modern pronunciation of Gereint, (they constantly changing *t* into *s*) and another called Trev Erbin, which might be so denominated from his father. It is said in the elegy that he was of the borders of Devon, and that he was slain at Llongborth.

Yn llongborth ýllas gereint,
Gvr devr o godir dýfneint;
Wýntwý yn llad gýt as ledeint.

Yn llongborth llas ý arthur,
Gvyr devr kýmmyuýnt o ður
Amheravðyr llywýavðyr llaur, &c.

The word *Re*, which in the Cornish signifies *too much*, as also *soon* or *quickly*, occurs frequently in this elegy; together with a great many others, such as

(k) Goninan, a proper name, common at this time in Cornwall.

Eloravr, gwýtheint kýmrydh, rhedhaint, odhew, gwehin, moloch, eubwýd, &c. which if ever we had them, are lost in the Welsh. But it is owned this is not enough to conclude the author to have been of Cornwall or Devon; where probably any British was at that time understood. And the old copy I have of it, is written among some elegies ascribed to Llywarch hên.

In old manuscripts the particle *ý* or *ýr* which elsewhere answers to the English *the*, is used before proper names as well as appellatives: as, Heb *ý* bendigeituran, said Bendigeidvran. So, Heb *ý* matholvc; Heb *ý* gvenhvýuar; Heb *ýr* owein; Heb *ýr* arthur, &c. and the useless particles *ýd* and *ef*; as *ýd* attebavd ýnteu, *he answered them*; Ef a lorcet *ý* corf, *his body was burnt*; Ef a ýmdangoffesfýnnavn, *a well sprung forth*, and such like, occur very frequently.

In interrogations the verb *Sum* is often omitted in old writings, as Chvet-

leu gennýt? *hast thou any news?* Dos uorwýn heb *ý* gvenhvýuar a govýn ýr corf pvý *ý* marchavc racko? And, sometimes it is annexed to the pronoun, both making but one word; as, Pieu *ý* niuer llongeu, or llogeu, hýnn? *Whose ships are these?* A govýn a wnaeth pioedh *ý* meirch, and he asked whose were the horses. — It was sometimes also omitted in the answer; as, Mi ieuan heb ef, *I am John said he.*

The pronouns were sometimes differently placed and expressed from what is now usual: for whereas we now say, Pan gýnta ag a galuav di, [*as soon as I shall call thee*] in the old MSS. we find, Pan ith alwýf gýnta.

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But having dwelt long enough on the old orthography, &c. used in Wales, let us return to the surviving British of Cornwall.

C H A P. III.

OF THE ARTICLES AND NOUNS.

A, y, vn.

IN Cornish manuscripts the article *a*, or, as it is otherwise written, *y*, answers to the English *A* or *An*; and so does sometimes *un*, in imitation probably of the French; as, *Un dra, a thing*; *Un vennen, a woman*; *Un êl, an angel*.

An is equivalent to *The*; as, *An dên, the man*; *An byz, the world*; *Dre ôl an dre, through all the town*. It takes place also sometimes before pronouns; as, *An rena, those*: or is inserted between a pronoun and noun; as, *Pa an dra? what thing?* *Pa an marh? what horse?*

This particle *An* becomes sometimes *Han*; as, *Pa han keyson? what charge or accusation?* And is also written *yn*; as, *Aberth yn tthymma, within this house*. *Han* is also written for *ha 'n*, [*and the*] as, *Dhert gudra an devaz han gour, from milking the sheep and the goats*.

Dhan is a contraction of *dhe and an*, and signifies *to the* or *unto the*; as, *Dhan mau-na, to that lad*; *Dhan guaz-na, unto that fellow*: and so *a'n* or *an*, *of* or *from*, or *out of*, is but a *an* united.

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

The terminations of substantives are in this language, as generally in others, very various and uncertain; but yet

some particulars therein, as they may contribute some help to the memory, seem to deserve our notice.

1st. A great number of the abstracts and verbal substantives which in English generally terminate in *ness*, *ty*, *ion*, *hood*, *ship*, and *th*; as, *goodness*, *equity*, *submission*, *livelibood*, *friendship*, *strength*, and such like; have in this language their terminations in *der*, *ans*, or *eth*; as we find by the following examples.

Splander and Goleuder, brightness; *Tiulder, darkness*; *Teuder, thickness*; *Tanauder, thinness*; *Pysder, heaviness*; *Skavder, lightness*; *Kalatter, bardness*; *Medalder, softness*; *Guander, weakness*; *Tadder, goodness*; *Glanithder, cleanliness*; *Huekter, sweetness*; *Tekter, beauty*.

Mÿgilder and tÿmder, warmth, heat; *Dounder, depth*; *Zexter, and Zehar, drought*; *Euhelder, height*; *Guirder, truth*; *Krevder, strength*.

Givians, pardon, forgiveness; *Diskue-dhyans, demonstration, revelation, or discovery*; *Beunans, life, livelibood*; *Mar-nans, death*; *Sylvans, salvation*; *Skîans, knowledge*; *Dyskyans, learning*; *Tyby-ans, thought, imagination*; *Trystians, sorrow, mournfulness*; *Gordhyans, worship, honour*; *Karens, love, friendship*; *Kridz-hans, faith, confidence*.

Skiantoeth,

Skiantoeth, *prudence*; Folneth, *and* Foloreth, *folly*; Banneth, *a blessing*; Mÿhterneth [+ Mychterneth] *sovereignty*; Kÿzeleth, *peace, peaceableness, tranquillity*; Bolenegeth, *the will*; Gwyroneth, *truth*; Gouegneth, *fraud, deceit, falsehood*.

2dly. The most common termination of the names of natural bodies is in *an* or *en*, and sometimes *on*; and not a few of them do also end in *k*, or *g*.

As, Guedhan, *a tree*; Guelan, *a rod*; Glaſtan, *and* glaſtanan, *an oak*; On, onnan *and* enuedhan, *an ash*; Guernan, *an alder tree*; Skawan, *an elder*; Spernan, *a thorn*; Bannolan, *a broom*; Eithinan, *a furze bush*; Panan, *a parsnip*; Redanan, *a brake or fern*; Tavolan, *a dock*; Bledzhan, *a flower*; Moran, *a bramble berry*; Udzheon, *an ox*; Meſlan, *a mastiff*; Mynnan, *a kid*; Lygodzhan, *a mouse*; Pedrevan, *a lizard*; Kuilken, *a frog*; Krohan, *a hide*; Tethan, *an udder*; Pidnian, *the brains*; Azan, *a rib*; Guzigān, *a bladder*; Gullan, *a gull*; Kÿloman, *and* Kÿlobman, *a pigeon*; Gÿlvan, *a sparrow*; Trodzhan, *a stare*; Guradan, *a wren*; Kriban, *a bird's crest*; Plyvan, *a feather*; Hernan, *a pilchard*; Krogan, *a shell*; Guihan, *a perriwinkle*; Murrianan, *an ant or emmet*; Gÿanan, *a bee*; Guiban, *a fly*.

Kazak, *a mare*; Ledzhek, *a heifer*; Onak, *a lion*; Skÿuarnak, *a hare*; Kranag, *a frog or toad*; Kÿlliag, *a cock*; Gÿlvinak, *a curlew*; Kyvelak, *a woodcock*; Girak, *a needle-fish*; Keinak, *a shad*; Stiphak, *a cuttle-fish*.

3dly. Nouns official, or appellations of tradesmen, or men of any employment, and other metaphorical names, derived from them, end generally in *r*; but sometimes also in *k* and sometimes in *s*, or (as anciently) in *t*, or *d*. Ex. gr. Kyſſylier, *a counsellor*; Hydor, *an impostor*; Pyſtryor, *a sorcerer*; Pyſgadar, *a fisherman*; Reuadar, *a rower*; Belender, *a miller*; Trykkiar, *a fuller*; Liuyar, *a dyer*; Gueadar, *a weaver*; Bynkiar, *a cooper*; Ymdowlar, *a wrestler*; Gÿnnadar, *a sower*; Midzhar, *a reaper*; Stenor, *a water-wagtail*, from Stēn, *a milking pail*; from whence it is called in Welsh, Brîth y vyches.

Methik *and* medhik, *a physician, a chirurgeon*; Marhak, *a knight*; Ounek, *a coward*; Gûak, *a liar*; Kontrevak, *a neighbour*.

Sylvias, *a saviour, a redeemer, or deliverer*; Kuithyas [+ Guithiat] *a keeper, a guardian, a herdsman*; Kernias [+ Kerniat] *a piper*; + Renniat, *a sharer, a carver*; + Seuyad, *a taylor*; + Ferhiat, *a thief*; + Purcheniat, *a sorcerer*; + Helviat, *one that drives or pursues*; + Scriviniat, *a scrivener*.

4thly. Such nouns, when of the feminine gender, are commonly form'd by the addition of *es*; as, + Seuyades, *a woman taylor*; + Fellores, *one that plays on the violin*; Portheres, *a woman-porter*; Pechadyres, *a sinner*; Pestriores, *a witch*; Enevaes, *a she beast*.

5thly. We have already observed that *d* and *t* in the Welsh, are changed to *s* or *z*

or *z* in the modern Cornish. And this rule is so general in the termination of nouns, that it very rarely fails, unless in old manuscripts.

6thly. The nouns that terminate in *w* [or *u*] in Welsh, end commonly in *o*, in the Cornish: as, *Karu*, a stag, Corn. *Karo*; *Taru*, a bull, *Taro*; *Guedhu*, deprived, *Guedho*; *xueru*, bitter, *Huero*; *Medhu*, drunken, *Medho*; *Maru*, dead, *Maro*.

7thly. The Cornish nouns that agree with the Latin, never terminate in a vowel, but generally in the penultimate, or else in the last consonant of the Latin; or at least in a consonant of the same class; as appears by the following examples.

Pan, and *padn*, cloath; L. *Pannus*.
Sythyn, a week; *Septimana*.
Methik, a physician; *Medicus*.
Bouin, beef; *Bovina*.
Padal, a pan; *Patella*.
Skidal, a dish; *Scutula*, *Scutella*.
Kaul, broth; from *Caulis*.
Manak, a glove; from *Manica*.
Hevez, a shirt or smock; *Camisia*.
Roz, a wheel; *Rota*.
Ardar, and *aradr*, a plow; *Aratrum*.
Guarrak, a bow; *Arcus*.
Forn, an oven; *Furnus*.
Manal, a sheaf of corn; *Manipulus*.
Veulz, a reaping-hook; *Falx*.
Kêz, cheese; *Caseus*.
Ladar, a thief; *Latro*.
Egliz, a church; *Ecclesia*.
Zanz, a saint; *Sanctus*.
Drindas, and *drindzhaz*, the Trinity;
Trinitas.

Speriz, a spirit; *Spiritus*.

Pâsk, Easter; *Pascha*.

Penkast, Whitsuntide; *Pentecoste*.

The genders of nouns are two: the masculine and the feminine.

All proper names of men, and the appellations of all tradesmen; and men of any employment or profession, are of the masculine of course; and so are the names of winds and of the months; of the senses, of virtues and vices; and of metals.

All proper names of women and appellatives of their employment; as also the names of countries, and of rivers, and of towns, villages, and churches, are of the feminine.

As to the names of animals; the gender or sex, (as also the foetus) is distinguished in all domestic quadrupeds and birds, and such of the edible wild ones as are most considerable, by particular names. As *Taro*, a bull; *Biuh*, or † *Byux*, a cow; *Udzheon*, an ox; [† *Odion*]; *Lond*, a bullock; *Ledzhek*, a heifer; *Deneuoid*, a yearling; *Leauh*, or † *Loch*, a calf; *Hor*, and † *Hordh*, a ram; *Davaz*, or † *Davat*, a sheep; *Moulz*, and † *Mols*, a wether; *Oan*, and † *Oin*, a lamb; *Marh*, [† *Marx*] a horse; *Kazak*, and † *Kasseg*, a mare; *Ebol*, and *Ebal*, a colt; *Bÿk*, [† *Bôx*] a buck, as also a he-goat; *Gavar*, a goat, and *Myn*, or *Mÿnnan*, a kid; *Baeth*, a boar; † *Torx*, and *Hôx*, a hog; † *Gûys*, *Haneu*, and *Hôh*, a sow; and † *Porzell*, a pig; *Kei*, or † *Kî*, a dog; *gêst*, a bitch;
E and

and Koloin, *a whelp*; Gurkath, *a be-cat*; Kâth, *a cat*; Karo, *a deer*; † Ewik, *a hind*; Loch, [*or* Leauh] Euig, *a faun*; † Kytiorx, *a roe-buck*; † Yorx, *a roe*.

Of the other wild beasts, the larger sort are commonly used in the masculine gender; as, Olifans, *an elephant*; Caummarx, *a camel*; Lêu, *a lion*; Blaidh, *a wolf*; Brôch, *a badger*; Lûarn, *a fox*; Devergi, and † Dourgi, *an otter*; Tahua, *a sea calf*; unless we should perhaps except Afen, *an ass*; and Ors, *a bear*.

And the small ones of the feminine; as, † Skouarnog, *or* Skÿuarnak, *a hare*; † Koitgath, *a wild cat*; † Yeogen, *a ferret*; † Louennan, and kodna guidn, *a weefle*; Lÿgodzhan, *or* † Logoden, *a mouse*; † Gôdh, and Gÿdh dher, *a mole*.

† Keliok, *or* Kulliag, *a cock*; Yâr, *a hen*; Keliokuydh, *a gander*; Gÿydh, *a goose*; Payn, *a peacock*; Paynes, *a peahen*; Kuliagez, *a drake*; Hêz, [Hôet] *a duck*.

As to the other birds, some are constantly used in the masculine; as, † Er, *an eagle*; Bargez, [† Skoul] *a kite*; Elerx, *a swan*; Gylvinak, *a curlew*; Kyvelak, *a woodcock*; Melhuez, *a lark*; Golvan, *a sparrow*; Guradnan, *a wren*.

And others feminine; as, † Marvran, [mod. brân vrez] *a raven*; Mola dhiu, [† Moelh] *an ouzle or black-bird*; † Kolom, *or* Kÿlobman, *a pigeon*; Brân, *a crow*; † Kydhon, al Kylobman Kûz, *a quail*, *or ring-dove*; Guilan, *a gull*; Gÿrgirik, *a partridge*; † Hule, and ula, *an owl*;

Kodna huilan, *a lapwing*; Kôg, *a cuckoo*, &c. &c.

The names of fish are generally of the masculine gender; as, † Morvil, *a whale*; † Morhox, *a porpoise*; † Ehoc, *or* êaug, *a salmon*; Mehal, *a mullet*; † Brethil, *a mackerel*, &c. except Zilli, *an eel*; Môr-nader, *a lamprey*; Karlath, *a ray*, *or thornback*; Gavar môr, *a segar*, *or long oyster*; Kÿligi, *a cockle*; Brenigan, *a limpet*; Estren, *an oyster*; † Mesclen, and Bezlen, *a muscle*; Krezgen, *a shell*.

The names of insects; as, Guenenen, *a bee*; Huilen, *or* Huilan, *a beetle*; Molhuidzhon, *a snail*; † Guhien, *a wasp*; † Huadnan, *a flea*, &c. are mostly of the feminine gender.

The names of trees terminated formerly in *en*, though now (as they are commonly pronounced) in *an*, and were all, as in Welsh, of the feminine gender; as, Onnen, *an ash*; Glastanen, *an oak*; Guernen, *an alder*; Kelingen, *holly*; Bedewen, *a birch*; Colwidhen, *a hawthorn*; divers of them terminated in—*bren*, that word which is now used for *timber*, signifying then a tree; as, Oleubren, *an olive tree*; Guinbren, *a vine*; Perbren, *a pear tree*; Plymbren, *a plum tree*; Pinbren, *a pine*; Moyrbren, *a mulberry tree*.

Besides the concord of the adjective with its substantive, the genders of substantives are distinguished, in words beginning with mute consonants, by the particle *an* [*the*]: for if the substantive following *an*, retains its primary initial,

initial, or that which is its first letter in the order of Dictionary, *Ex. gr.* Marh, *a horse*; An marh, *the horse*; it is always of the masculine gender. And when it is of the feminine, the leading mute is changed into a secondary initial, viz. a softer mute of the same class; unless the word begin with Gul, gun, or gur; in which case the only alteration is, that the *g* is omitted. *Ex. gr.* Karrak, *a rock*; but *the rock* is An garrak: so, Fordh, or forh, *a way*; An vordh, *the way*; Bènin, *a woman*; An vènin, *the woman*; Tîz, *men, people*; An dîz, *the people*; Gurêg, *a wife*; An urêg, *the wife*. So that the changes of the primary initial mutes into the secondary, denoting the feminine gender, are as follow:

LABIALS P-B, B-V, M-V, F-V, and R sometimes.

DENTALS T-D, D-dh.

PALATALS K-G, and G omitted as above.

As to the cases, there is but little difficulty, there being but one termination throughout the singular number, and another in the plural; so that they are only distinguished by their article annexed, or preposition, or place: as,

IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER.

Nom. Levar, *a book*.

Gen. A'n levar, *of the book*.

Dat. Dhè'n levar, *to the book*.

Acc. An levar, *the book*.

Voc. A levar, *o book*.

Abl. Gen an levar, *with the book*.

IN THE PLURAL.

Nom. Levrou, or — ro, *books*.

Gen. A'n levrou, *of the books*.

Dat. Dhè'n levrou, *to the books*.

Acc. An levrou, *the books*.

Voc. A levrou, *o books*.

Abl. Gen an levrou, *with the books*.

Nouns of the masculine gender change (as above) their primary initial mutes in the genitive case, after the particle *a*, [*of*, or *of a*] but not after *an* [*of the*] as in those of the feminine. For they say, blew an pen, or, (as lately corrupted) an pedn, *the hair of the head*; and a ben hag a thrûz, *of head and foot*. So from Guîn, *wine*; Guedran a uîn, [*a glass of wine*] but *a glass of the wine* is Guedran an guîn.

An initial *F* is turned into *b* in the genitive case, &c. after the particle *a'n* (or as it is always written) *an*: as, Flôh, *a child*; A'n hlôh, *of the child*; Dhè'n hlo, *to the child*, &c.

They used formerly, and do yet in several words, a variation of the vowel (whether the first or the only one) in the genitive case, &c.

Particularly *a*, I find changed into *e*: as, Marh, *a horse*; Rên verh, *horse mane*; Buzl verh, *horse dung*: and *e* into *i*, *y*, or *ey*; as, Merh, *a daughter*; An vyrh, *of the daughter*; Pen, *a head*; Er dha byn, *against thee*; q. d. *on thy head*; and, Er agas pyn huy, *against you*; Huêl, *work*; Mein hueyl, *work stones, or stones for building*; Krês, *the midst*; in kreys an dre, *in the midst of the town*.

Nouns of matter admit of no particle in the genitive; as, Bezañ our, *a ring of gold*; Forh arhans, *a fork of silver*; Yg horn, *an iron hook*; Plankys zaban, *deal-boards*.

The dative case is frequently used in the Cornish; being governed, besides others, by the same verbs as in the Latin, and applied much in the same manner: as we find by the following examples.

The dative case after the verb [*Sum*] Ymâ dhymmo, *I have*. q. d. verbatim Est mihi. 'Ma marh dhÿ bredar vî, *my brother has a horse*. q. d. Est equus fratri meo. Idzha 'n lêaùh dhÿ'n dên Yÿnk-na? *has that young man the ague?* 'Ma 'gen chaz nyi dhen, *we have our health*. Ez konnez dhiu'? *have you supped?*

After verbs of *bidding* or *commanding*] Deu dhymmo vî a erxys, *God hath commanded me*; Reys yu dheuh, *you must*.

Of giving] Mi a re dhyuh, *I will give you*; Ro dhedhe, *give them*; Ro dhym and dro e dhymmo, *give it me*; Yftyn e dhym, *reach it me*.

Of promising] Mi ai didhiuys dhodho, *I have promised it him*; Me a uroñtiav dhys, *I will warrant thee*.

Of believing] Krez dhebm, *believe me*; Rag fraga na gresyth dhym lavarou? *Why dost not believe my words?*

Of paying] Deu a dâl dheuh? *God*

shall reward you? Ny dal dhÿnny, *we should not*; Ny dal dhodho, *he ought not*.

Of hearkening unto, or obeying] Ty rig golla uorty, *thou hast hearkened unto her*.

Of speaking] Lavar dhymmo, *speaking unto me*; Me a lever dhys, *I tell thee*.

Of putting or adding] Gorra an dra fin dhan ramenat, *add this to the rest*.

Of going] Monez [*or mÿnez*] dha dre, *to go to town*.

Of becoming, &c.] Pÿ gotho dhiu' baz, *when it would become you to be*.

Of sending] Rhag danyn dheuh, *to send to you*.

Of bringing] Ev ai dyg dhym, *he brought it unto me*.

Of asking] Govyn orto, *ask him*; Govÿnna uorth e vredar, *ask his brother*.

The participles likewise govern the same cases with their verbs; and some adjectives also, as in the Latin, require a dative.

As, Laverys dhebm, *spoken unto me*; Gÿtheffys dhyu', *offered unto you*; Ymâ govenek dhym, *I remember*; Yma e pyr havêl dhys, *He is very like thee*.

There are three numbers in the Cornish, the *singular*, *dual*, and *plural*: the *dual*, as in the Armoric, serves only to express some parts of an animal that are pairs,

pairs, and is made by prefixing *di*, *diu*, or *deau* [*two*] to the *singular*, and uniting them; as, † *La*, *lau*, and *lâv*, a *band*; *Diula*, and † *diulev*, *bands*; *Lagaz*, an *eye*; *Deaulagaz*, the *eyes*; *Skodh*, a *shoulder*; *Diskodh*, the *shoulders*; *Brêh*, an *arm*; *Dibreh*, the *arms*.

THE PLURAL TERMINATIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The first plural terminates in *ou*; as, *Aluedh*, a *key*, pl. *Aluedhou* and *aluedhou*, *keys*; *Arv*, a *weapon*, pl. *Arvou*; *Bedh*, a *grave*, pl. *Bedhou*; *Dagar*, a *tear*, pl. *Dagrou*; *Daraz*, a *door*, *dara-zou*; *Ro*, a *gift*, *rohou*.

So that this first plural, which, as in the *Armoric*, is the most common, may, generally speaking, be formed by adding *ou*, or *iou*, to the last letter of the singular, or else to its substitute, which is always of the same class; as *p* for *b*, *t* for *d*, *d* for *s*, &c.

When the singular terminates in *dh*, *l*, or *r*, the plural commonly ends in *iou*; as, *Dydh*, a *play*, pl. *Dydhieu*; *Klêdh*, a *ditch*, *Kledhieu*; † *Gurêdh*, a *root*, *Gurêdhieu*; *Menedh*, a *mountain*, *Menedhieu*; *Mâl*, a *joint*, *Meliou*; *zêr*, a *word*, *zerriou* and *girriou*.

Sometimes a final consonant of the singular, is doubled in the plural, or else (which is equivalent) the vowel immediately preceding is accented; as, *Fôs*, a *wall*, pl. *Fossou* or *Fôsou*; *Lêr*,

[† *lôr*] a *floor*, *Lerriou* or *lêrou*; † *Guli*, a *wound*, *Gollyou*; *Garget*, a *garter*, *Gargettou*.

Some words, whose singular terminate in *l*, have *g* subjoined thereunto in the plural; as, *Teual*, *dark*, pl. *Tulgu*; *Kyffyl*, *counsel*, pl. *Kysylgou*.

A vowel interposed in the last syllable between a mute and a liquid in the singular, is frequently omitted in the plural; as, *Levar*, a *book*, *Levrou*; *Dagar*, a *tear*, *Dagrou*; *Tempel*, a *church*, *Templys*.

The final *d*, though it be generally changed into *s* or *z* in the singular, is yet sometimes retained in the plural; as, *Pehaz*, *sin*, pl. *Pehadou*; because *Pehaz* is but a corruption of the old word *Pehad*, *Pexhad*, or *Pexat*. So from *Arhas* and *guorhemmynnias*, a *command*, *Arhadou* and *guorhemmynnadou*: — So *Falladou*, *frauds*, *failings*; and *Inniadou*, *repulses* or *denials*.

This plural in *ou* is frequently pronounced at present as if it terminated in *o*; as, *Noedho*, *news*; *Huelio*, *works*; *Delkio*, *leaves*; *Godho*, *geese*; *Neitho*, *nests*: and sometimes in *au*; as, *Kêau*, *bedges*; *Gueliau*, *beds*; *Breihau*, *arms*; or else in *u*; as, *Luzu*, *herbs*; *Ludnu*, *cattle*. — In the *Welsh* this plural terminates in *au*, which yet is pronounced as *æ* or *e*, answering to the nominative pl. of the first declension of the *Latin*.

The second plural ends in *i*, as, *Guidhili*, *Irish-men*; *Kuithizi*, *guardians*, *keepers*;

keepers; Aylÿdhi, *lords*; Mestrizi, *masters*; Servifi, and Servidzhi, *servants*; Trahezi mein, *stone-cutters*; Guellynni, *rods*; Muzi, *maids*; Kastilli, *castles*; Legesti, *lobsters*; Yfilli, *limbs, members*; Porelli, *hogs, pigs*.—So that this plural agrees with the Latin nominative of the second declension.

The third plural ends in *ion*, and might be called the personal plural, in regard most appellations that are personal are of it; as, Kristionnion [*now Krestudnian*] *Christians*; Zouzon, *the English*; † Brethon, *the Britons*; Kembrïon, *the Welsh*; Idhevon, *the Jews*; Marrëgion, and Marrògion, *knights*; Skuerrion, *esquires*; Boxesëgion, *the poor*; Klevion, *the sick*; Kardouion, *friends*; Skylûrion, *scholars*; Dyskyb-lion, *disciples*; Guithòrion, *workmen*; Guefion, *mean fellows*; Gouëgion, *liars*; Ladron, *thieves*.

Some other nouns have also the same plural; as, Empinion, *the brains*; Govidzion, *sorrows*; Marthëgion, *wonders*. But those are but few in comparison of the others.

This plural answers to the nouns of the third declension in the Latin that terminate in *ones*; as, Senones, Sueffones, Britones; Nafones, Pisones, Cicerones; Histrijones, Fullones, Latrones, &c.

The fourth plural terminated formerly (as still in the Welsh) in *edh*; as, Brederedh, *brothers*; Eledh, *angels*; Abestledh, *apostles*: which pronuncia-

tion was more anciently expressed by *z*; as, Guraget, *wives*, for Guragedh. It is at present changed into *es* according to their writing, but into *ez* according to their pronunciation. So that it seems but a sort of French or modern English plural; as, Bestez, *beasts*; Koles, *coals*; Romes, *rooms*; gullez, *gulls*; Pyfgez, *fish*; Panez, *parsnips*; Zilliez, *eels*, or *congers*; Lahez, *laws*; Benenez, *women*; † Flexez, *children*.

It is not material to distinguish this plural from that terminating in *az*; as, Kenkraz, *crabs*; Bozîaz, *fingers*: or in *yz*, as, Battyz, *staves*; Fouyz, *dens*: or in *oz*, as, Kappioz, *caps*; Terroz, *lands*: for I find they wrote indifferently, Bestez, or Bestaz, *beasts*; Pÿskez, or Pÿs-gaz, *fish*; Lozouez, or Lÿzÿuyz, *herbs*; and Plankez, Plankyz, or Plenkoz, *boards*. And as the termination *ez* comes nearer the old *edh*, and agrees with the nominative plural of the third declension in the Latin, the other three (which occur but seldom) seem erroneous orthography and might be omitted.

The fifth may be called the mutable plural, for it is not distinguishable from the singular, as the other four, by any additional termination, but by the change of one vowel either for another, or for a diphthong; or else of one diphthong into another: as, Sanz, *a saint*, pl. Seinz; Danz, *a tooth*, Deinz; Marh, *a horse*, Merh; Yâr, *a hen*, Yêr; Mab, *a son*, † Meib; Mên, *a stone*, Mein; Trûz, *a foot*, Treiz; Bredar, *a brother*, Breder; Manek, *a glove*, Menik; Davaz, *a sheep*, Devez; Gavar, *a goat*, Gever.

Gever. Nor does this declension only not increase in the plural, but even sometimes decreases; as, Delen, *a leaf*, pl. Deil; Guedhan, *a tree*, Gueidh, &c.—Other plurals do also sometimes change the vowel; as, For' [+ Fordh] *a way*, pl. Fùru, and + Fýrdhu; Kûz, *a wood*, pl. Kozou; Guâz, *a mean fellow*, Guè-sion: but they are nevertheless distinguished by their termination.

In this fifth plural or declension (if we may so call it) the British seems to recede from the Latin, and to come near the Teutonic: for it is a rule in the modern German that *a*, *o*, and *u* in the singular, are changed into *ö*, *ü*, and *au*, or *eu* in the plural.

All the plurals are reducible to these five—but we find some nouns have two declensions: for we read Deuon and Deuou, *Gods*; Epskobon, and Epskobou, *bishops*; Flehez, and Flehezon, *children*; + Deil, Delyou, and Delkiou, *leaves*; Terroz, and Tirriou, *lands*; Enezyz, and Enezou, *islands*—Others have no plural; as, An Drenzhez, *the Trinity*; Kÿzaleth, *peace*: and some no singular; as, Empynion, and Impinion, *the brains*; Kosgar, *lads, boys*; Teuolgou, *darkness*; Lozou, *ashes*; Mezinou, *a bel-lows*; and Gueldzhou, *a pair of sheers*.

The diminutives (which ought to have been taken notice of above, among the terminations) change commonly their first vowel, and end in *ig*; as, Temmig, *a small fragment*, from Tam, *a morsel*; and Fleheffig, *a little child*, from Flo' and Flehez.

This termination *ig* answers to the Latin —iculus, and —ecula in Verficulus, Vulpecula, &c. as divers of their nouns subst. in *l*, if polysyllables, do to —ullus, —ellus, or —ella, &c. as, Padal, *a pan*; + Kollal, *a knife*; and + Kygol, *a hood*; from Patella, Cultellus, and Cucullus. Nor need we exclude several others from being of the same class of diminutives though not immediately derived from the Latin; as, Brethyl [*a mackerel*] from Brith, *streaked, party-coloured*: q. d. Lat. Variolus, or Varietatula.

Adjectives of the comparative degree, terminated formerly in *ax*: as, + Pellax, *further off*; Tekax, *more fair*: and that termination, though the *x* be now discontinued, should yet be written either *ab* or *a'* to shew it's alteration; as, Huèkah, *sweeter*; Huerua', *more bitter*.

The superlative ends in *a*; as, Guèla, *the best*; Hakra, *the most deformed*; Kalatsha, *the hardest*.

There are in the Cornish, as in other languages, some irregular comparisons; as, Mâz, *good*; Guel, *better*; Guèla, *best*; Dròk, *bad*; Gûaeth, *worse*; Dròka, and Guetha, *the worst*: Brez, *great*; Moy, *bigger*; Moya, and + Moixa, *greatest, biggest*: Bìan, *small*; Le, *less*; Leiha, *least*: Ogoz, *near*; Nêz, *nearer*; Nêsa, *the next*.

Of the ordinal nouns of number, two or three (according to the present pronunciation) end in *a*, viz. Kenza, *the first*;

first; Tridzha, *the third*; Pazuera, *the fourth*, but the others in *az*; as, Pempaz; *the fifth*; Huëffaz, *the sixth*; Seithaz, *the seventh*; Ethaz, *the eighth*; Nahuaz, *the ninth*; Dekfaz, *the tenth*. The termination of these nouns was formerly *ath*, which in Iganzvath [*the twentieth*] is still retained.

The gender of adjectives is not now so constantly distinguished as formerly, when the vowel *y* in the masculine was almost without exception changed to *e* in the feminine, as in some examples it is yet; as, Guyn, m. g. guen, f. *white*; Melyn, m. melen, [*or velen*] f. *yellow*.

Another distinction of the gender of adjectives is, that words, beginning with mutes, either change their initial into a softer letter, or else lose it, viz. *B* is changed into *v* consonant, *d* into *dh*, *k* into *g*, *m* to *v* consonant, *p* to *b*, *t* to *d*, and *g*, as it hath no softer letter of it's class, is omitted: all which we find by these examples, which hold in general; unless the adjective be placed before it's substantive, and the particle *an* omitted.

B—V; Dên brez, *a great man*; Ben-nen vraz, *a big woman*.

D—dh; Marh dâl, *a blind horse*; Kazek dhâl, *a blind mare*.

M—V; Guâz medho, *a drunken fellow*; Hoh vedho, *a drunken sow*.

P—B; Gûr Prederys, *a careful husband*; Gurêk brederyz, *a diligent wife*.

T—D; Mâu tég, *a comely youth*; Mez dêg, *a fair maid*.

G—omitted; Dedh glêb, *a wet day*; Keuar 'lêb, *wet weather*.

But if the adjective be placed before it's substantive, and the verb *Sum* interposed, it then retains it's primary initial; as, Dâl yu an gazak-na [*Not Dhal yu an gazak-na*] *that mare is blind*. So Brez yu an venen-na; Prederyz eu an urêg-na; Medho yu an ho-'na, &c.

I said when the verb *Sum* is interposed; for if there be no such verb put between the adjective and it's substantive, and the particle *an* premised, the initial letter is then changed, as before; as, An vraz venen-na, *that big woman*. But this variation of gender is required only in the singular number.

I have observed no other distinction of gender in the Cornish, excepting that Trei [*three*] is in the feminine; Tair; as, Tair delkian, *three leaves*; Tair bledhan, *three years*.

As to case, there is not any such variation of adjectives in the present Cornish, nor do we find any in the oldest British.

The plural of adjectives, though it be now almost wholly disused, terminated formerly in *ion*, and also changed sometimes the vowel, and softened the mute; as, Dên klâu, *a sick man*, pl. Dýnion kle-vion; Huedhel gûak, *a false story*, pl. Huitlou [*or Huidhlou*] gouïgion; Gurêk

rek vohozhak, *a poor woman*, pl. Gura-gedh vohofugion.

There being no variation of cases, the only concord we find requisite of the adjective and substantive, is in the gender and number; as, Hor' diu, *a black ram*; Davaz dhiu, *a black sheep*; pl. Hÿroz dyon, *black rams*. Nor are we to regard the gender but only as above-said, in the singular. And as to number, the plural termination of adjectives, though it occur often in writings, is now, in imitation of the English language, almost wholly laid aside.

One singularity of the British language, and an exception of this concord, is, that the nouns of number require no plural in their substantives annexed. For in the Cornish they say, ydn [*or yn*] Marh, *one horse*; and Kanz marh, [*not Kanz merh*] *a hundred horses*. So Ma huî biuh dhodho, dêau marh, ha

trei Kanz ledn davaz; *he has six cows, two horses, and three hundred sheep*.—

Nor is it otherwise in the Armoric and Welsh, saving that in the Northern Welsh they commonly avoid it, by placing the substantive in the genitive case plural; as, Mae idho ev faith o veibion a xuex o verxed, *he hath seven sons and three daughters*; and that often in old Welsh manuscripts the substantive plural is made use of as in other languages; as, Trî dÿnyon, *three men*; Pym' meib, and Pym' meibyon, *five sons*.

The noun Lîaz [*many*] admits of the same exception; as, Lîaz termen, *many times*; Lîaz dÿrn, *many hands*. Generally speaking, in the Cornish and other British dialects, the substantive is placed before its adjective; as, Dên da, *vir bonus*; but in the cardinal numerals, the pronouns possessive and the words Lîaz, *many*; Ken, *other*; Nep, *any, some*; Kenifer, *each*, and such like, the contrary obtains.

C H A P. IV.

O F T H E P R O N O U N.

THE main difficulty in the pronouns is, that besides their separate use, as in other languages, those which are called the personal and possessive, are always entangled with the prepositions, and the conjunction *Ha*, and; (as also *A*, *bath* :) The preposition and pronoun, or conjunction and pronoun making but one word. Nor is this peculiar to the Cornish: For (not to mention *Mecum*, &c. in the Latin) it obtains also in the Armoric and Welsh; and is no less obvious in that ancient dialect of the British, we find still preserved in the Highland Scottish or Irish. An enumeration of the pronouns may render this singularity less intricate.

PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Mî, and *Me*, *I*; *Minne*, *I also*; *Vi*, and *evî*, of *me*; *Dho vi dhém*, *dhym*, *dhebm*, *dhymmo*, *dhymmô vi*, *orthiv*, to *me*; *Am*, *me bath*; *as*, *Neb am guryk*, *he who bath created me*; *Dredhev*, by *me*; *A yuhav*, above *me*; *A hanav*, and *dhortam*, from *me*; *Tanov*, under *me*; *genev*, [and *gen y vi*] with *me*.—*Nei* and *+ Ni*, *we*; also, of *us*; *Agan honan*, ourselves, of ourselves; *Dhyn*, *dhynni*, and *orthin*, to *us*, for *us*, unto *us*; *Ragon nyi*, for *us*, before *us*; *Rybbon*, and *rebbon*, by or near unto *us*; *Trethou*, betwixt *us*; *Uarnan*, upon *us*; *Ynnon*, in *us*; *A hanen*, from *us*; *genen*, and *genen nyi*, with *us*.

Ty, and *+ Te*, *thou*; *Tithe*, *thou also*; *Dy*, of *thee*; *Dhyz*, *dheyz*, *dhethi*, and *orthyz*, unto *thee*; *Ragoz*, for or because of *thee*; *Uarnaz*, on *thee*; *A hanaz*, and *a hanez*, from *thee*, out of *thee*; *Ynnos*, in *thee*; *genez*, by *thee*, with *thee*; *Mî â genez*, *I will go with thee*; *Huei*, *+ xui*, and *huî*, *Ye*, of *you*; *Dhiu* *+ dhyux*, [or *dheux*] *huî*, and *dheu' huÿhuî*, unto *you*; *Ragou'*, before *you*; *Rhago' huei*, for *you*; *+ Uarnax*, *+ Uarno*, on *you*; *Ganso' genoux*, and *genox huî*, with *you*.

E, *he*, *him*, *it*, of *him*, of *it*; *Hî*, and *hai*, *she*, *her*, of *her*; *Annodho*, thereof; *Anedhi*, of *her*; *Dedho*, *dhodhe*, *dhÿdhe*, and *vorto*, to *him*, unto *him*; *Dhydhi*, to *her*; *Dredho*, and *dredhe*, through *him* or *it*; *Drydhi*, through *her*; *Ragta*, and *ragthe*, for *him* or *it*; *Uarnodho*, and *anodho*, of or concerning *him*, &c. *Orte*, thereon; *Diurte*, and *odhiurto*, from *him*; *Ynno*, in *him*, therein; *Ganza*, and *gonzha*, with *him*; *gynsi*, with *her*; *Gy* and *+ dzhei*, *they*, *them*; *Annÿdha*, and *annedhe*, of *them*; *Deu anhedde*, two of *them*; also, from *them*, and of or concerning *them*; *Dhedhe*, and *dhedhynz*, to *them*; *Trethynz*, betwixt *them*; *Uarnÿdhanz*, and *uarnede*, over *them*, upon *them*; *Ettanz*, in *them*, therein; *gynzhanz*, and *+ genzynz*, with *them*.

Honan, or *honyn*, signifies *self*; *as*, *Ma honan*, my *self*; *Ta honan*, thy *self*; *Agan honan*, our *selves*, &c.

PRONOUNS

PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

Ma, a, and + ou, *my, mine*; Am, *of my*; also, *with my*; † Am lêv dhyhyou, *with my right hand*; A breihou, *my arms*; Im, *into my*; ȝyn, ȝen, and aȝan, *our*; Hain, *and our*; Dho ȝyn honyn, *to our selves*.

Da, dhÿ, thÿ, *the, tha, thy, thine*; Ad, and ath, *of thy, on thy, concerning thy*; Dheth, and dhedha, *unto thy*; Dredha, *through thy*; Mêz ath, *out of thy*; Aȝyz, Gÿz, and ez, *your*; Dhyz, *to your*; Trez, *betwixt your*; Derrez, *by or through your*; ȝennÿz, *for ȝen. ÿz, with your*.

E, *his, it, its*; Et e ûs Kôth, *in his old age*; E risk, *its bark*; î, *her*; ȝe, ȝei, and aȝei, *their*.

PRONOUNS RELATIVE AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, &c.

Neb, and nep, *who, he that*; An neb am g'rÿk, *he who hath created me*; Heruedh nep, *in respect of whom*; also *some, or a certain*; In nep le, *in some place*.—Nebyn, *some one*.

† Neppeth, nèpyth, and † nebaz, *something, somewhat*; Piua bennak, *whosoever*; Pandra bennak, and pepÿnnag ôl, *whatsoever*; Ketep, *every*; Kÿnifar, *each*; Kÿnifar ol, *all, every one, as many as there are of them*; Pebs Kÿnifar uÿnyn, *idem*.—Pyb, and Peb, *all, each*; † Pyb hehen, *every one*; Travêth, *any thing*.—Bêth, or veth, has always a negative

particle subjoined, to make it signify *none*; as, Ni'er dên vêth, *no man at all knows*; Nag ez triuath vêth dho vi, *I do not at all pity*.

PRONOUNS INTERROGATIVE.

Piua? *Who?* Piua yu an dêнна? *Who is that man?*

Pa? *What?*

Pandra? *Which thing?* q. d. Pa an dra?

Panyn? *Whether of them?* q. d. Pa an ÿn?

Drÿ? *What?* Drÿ vedo huî ȝîl? *What will you?*

PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

Hem, and hemma, *this*; An remma, [q. d. an re hemma] *these*.—Note, that *ma* added to the termination of nouns, and signifying *this*; as, An byzma, *this world*; An ulazma, *this country*, &c. is an abbreviation of Omma, [*here*] and may be dissevered from the noun by a hyphen; as, An blyven-ma, *this pen*; An levar-ma, *this book*.

Hen, hena, and henna, *that*; whence *na* added to nouns; as, An mâu-na, *that boy*; A guâz-na, *that fellow*; En kûz-na, *in that wood*; En ur-na, *then, at that hour*; Hedda, [*that, that same there*] is a late corruption of Hedna, as that was of henna. Hodda [*that there*] from Honna, is of the feminine gender; as, Eu hodda ȝyz hôr huei? *Is that your sister?*

An renna, *those*; Aral, *another*; Erel, *others*.

The pronoun personal of the accusative case, is generally placed before the verb; as, De [*or* dho] ýz Kridzhe, *to believe you*; Mi vedn gyz guelaz arta gýdhihuar, *I'll see you again in the evening*; De ze guithe, *to keep them*; Ne el e ze dibre, *he cannot eat them*; E † vedn gyz gil sau, *it will cure you*; Na e 'reuh berna, *do not buy it*; De e doula en kledh, *to cast him into a ditch*; Mi vedn gyz pardýna huei, *I'll pardon you*.

Two pronouns possessive are frequently joined with the substantive, the one being placed before and the other after; as, Dhe a bredar vî, *to my brother*; gyz levar huei, *your book*; † Ou map evi, *my son*; zen kosgar nei, *our boys*;

Hýrliau yu zen guare nýi, *hurling is our sport*.

The pronouns personal are also often doubled, sometimes that the expression may be the more emphatical, and sometimes unnecessarily; as, Orthin nî, *to us*; Ragon nei, *for us*; Dheuh huei, *unto you*; where nî, nei, and huei, might have been omitted.

The pronoun relative is, as sometimes in English, frequently omitted: as, Mi 'rig guelaz an Karnou idzha an gullez ha'n idhe, môr aral kîl ý ze neitho, *I saw the rocks [on which] the gulls and other sea birds make their nests*; An lýzûan bían zen i'ar nedhez, ez a tivi en an halou nei, ez kreiez Plêth Maria, *the small plant with the twisted stalk [which] grows on our hills, is called Plêth Maria*.

C H A P. V.

O F T H E V E R B.

THERE are five regular infinitives or primary terminations of verbs, in the Cornish.

The first infinitive ends in *a*; as, *Argila, to recoil*; *Beua, to live*; *Dalla, to make blind*; *Eva, to drink*; *Fyſta, to thresh*; *Gueſga, to wear*; *Huetha, to blow*; *Ira, to anoint*; *Krenna, to tremble*; *Ladha, to kill*; *Methia, to nurse*; *Nedha, to spin*; *Ouna, to fear*; *Perna, to buy*; *Ranna, to share or divide*; *Sedha, to sit*; *Tivia, to grow*; *Zalla, to salt*.

This infinitive remains so in the present Armoric; but in an old Vocabulary printed at Paris, by Yvon Quillivere, 1521, I find it terminates in *aff*; as, *Ieugaff, to yoke or couple*; *Rhiſglaff, to slide*; *Elvennaſſ, to sparkle*; *Damnaſſ, to condemn*; *Englennaſſ, to stick or adhere unto*.

Of the verbs that are of this infinitive in the Cornish, the greatest part end in *o* or *y* in the Welsh; as, Corn. *Kýhydha, to betray*, W. *Kýhydho*; *Tefiſgia, to tire*, W. *Dýffýgio*; *Danta, to bite*, W. *Deintio*; *Kriſbia, to card*, W. *Kribo*; *Zona, to charm*, W. *Suyno*; *Kuſga, to sleep*, *Kýſgy*; *Diſlonka, to swallow*, *Dadlſnky*; *Kana, to sing*, *Kany*; *Privia, to bleat*, *Brevy*. Some exceptions there are; as, *Beua, W. Býu*, *Eva, ýved*; † *Guruedha,*

Guruedh; *Ladha, Lhâdh*; and *Sedha, eiſtedh*; but not very many.

The second infinitive ends in *i*, or *y*, and is common to the Cornish with the Armoric Britons, and the Welsh; for our terminating so many of them in *u*, as, *Karu, to love*, &c. makes no exception, *u* being but equivalent to *y*, and the pronunciation being regarded here, not the orthography.

The letter *y* differing so very little from *i*, especially in the termination of words of more than one syllable, may be in this infinitive spared; and such words written constantly with an *i*; as, *Deſki, (not deſky) to learn*; *Ageri, to open*; *Sinſhi, to hold*; *gýſenſhi, to lay*; *Gulhi, to wash*; *Leſki, to burn*; *Terhi, to break*; *Huari, to play*; *Kelli, to loose*; *Prediri, to meditate or think upon*; *Tebri, and Dibri, to eat*; *Gorthybi [and Gorthebi] to answer*; *Strihui, to sneeze*; *Kýlyui, to lighten*.

The third, as commonly written in the Cornish MSS. ends in *s*; but according to pronunciation, all such words should be written with a *z*; as, *Miraz, to look*; *Guelaz, to see*; *Bez, to be*; *Dvz, to come*; *Mvz, to go*; *Meliaz, to grind*; *Yuhellaz, [† yxellaz] to ascend*; *Kýmeraz, to take*; *Gollyaz, and † Koliáz, to watch*;

watch; Kauaz, *to have*; Araz, *to plow*; Kryhiaz, *to neigh as a horse*; Klyuez, *to bear*; † Monez, *to go*; Kortez, *to stay or tarry*; † Kerhez, *to fetch*; and sometimes Guelez, *to see*; and † Mirez, *to look*.

This infinitive ended formerly in *t*, as it does yet in divers words in Wales, but much more in Bas Bretagne; as, Brafaat, *to grow big*; Buhanecaat, *to lessen*; Kaerat, *to adorn or beautify*; Karet, *to love*; Kassaat, *to hate*; xoantaat, *to desire*; Hiraat, *to lengthen*; Beraat, *to abridge*; Arat, *to plow*; Falxat, *to mow*, &c.

The fourth regular infinitive ends in *l*; as, Merual [† Murual] *to die*; Teulel, or tyulel, *to cast*; Kyneual, *to dine*; Leverel, *to speak*; † Gurythyl, *to make*; Teuel, *to be silent*; † Lemmel, † lebmal, *to leap*; Kyntl, *to gather*; Sevel, *to stand*.

Kynnilh and Sevilh, are the words in the Welsh, answering to this Kyntl and Sevel; but we have not any termination in *l*, though it be very common in the Armoric; as, Krîal, *to cry*; Defial, *to defy*; Derxel, *to hold*; Drasqual, *to crack*; Harthal, *to bark*; Henuel, *to name*; Menel, *to tarry*; Rinçal, *to cleanse*; Teurl, *to throw or cast, to hurl*; Tripal, *to dance*; Trusial, *to make a noise*; Kleuel, *to be sick*; Binigal, *to bless*; Shemel, *to tarry*; Brihadal, *to embrace*; Farçal, *to mock*; Dizrevel, *to relate or rehearse*.

The fifth may be called the Teutonic infinitive, as ending in *n*, but there are but few verbs of this termination in the Cornish. Danin, *is to send*; Govyn, and

gefen, *to ask*; Huerhin, *to laugh*; and + Ten, or tûn, *to bring or carry*: and in the Armoric, Espern, *is to spare*, and Dizremen, *to traverse or pass to and again*.

These five are the primary or Dictionary terminations of almost all verbs in the Cornish, but I find that sometimes the same verb has two or three of these infinitives; as, † Yskyn, and Eskynna, *to mount or ascend*; Kîth and Kitha, *to hide*; and Kauz, † Keuza and Keuzel, *to talk*.

The infinitive mood is (as in the other dialects of the British) variously applied, and of frequent use in the Cornish: for it sometimes serves as a substantive as in the Latin, Velle suum cuique est, &c. and by the help of the particle *a* [or † oñ] before it, it supplies the room of the particle of the present tense; as, A kufga, *sleeping*; A prediri, *studying*; Oñ kolyaz, *watching*; † Oñ Sevel, *standing*; A gofen, *asking*.

The other particles of the infinitive mood are De do dhe or dho, *to*; ÿ, *to*; as, ÿ fedha, *to sit*, and rag, or rhag, *for to*; rag mez, *for to go*.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

Bez, or † bos, *to be*; Gurithil, *to do*; and Menny, *to will*.

The verbs Bez, *to be*; and Gureiz, Gurithil, or gîl, [*to do or to make*] being necessary auxiliaries in the forming of verbs; we shall begin with them.

Öv,

Ov, *effav* and *+ effam*, *I am*; Oz, *affaz* and *+ ydhoz*, *thou art*; Ma, *yū*, *ez yfy*, *+ otte* and *+ ydzhi*, *he is*; Oni and *affon*, *we are*; Oh, *+ oux* and *+ yzoux*, *ye are*; Ynz, *monz* and *ymonz*, *they are*.

Ezen, *I was*; Ezzez, *thou art*; O, *he was*; Oezyn, *we were*; Oezy', *ye were*; Oezenz, *they were*.

Bȳm and *me a vȳe*, *I have been*; Beste, [or *Te a veste*] *thou hast been*; Be, *he hath been*; Byan, or *ni vyan*, *we have been*; Byoh, and *huei a vȳoh*, *ye have been*; Byonz, *they have been*.

Beazen, [or *me + veadzhen*] *I had been*; Beazez, *thou hadst been*; Beaze, *he had been*; Beazen, *we had been*; Beazeh, *he had been*; Beazenz, *they had been*.

Bedhav, *I will be*; Bedhi, *thou wilt be*; Bȳdh, *he will be*; Bedhon, *we will be*; Bedhoh, *ye will be*; Bedhanz, *they will [or shall] be*.

Bedh, and *bez*, *be thou*; Bedhez, [Boez and *bȳz*] *let him be*; Bedhon, *let us be*; Bedhoh, *be ye*; Bedhenz, *let them be*.

Bedhon, and *bein*, *I should be*; Bedhiz, and *beiz*, *thou shouldst be*; Bo, *he may be*; Bedhe, [and *Beze*] *he should be*; Bedhen, and *Bezen*, *we should be*; Beze, *+ Beux*, *+ Bedhex*, and *+ Bezex*, *ye should be*; Bedhynz, *bezenz* and *bēnz*, *they should be*.

+ Bones, *bōz* [or according to the modern pronunciation, *Baz*] *Dhe baz* and *y vez*, *to be*; *Rag bez*, *for being*; *for to be*.

The passive voice, or, as it may be otherwise called, the impersonal of this verb, had an infinitive or participle of the present tense joined with it; as, *Yz eziz a kıl huêl ȳmma*, *I, thou, we, ye, or they work here*, viz. q. d. *Working is performed here, whether by me, thee, him or them, &c.*

Note, that *Ma* or *ymâ* [*is*] and *ymònz* [*they are*] must be always used narratively, and never interrogatively, nor negatively; and that they must be always placed before their nominative; but *eū* or *yū*, *yzi* [or *+ ydzhi*] and *+ asens* or *+ ydzhenz*, *either way and in either place*; as, *Yma 'n leva ȳmm*, *the book is here*; and not *An levar ma ȳmma*; *Ev eū dēn dā*, or *dēu dā eū*, *he is a good man*; *Yū an vez-na ȳyz hòr?* *Is that maid your sister?* *+ Ydzhi 'ȳyz tâz bēu?* *Is your father living?*

The present tense of the other verbs, is in the Welsh generally expressed by this verb substantive, and a participle of the present tense; as, *Yr ȳduyv ȳn 'fkrivenny*, *I am writing*, for *I write*; but in the Cornish, as in the English, by the following verb *Gûreiz*, *ȳil* or *grythil*, *to do*; as, *Dera vi laviria*, *I do labour*: though they commonly express the third person by the verb substantive *ȳmâ* and *ymònz*; and sometimes the others.

Gerehâv vî, *mî ȳrehâv*, *+ dera vî*, and *ȳera vi*, *I do*; *Gurei*, *Tî ȳrei*, and *+ thera tshî a ȳureiz*, *thou doest*; *Gura ev*, and *ev a ȳura*, *he does*; *G'raun*, and *ni 'raun*, *we do*; *+ Gureox* [and *gureuh*]

huî a 'ureoh, *ye do*; Gurânz, and † dzhÿi a urân, *they do*.

Gurig me, me re urig, *and me a 'urig, I did or have done*; Gurÿffys, Ti 'ueris, Ty 'urig, *and Ty re 'urig, thou hast done*; Gurâz, ev a 'uraz, ev a 'ureiz, *and ev a 'rig, he has done*; Gureithon, and ni a 'ureithon, *we have done*; Gureithoh, or huî a 'ureitho, *ye have done*; Gureithonz, and † gzhÿi a 'ureithon, *they have done*.

Mi a 'urÿffen, *I had done*; Ty a 'urÿf-fez, *thou hast done*; Ev a 'reffa, *he had done*; Nî a 'ureffen, *we had done*; Huî a 'ureffeh, *ye had done*; Gureffenz, *they had done*.

Gurâv, and gurêhav vi, *or mi a urehav, mi a 'urav, and mi 'râ, I shall or will do*; Mî vyn, or † vedn gurythyl, *I will do*; Ti a 'urei, *thou wilt do*; Ev a 'ura, *he will do*; Guraun ni 'uraun, *and ni 'urên, we shall do*; † Gureux, or huî a 'ureuh, *ye shall do*; Gurânz, and † dzhÿi a 'rân, *they shall do*.

Pan 'urvffo [*and pan huarfo*] *when I shall do*; Pan 'urylli, and pan 'uryffys, *when thou shalt do*; Pan 'uryllif, and pan 'urrello, *when ye shall do*; Pan 'urellon, *when we shall do*; Pan 'urelloh, *when ye shall do*; Pan 'urellon, *when they shall do*.

Gurâ, *do thou*; Gurêth, and gurez, *let him do*; Guraun, *let us do*; Gureuh, [*and gureus*] *do ye*; Guraenz, *let them do*.

Dhe 'ureiz, dhe 'urithil, dhe 'il and dhe huîl, *to do or make*.

Another auxiliary verb in the Cornish, is Menni, [*or † mÿnni*] *to will*; which they use also as in the English, before the future tense of the indicative mood, and as *would* in the optative, &c.

Mennav, [*and me in a ven*] *I will*; Menni, or ti a venni, *thou wilt*; Men, or &c. *he will*; Mennon, *we will*; Mennoh, *ye will*; Mennan, and —anz, *they will*.

Mennen, *I would or was willing*; Mennyz, *thou wouldst or wert willing*; Mennaz, *he would*; Mennen, *we would*; Menneh, *ye would*; Mennenz, *they would*.

Menzhon, *I would or had been willing*; Menzhez, *thou wouldst or hadst been willing*; Menzhe, *he would or had been willing*; Menzhen, *we would or had been willing*; Menzheh, *ye would or had been willing*; Menzhenz, *they would, &c.*

Mennav, or me a ven, *I will*; Menni, Mennith, and Menta, *thou wilt*; [Mar menta, *if thou wilt*] Myn men, menno, and mynno, *he will*; [Nep a vynno, *be that will*] Mennon, *we will*; Mennoh, *ye will*; Mennanz, *they will*.

This verb is of late much altered by that common corruption already mentioned, the inserting *d* before, and sometimes after, *n*, &c. For they now say, Mî vedn, *I will*; Tshî vedn, *thou wilt*; and E vedn, nei vedn, hÿei vedn, ei vedn; *and also Madam or me vadam, I will*; Mendzhe vi, *I would*; Mendzha e, *he would*; and Meddonz, *they will*.

THE FORMING OF A REGULAR
VERB ACTIVE.

Guelav, mî uêl, † Dera vî guelez, *and oyy a guelez, I see; Gueli Tî uêl Ti oiz a guelez, and † therâ tshî a guelez, thou see'st; Guêl, ev a uêl, and mae a guelez, he sees; Guelon, nî a uelon, † Thera nî a guelez, and nî idzhin a guelez, we see; Gueloh, huî ueloh huî odzhi' a guelez, and † therâ huî guelez, ye see; Guelanz, &c. they see.*

Mi 'urîg guelez, or ryguelez, *I did see; Ti riguelez, thou did'st see; Ev a ryguelez, he did see; Nî riguelaz, we did see; Huî 'ryg guelaz, ye did see; An dzhyi 'ryg guelaz, they did see.*

Gueleiz, or mî a ueleiz, *I have seen; † Guelyst Ti a ueleist, or Ti a uelyz, thou hast seen; Guelyz, or eu a 'uelyz, he hath seen; Guellen, guelson, or nî a † uel-fan, we have seen; Guelsoh, or huî a uel-so', ye have seen; Guelzonz, or an dzÿi a † uelzo.1, they have seen.*

Guêlzen, or mî a uelzen, *I had seen; Guelzez, thou had'st seen; Guelze, he had seen; Guelzen, we had seen; Huî a uelse', ye had seen; Guelzenz, and Guelazzenz, they had seen.*

Guelav, and me a uelav, *I will see; Ti a uyl, or Tî a ueli, thou wilt see; Guêl, or ev a uyl, uêl, or uela, he will see; Guelun, we will see; Guelo', ye will see; Guelanz, they will see.*—So, Mi a vedn guelez, *I will see; Ti a ven guelez, &c. Guel, or gurâ uelez, see thou; Guelez e, let him see; Guelon, let us see;*

Gueleuh, or gureuh uelez, *see ye; Guelenz, let them see.*

Mai huellam, *that I may see; Mai huellaz, that thou mayest see; Mai huello, that he may see; Mai huellan, that we may see; Mai huelloh, that ye may see; Mai huellanz, that they may see.*

Me venzhon guelez, or guelaz, *I would see; Ti venzhez guelez, thou would'st see; Ev venzhe guelez, he would see; Menzhen guelez, we would see; Menzheh guelez, ye would see; Menzhenz uelez, they would see.*

† Mar guylfym, *if I shall see; Mar guylfydh, if thou shalt see; Mar guylf e, if he shall see; Mar guylfon, if we shall see; Mar guelfo, if ye shall see; Mar guylfynz, if they shall see.*

De uelez, or dho uêlaz, *to see.*

From the forming of this verb, with which the generality of others agree, we may observe,

First, That the verbs have derived their distinction of persons originally from the pronouns, as we find yet some footsteps of them in their termination. For the last letter in Guelav [*I see*] is taken from vi, *I*; the last of Guelon [*we see*] from ni, *we*; Of † Guelox, and Gueloh, *ye see*; from † xui and † huî, *ye*; and in Guelanz, the third person plural, the pronoun is almost wholly retained for anz, onz, or oinz, is but the same with the Welsh uynt, or huint, *they*.

G

Secondly.

Secondly. That every verb beginning with a G retains its initial; first, when the pronoun is not expressed: as, Guerhav an marhna, *I will sell that horse*: secondly, when it is placed before the nominative case; as, Guerh an Dên an marh-na, *the man will sell that horse*: and thirdly, when formed with an auxiliary verb; as, Ema 'n dên a guerrhy an marh, *the man is selling the horse*; E 'ryg guerhy, *he did sell*; Mi ven [or mi + vedn] guerhi, *I will sell*: but, where the pronoun or other nominative case, is placed immediately before the verb, the initial G is always lost, and that whether the particle [a] be interposed or omitted: as, Mî a uêl, or mî uêl, *I see*. I said immediately, because if ai be interposed instead of a, the G remains; as, Mi ai guerha, *I will sell it*.

Also any verb beginning with any other mute retains its initial after the same manner; but changes it for a softer letter of the same class, when the nominative case comes before the verb; as, Pernav, *I will buy*; but Mî a bernav, and not Mî a pernav. And so (as is already observed of the adjectives) B is constantly changed for V consonant, D for db, K for g, M for V consonant, P for b, and T for d.

Thirdly. That in strictness there is no present tense of the indicative mood, the time present being expressed by an auxiliary verb, and either the infinitive mood or a participle of the present tense; saying, *I do work*, or *I am working*, for *I work*: but nevertheless, the auxiliary is often omitted, and then the

future tense supplies the use of the present; for Ev a gleu, is *he bears*, as well as *he will bear*.

Fourthly. The radix, or most simple termination of the verb, is most commonly the third person singular of the future tense of the indicative mood, or else (which is generally the same) the second person singular of the imperative: as, Gura, *do thou*; Kouz, *speak thou*; Ro, *give*; Ki, *go*; Gâz, *quit*, or *leave*; Gav, *forgive*, &c. though they sometimes augment such verbs by the addition of an a or i: for they say, Govyn, *ask thou*, or Govynna; Galu, *call*, or Galua; Fyftin, *hasten*, or fyftina; Gor, *put*, or Gori, &c.

THE FORMING OF A VERB PASSIVE.

A verb passive is but a sort of impersonal, as having but one termination in a tense, and that word is added to any person of either number.

The present tense is formed as the active, by the verb, substantive and participle.

Ez ydzhiz am henual, *I am named or called*; Ez ydzhiz [+ yzhiz] ath henual, *thou art called*; Ez + yzhis ai henual, *he is called*; Ez yzhiz a'n henual, *we are called*; Ez yzhiz a o'h henual, *ye are called*; Ez yzhiz ai henual, *they are called*. Henuyz vi, *I was called*; Henuyz di, *thou wert called*; Henuyz ev, *he was called*; Henuyz ni, *we were called*; Henuyz,

Henuyz huî, *ye were called*; An dhzyi a henuyz, *they were called*.

Or else by placing the pronoun before the verb; as, Mi a henuyz, Ti a henuyz, &c. or by the participle eve, or 've, premised; as, Ve a'm henuyz, or ve a'm henuyz i, ve a'th henuyz, or ve ath henuyz di, ve a'i henuyz ev, ve a'n henuyz nî, &c.

Henuaffiz vi, *I had been called*; Henuaffis di, [+ dzhî] *thou hadst been called*; Henuaffiz ev, *he had been called*, &c. Henuir vi, *I shall be called*; Henuir di, *thou shalt be called*, &c.

And this is also used as well as in the verb active for the present tense.

Henuer vi, *let me be named*; Henuer di, *be thou named*; Henuer e, Henuer ni, Henuer huî, Henuer + hoi, or + an dzhÿi.

THE FORMING OF SOME IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Menz, or + mez, *to go*; âv, Mi â, mî âv, or oiv a mez, *I go or am going*; Ti ez a mez, *thou goest*; Ma ev a mez, *he goes*; Ez ydzhin nyi a mez, *we go*, &c. Ethym me a ethim, or me 'ryg mez, *I went*; Ti a ethez, *thou wentst*; Ev a êth, *he went*; Mi âv, mî â, or mî ven, or vedn, mez, *I will go*; Ti ei, and tî a, *thou wilt go*; Ev â, or e ven mez, *he will go*; Ni aun, or nî vennon maz, *we will go*; Huî a eub', *ye shall go*; An zhÿi ânz, or vennon mez, *they will go*. Ke and Kî, *go thou*; Eu', or + eux, *go ye*; ênz, *let them go*.

Tez, Dez, and + dyvoz, *to come*; Ez-hov, ydzhov, or oiv daz, *I come*; Ti dhiue, *thou comest*; Ozoz tez, *thou comest*; E ma a tez, *he comes*; Nî a ydzhin tez, *we come*; Huî a odzho' tez, *ye come*; E-mânz daz, *they come*. Mi a dhêth, or ryg dez, *I came*; Ti a dhês, *thou camest*; Dêth, or ev a dhêth, *he came*; Dethon, or Ni a dhethon, *we came*; + Detheux, or Huî a dhethu', *ye came*; Dethanz, dethan, or an dzhÿi 'ryganz dez, *they came*. Mi dhôv, *I will come*; Ti a dhÿi, or Ti ven dez, *thou wilt come*; Dau, and e ven dez, *he will come*; Douñ, *we will come*; Douh, *ye will come*; Denz, or an dzhÿi vennon dez, *they will come*. Dÿz, and drÿz, *come thou*; Doeze, and deuez, *let him come*; Dyun, *let us come*; Deu, deuh, or + deux, *come ye*; Doenz, *let them come*. Neb a dheffo, *be that shall come*; May tyffonz, *that they come*.

Tôn, [or tan] and dôñ, *to bring or carry*. Oyv, odziv, or dera mi tôn, *I carry*; Thera tzhî a tôn, *thou carriest*, &c. Mî a dhÿg, or mî a 'ryg tôn, *I carried*; Ti a dhÿgyz, *thou didst carry*; Ev a dhyg, *he did carry*; Nyi 'rygon den, *we did carry*; Huî a 'rago' den, *ye did carry*; An dzhÿi a 'ryganz den, *they did carry*. Mî ven den, and me a dhÿgav, *I will carry*, &c. Dôg, and doga, *bring thou*; Degez, *let him bring*; Degen, or Dezin, *let us bring*; Dezynz, *let them bring*; May 'ury me dhôn, *that I did bring*; Mai tokko, *that he may bring*.

Drei, *to bear or bring*; Ev a dhrôz, *he brought*; Huî re dhrôz, *ye have brought*; Mî a dhora, *I will bring*; Drô, *bring thou*; Dreuh, *bring ye*.

Azuen, *to know*; Mi a azuan, [*† adzhuan*] *and mî 'ra adzhuan, I know*; Thera tshi a adzhuan, &c. Mi Azuonfyz, *I knew*.

Guodhaz, [*or † Kodhav*] *to know*; Guon mi a uon, *or mî a uer, I know*; Ti a uar, *or Ti uôr, thou knowest*; Ev a ûr, *and uyr, he knoweth*; Ni a uydhen, *and uodhen, we know*; Guedhoh, *or huî a uedhoh, ye know*; Guedhanz, *they know*. Guedhun, *or mî a uydhun, I knew*; Ti a uydhyz, *thou didst know*; Ev a uyrheuyz, *he did know*; Ni a uedhyn, *we did know*; Guydheh, *or —eh hui a uydhy, ye did know*; Guydhanz, *and gueianz, they did know*; Guodhav, *or me a ven guodhaz, I will know*; Guidhi, *or Tî a uydhy, thou shalt know*; Ev a uyr, *he will know, &c.* Mai guothfo ev, *that he may know*.

Keuaz, *to have or obtain*; Oiv a Kauaz, *ema dho vî, or ema gennev, I have*; Oiz a keuaz ema dhyz, *or ema gennez, thou hast, &c.*

Me a gavaz, gauaz, *or mi 'rig gauaz, I had*; Ti rig gevaz, *thou badst, &c.* Mi ven, *or vyn geuaz, I will have*; Ti a geffi, *and Ti a gevyth, thou shalt have*; Ev a gêf, *he shall have*; Nî a gân, *we shall have*; Huî a geuh, *ye shall have*; An dzhÿi a gânz, *they shall have*.

Kally, *or Gally, to be able*.

Gallav, *or mi allav, I may or can*; Tî a îl, *thou canst*; Ev a alla, *he can*;

Ni illi, *he cannot*; Gÿllyn, *and nî a yllin, we can*; Huî eiloh, *ye can*; Gallanz, *they can*.

Gallez, *or mî a allez, I could or was able*; Gallez Ti, *thou couldst*; Galle, *he could, &c.*—The future as the present tense.

Mai hilliv, *that I may*; Mai hyllin, *that we may*. Mar kallen, *if I could*; Mar kulste, *if thou couldst*; Ti a alfest, *thou mightst*; Ev a alse, *he might*; Ni a elfin, *we might*; Huî a elfih, *ye might*; An dzhÿi a alsenz, *they might*.

Beu, *to live*, is sometimes written beua; but has no other variation, and its most common use is as an adjective.

Myruy, myruel, *and maruel, to dye*; Ev a verou, *and ev a ven vyru, he will dye*; Pan varuo, *when he shall dye*.

Medhav, Lat. *Inquam, say I*; Medhyz, *sayst thou*; Medh e, *says he*; Medhon, *say we*; Medhoh, *say ye*; Medhanz, *say they*.

Delev, Delon, *or mi a dhelon, I ought*; Deliz, *or Ti a dheli, thou oughtest*; Dele, *or ev a dhÿle, he ought*; Delen, *we ought*; Deleh, [*or † huei dâl*] *ye ought*; Delenz, *they ought*. Mai dhÿllyn, *that I ought or should*. And the use of this verb is also often supplied by Reiz, [*necessity*] as, Reiz yu dhÿmmo [*or † dhebm*] *I must*; Reiz ô dhyz, *thou wert obliged*; Biz reiz dhodho, *he will be obliged, &c.*

C H A P. VI.

O F T H E P A R T I C I P L E.

THERE being no participle of the present tense in the Cornish, its use is supplied (as is already observed) by the infinitive mood with the particle *a* prefixed: as, *A huerhin, laughing*; *A uôla, weeping*; *A grizla, grinning*; *A Striui, sneezing*; *A Krÿhiaz, neighing*; *A pedhigla, bellowing*; *A privia, bleating*; *A tebry, eating*; *A Koruedha, lying*; *A Kerdhez, going, &c.*

Instead of this particle [*a*] which is according to the modern pronunciation, in the manuscripts of any standing we find *ou*; as, *Ou leski, burning*; *Ou Kortez, staying*; *Ou monez, going*; *Ou rezek, running*; *Ou sevel, standing*; *Ou tân, carrying*. When two or more participles come together, the *a* or *ou* is requisite only before the first; as, *'mâ n dzhÿi a rostia ha prÿdzhan, they are roasting and boiling*; *Patl ÿzhi a kÿlÿui ha.trenna! how it thunders and lightens!*

In common speaking, the particle is sometimes omitted; as, *Huei 'ra kavaz an guâz brez, zigir-na kusga uer an gôrha, you will find that great lazy fellow sleeping on the bay.*

The participle of the preterperfect tense, is formed from the radix or second person singular of the imperative mood, by making *yz* its termination, and extenuating most commonly the penultimate vowel, viz. The changing

a, o and *u*, into *e* or *i*; and *e* into *i* or *y*: as we find by the following examples.

a—e. Lâdh, kill thou; *Ledhÿz, slain*; *Gaz, quit or forsake*; *ÿezyz, forsaken*; *Kofgaza, shade or defend*; *Kofÿezyz, shaded*; *Govarna, govern*; *Governÿz, governed.*

a—e, or i. Galu, call; *ÿeeluyz, and giluyz, called*; *Mâg, breed*; *Meÿyz, and miÿyz, bred*; *Guân, pierce*; *Guenÿz, and gainÿz, pierced*; *Gâv, forgive*; *ÿevyz, and ÿivyz, forgiven*; *Arv, arm*; *Ervÿz, and yrvÿz, armed.*

o, u—e. Dôg, and dûg, carry; *Deÿyz, carried*; *Danvon, send*; *Danvenÿz, sent*; *Dro, bring*; *Dreyz, brought*; *Ro, give*; *Reiz, given*; *Tolla, bore*; *Tellyz, bored, perforated, &c.* But *Kôlyz, lost*; *Gorÿyz, put or set, and Kodhÿz [or Kêdhÿz] fallen, are excepted.*

e—i, or y. Senzha, bold; *Sinzhyz, held*; *Guorhemmen, command*; *Guorhemminnyz, commanded*; *Guerh, sell*; *Guyrthyz, sold*; *Henua, name*; *Hinuÿz, named*; *Nivera, reckon or number*; *Nevÿtyz, reckoned*; *Skrêf, write*; *Skrifyz, written*; though some words occur that retain the *e*: as, *Guelyz, seen*; *ÿenÿyz, born*; *Hêllhyz, chased*; *Oberyz, wrought*: which yet might perhaps be as well written, *Guilyz, ÿinyz, hilhyz, and oberyz.*

I am

I am sensible that the modern pronunciation of the Cornish, does not confirm the termination of this participle's being always in *yz*: for they generally end it in *ez*, saying *Kreiez, called*; *Trehez, cut*; *Miskemerez, mistaken*; *Dyliez, revenged*; *Guerhez, sold*, &c. and sometimes in *az*: as, *Ledhaz, slain*; *Kyrtaz, delayed*; *Guesgaz, worn*; though not seldom, also in *yz*: as, *Devydhyz, quenched*; *Devedhyz, come*; *Bidhyz, drowned*; *Kelmyz, bound*; *Huedhyz, swoln*; but the manuscripts have it with few, if any, exceptions, in *ys*; which as the British *y* answers to the Roman *u*, seems to agree with the Latin *us*, their termination of the same participle: as, *Auditus, visus, derisus, plexus*.

In the Welsh dialect, the participle of the present tense is likewise supplied by the infinitive mood, but with the particle *yn* [*in*] before it: as, *yn Klyued, bearing*; *yn Gueled, seeing*. And the participle of the preterperfect tense ends in *edig*: as, *Dyskedig, learned*; *Kyffegedig, consecrated*; *Guynvydedig, blessed*; *Argraphedig, printed*. — But as it makes the words long, it is but seldom heard in speaking, though the use of it be much more tediously supplied by the preposition *Guedi* [*after*] and an infinitive mood with the pronoun interposed. So that the Cornish is herein, readier; for they say, *Ema 'gŷz, dillaz gurŷz, your cloaths are made*: where the Welsh say, *Ymae yx dilhad guedi i guneythyr*.

C H A P. VII.

OF THE ADVERB AND INTERJECTION.

ADVERBS are frequently made out of two words united; as, Ter-guyth, *thrice*, from Tair, *three*, and Guêth, *a course or turn*; Ragdun, *least that*, from Rag, *for*, and Oun, *fear*. And this we find also common in the Latin; as, Quamobrem, quapropter, sæpenumero, propterea; quare *quâ re*, denuo *de novo*, pridie *priori die*, &c. But such words occasioning sometimes the accent in the last syllable, are an exception of the idiom of the British; the accent being generally throughout each dialect in the antepenultima.

The particle *en* [or *yn*] placed before an adjective serves to express those adjective-adverbs which in English end in *ly*; as, En fîr, *wisely*; En splan, *clearly*; En 'lannith, *cleanly*; En lûan, *cheerfully*, &c.

The adverbs Lÿk and Laur, or laver, [*enough*] are placed contrary to what we use, after the noun: for where we say Digon o bysgod, [*fish enough*] they say Pysgoz lÿk, and pysgoz laver. And Nevra [*never*] with some such like, require another negative with them, the verb being commonly interposed: as Nî uêl † bithgueth, *he will never see*.

Adverbs of Affirming. Enuîr [or en uîr] *truly*; Endhiouzel, and en dhiuzel, *certainly, most assuredly*.

Of Assembling. Uarbarth, *together*.

Of Choosing. Kenz, *rather*; Kenz vel, *rather than*. † Kynz.

Of Comparison. Mar and mor, *as, so*; Mar bel, *so long, so far*; Mar scon, *so soon*; Mor iuhal, *so high*; Kÿ mal [or vel] *idem*. Kÿ guêr vel an guelz, *as green as grass*; Del, Del alla e, *as he can*; Della, in della, and in Ketalla, *so as, so that*; Kara, pokar and pokara, † Kepar del, and Kepar ha, *even as, like unto*; Maga, *as*; Maga fîr, *as wise*; Magatâ, *as well*; Keffryz, *idem*. Keffryz en tîr ha en môr, *as well at land as at sea*; Guel, *better*; Mûy, *more*; Mûy vel, *more than*; Le, *less*; Kenz, *rather*.

Of Demonstration. Ota, ote, and ose, *behold*.

Of Denying. Nyz, *not*; Nyn, *idem*. Nyn syu, and nynsyu, *it is not*; Na, Na gauz, *don't thou speak*; Na † olux, *do not ye weep*; Nag ôv, *I am not*.

Of Doubling. Hepmar, [and hemmar] *doubtless*; Ragdun, *least that*.

Of Explication. Huoz, *so that*; Tro, tra, or try, *idem*. Pan, *seeing therefore, seeing that*.

Of

Of Interrogation. Prak, + prâg, praga, fraga, and rag fra? *why?* Patla, + fatl and fatla? *how?* Ple and pelêh, or + pelêx? *where?* Apelêh? *whence?*

Of Number. Ynuyth, *once*; Deuyth, *twice*; Terguyth, *thrice*; Deguyth, *ten times*; Kanzuyth, *a hundred times*; Miluyth, *a thousand times*; Arta, *again*.

Of Place. Ple, + plêx, and pylêx, *where*; Lemma [+lebba] Ymma [+ybba] Omma and obma in the termination of nouns, *here*; Ena [and yna] *there*; Alema [+alebma] *hence*; Alena, yn mêz alena, and anydha, *thence*; Disler, *behind*; Avan, and aman, *up*; Sâv am'an, *stand up*; Auartha, *above*; In hauz, *down*; Uarulez, *below*; + Aberth abarh an dzhyi, *abervedh, en bera, and meyny, within*; Emêz, evêz, and + ynmêz, *out, without*; + Tre and dre, *at home*; A dre, and adre, *homewards*; Enagoz, *near*; Pel, *far*; Ker, *away*; Adro, *about*; Uardhelhar, *backwards*.

Of Quality. Por, *very*; Por dha, and pordha, *very good*; Yntâ, *well*; Pylta, *much*; Pylta guêl, *much better*.

Of Quantity. Mêr, and mâr, *much*; Ithig, *bugely, exceedingly*; Nepeth [+Ne-baz] *a little*; Dhanleiah, *at least*; Lÿk laur, and lauer, *enough*; Re, *too much*; Kemyz, *so much*; Hanter, *half*; Vyth, *at all*; N'ell e kleuez vyth, *he cannot hear at all*; Ha heyz, *wholly, altogether*.

Of Time. Enurma, Lemyn [+lebben] *now*; Nam, and in nanz, *idem*. Fast, *presently*; Prest, Skon, yskyz, deffry, dyhuanz, *soon, quickly*; Kettoth, *as soon as*; Adhysempyz, *on a sudden*; Hedhyu [or +hidhu] *to-day*; Huâth, *yet*; Arâg, de râg, Kynz, [or keniz] *before*; Kenzemyn, *ere now*; Kenzenna, *ere that*; Uoze, *after*; [+Udzhe] Guozêna, and Udzhêna, *afterwards, after that*; Nêna, and enurna, *then*; aban, *since*; Esoz, *already*; De, *yesterday*; De genzhiete, *the day before yesterday*; Ternôz, *the day after*; Guozêma, and + udzhêma, *hereafter, henceforth*; Avoru, and + avûru, *to-morrow*; En Kenzhoha, *in the morning*; Trenzha, *the day after to-morrow*; Gydreva, *the third day hence*; An dzhyrna-ma uar zeithan, *this day seven night*; Borêgueth, *on a morning*; Dÿhodzhedh, *in the afternoon*; Godhihuar, *in the evening*; Zilgueth, *on a Sunday*. Pan, *when*; Po, *when there is or shall be*; Po marh ledryz, *when a horse is stolen*; Rag têken, *for a little while, for a short space*; Envenouh, liaztrê, and liâz termen, *often*; Bÿpur, and benary, *hourly, continually*; Boynedh, *daily*. Pÿpryz, *always*; Ni—vÿth, Ni—vythgueth, Ni— + vesga, Ni— + nevra; or Bÿth ni, bythgueth ni, &c. *never*; Byz pan, and Trebe, *until*; Try, Spas, and Hedre, *whilst*.

Interject. A, O, *ah*; Oh, [+ox] *woe is me*; Ellaz, *alas*; O yêx, *an out-cry*; Huist, *silence*; Rea reva, rea rea, rea fûas, and repharia, *O strange!*

C H A P. VIII.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

CONJUNCTION COPULATIVE.

HA, hag, a, ag, *and*; Aùêdh, en-
uêdh, yk, kekeffryz, *also*; Hagen-
zol, *and also, furthermore, moreover*; Gans
henna, *therewith*; Na, *nor*.

Conditional. Mar, maro, *and po, if*;
Po na venno huî gîl an della-na moi,
if you will do so no more.

Discretive. Mez, maz, [+bez] fau, *but*.

Disjunctive. Po, *or*; Pokèn, *or else,*
otherwise.

Causal. Rag, *for*; Raghenna, *and*

raghemma, *therefore*; Perag, *where-*
fore.

Exceptive. Poni, [*or pÿni*] ponag,
mars, marni, *unless*.

Adversative. Aÿoz, Kÿn, *or* Ken,
Sÿl, *although*.

Elective. Vel, tro, *or* trÿ, + ÿs, *than*;
Ken ÿs dâ, *other than good*; Magatâ,
as well.

Redditive. Huâth, *yet*; Aÿoz, *never-*
theless.

C H A P. IX.

O F T H E P R E P O S I T I O N .

HAVING already, in the 4th chap. given some account of the preposition-pronouns, or words compounded of a pronoun and preposition, nothing remains now but the distinguishing the prepositions separable or independent from the conjugate or inseparable; by which latter are intended such as are never used out of composition.

PREPOSITIONS INDEPENDENT.

A, *from*; A dre, *from home*; also, *with*;
A Eledh Splan, *with bright angels*.

Adhan, *from under*.

Aberth, *or aberh, in, within*; Aberth an bedh, *within the grave*.

+ Adhert, + adheuorth, *and adhiuert, from*; Adhert an dre, *from town*.

Adhelhar, *after, behind*; Adhelhar dhyn remenat, *behind the rest*.

+ Adzhÿi, *within*.

An [rectiùs a'n] On; A'n nil teneuan, *on the one side*.

An, *or a'n, from the*; A'n pen ghen troyz, *from the head to the foot*.

Auôz, *above*; Auoz tra vÿth, *above any thing*.

Ayùh, *over*; Ayùh y ben, *over his head*.

+ Bidn [corruptè pro + uarbidn] *against*; Biz, *even unto*. L. Usque ad.

De, *and dhe, to, unto*.

Dan, [+ Dadn] *and yh dan, under*.

Der, *by or through*; + Der an veistir, *through the window*.

Dre, *by or through*; Dre 'gÿz evodh, *by your leave*.

Drez, drîz, *and dreyz, over*; Driz ol an Kêau, *over all the hedges*; Dreyz pubtra, *over every thing*; also, *beyond*; Drez ol tîz an beyz, *beyond all the men in the world*.

+ Dzhÿi, *and tshi*. Vid. Adzhÿi.

En, *in*; Enbera, *into*.

Enogoz, *near*.

+ Er, *upon*.

+ Erbyn, *against*; and sometimes in two words; as, Er dha byn, *against thee*; Er agaz pyn huî, *against you*; and Er agan pyn nî, *against us*.

+ Et, *in*.

Ganz, *with*; Gen, *with, by, or through*.

Guoze, [+ Guodzhi] *after*.

Hep, *or heb, without*.

Heruydh, *according to, in respect of*.

In, *and en, in*; In tre, *between*.

Iuh. Vide Yuh.

Rag, *for, because of*; Rag oun, *for fear*; also, *before*.

Re, *by or through*; Re Deu, *through God's assistance*; Re Varîa, *by our Lady*; Re synt Gÿlmyn, *by St. Golman*; Re Yîst, Ist, *or (as vulgarly pronounced) Est, by St. Just*; Re Lovin, *by Jovian*.

Reb, *by or near unto*; Reb an tân, *by the fire*.

+ Tan, *under*. Vid. Dan.

Tan, Id. q. Dan, *unto the*; Tan gÿrin, *to the crown*.

Ter,

Ter, *about*; Ter i hodna, *about her neck*.

Ter, tre, yn ter, and yn tre, *between*.

+ Troxa, *towards*; Treha 'n der, *towards the ground*; Traha 'n darraz, *towards the door*.

Tyha, *idem*. Tyha 'n tempel, *towards the temple*: Also, Uar tyha: Uar tyha tre, *towards home*.

Uar, uer, and uor, *on, upon*.

Uarlirx, [+ Uarlêr] *after*; Uar dha lyrx, *after thee*; † Uar i lêr, *after him*.

Uorth, *to, unto*; uorth an dên, *unto the man*; Govynna uortho, *ask him*, q. d. *Ask [or propose] unto him*, Also, *in or by*, when joined with a verb of the infinitive mood; as, uorth glyuez, *by bearing*; uorth uelez, *by seeing*; uorth dhefka, *by teaching*.

Yn, *in*; + Yn dan, or yndàn, *under*; Yuh, *above*; Yuh an môr, *above the sea*.

CONJUGATE PREPOSITIONS.

Dez answers to the Latin *Re*; as, Dazveua, *to revive*; Dazprena, *to redeem*.

Di, *without*; Dibitti, *merciless*; Dibêh, *guiltless*; Diouzel, *doubtless*.

Dyn answers to the conjugate preposition *an* in the Welsh; as, + Dýnerxy, [or + Dynêrhy] *to greet or salute*. W. Anherxy.

Dyz, [or dez] is equivalent to the English *dis* or *un*; as, Dizkuedha, and Dizkydha, *to discover*; Dezkriffa, *to distrust*; Diz'il, and dîzurythyl, *to undo, to ruin or destroy*.

Em, or om, is the same with the Welsh *ym*; as, Dhe hemladh, and Em-ladha, *to fight*, W. Ymladh; Emdhal, and Omdhal, *to strive*, W. Ymdhal.

En is only an intensive particle; as *In* sometimes in the Latin: Enkledhyz, *buried*.

Gor is such another expletive, and used as in the Welsh; as, Goruedh, *to lie down*; Gorfen, or Da uorfenna, *to finish*.

Ho, or He, is the same with the Welsh *Hy*, and signifies *easily*, &c. as, Hogil, *feasible*; answering to —*bilis* in the termination of Latin adjectives; as, Hegar, *amabilis*; Huel, *visibilis*, &c.

Ket implies an *equality*, and answers to the Welsh *Kyd* in *Kydymdeith*, or *Kydymmeth*, &c. Kettoth, or Kettoft, *as soon as*; Kettella, *so, in such a manner*.

Kov, or Kÿv, is of the same signification, and answers to the Latin *con*, often changing as well as it, the last letter. Kovlenuel, and Collenuel, *to fulfil*.

Tre agrees with the Latin *trans*. Tremenez, *to traverse, to frequent a place much*. W. Tràmuy; † Trenýdzha, *to fly to and again, to fly over*; L. Transvolo. Tremor, *foreign*; Transmarinus.

C H A P. X.

SOME PROPERTIES OF PHRASE, WITH SOME NOTES OMITTED IN THE FOREGOING CHAPTERS; AND A SPECIMEN OF THE MODERN CORNISH COLLATED WITH THE WELSH.

HAVING under the several Parts of Speech given some examples of their use and application, there remains little (as far as occurs to my thoughts at present) to be said of their Construction or Syntax. I shall therefore only add some notes of phrase that seem particular, and subjoin a specimen of the Cornish as it is now understood.

Adrô [*about*] is sometimes used where we say in English *on* or *upon*; as, An hevez adrô y zein, *the shirt on his back*; An lydrou adrô 'z garro, *the stockings on your legs*; An efgizou a dro 'z treiz, *the shoes on your feet*; Anmanak adrô 'z darn, *the glove on your hand*.

De, or dhe, [*to*] interposed between the noun or pronoun and verb; as, Rhag oun hui dho Kedha, po an reu dhe dêrhi, *a huei dhe vez bidhis, lest you fall, or the ice break and you be drowned*: As if one should say word by word; *for fear you to fall, and the ice to break, &c.*

Drôg [*bad*] is used sometimes for grief or sorrow; as, Drôg yu zenniv, *I am sorry*, q. d. Lat. *verbatim, Malè se res habet mecum, quòd, &c.*

Gurithyl, or gîl, [*to do or make*] is a word that is variously applied, and

seems often redundant in the Cornish; as, Gureuh ouna gyz furu, *mend your ways, amend your life*; Gureuh vî dhe uelaz, *shew me, &c.*

Guyn properly signifies *white*; but Guyn agan bîz, is, *we are happy*, q. d. *the world shines upon us*.

Mez signifies properly *an open field*; but avez is also the common word for *without*; as is likewise amêz in the Armoric, Ymaes in the southern Welsh, and amuigh in the Irish.

Na, ni, and the other negatives, as I have already hinted, are sometimes repeated; as, Rag dout na vedho na muî zytheffiaz dhyu', rhag an dzhedhma, *lest there be no more offered you this day*; N'ora vi skrefa na muî, *I can write no more*.

Pen, or † pedn, in the British of all countries signifies an *end* as well as *head*. So Kynz pedn zythin, *before the week's end*: And Pedn vîz, pedn vledhan, &c. Hence we read in Nennius's account of the wonders of Ireland, that a piece of wood put into a lake called Loz 'n eaz would be found *in capite anni* to be converted partly into stone and partly into iron.

Rhag

Rhag, or rag, *for*, as also *before*, is variously used and sometimes pronounced rāg. Rhag an dzhêdh, *for the whole day*; Dÿz yn rāg, *come forward*; E ryg hedhaz rāg e vrêh, *he stretched forth his arm*.

Ran, or + radn, *a share or part*; Emâ radn a lel, *some say*.

Toulyz, *cast*; Toulyz da vez, *wasted*.

Uar [*upon*] is applied sometimes to signify *by*; as, Nag yu uar an hêz, *it is not by the length*; and sometimes it is otherwise singularly used; as, Thera vî uar 'yz pizi, *I desire you*.

In the Cornish language (and the same may be said of the British of Wales, and the old Scottish) the verb + Kaffel, + Kauaz, or Kavaz, *to have*, wants the present tense of the indicative, and has no imperative mood; and therefore they always use the verb substantive and dative case; as, 'Ma dhÿmmo, 'ma + dhebm, or Ema dho vi, *I have*, as in Lat. *est mihi*. So, Ema dhodho, *he hath*; Ema dhÿn nî, *we have*, &c.

And they make frequent use of the dative case on other occasions: as, + Pÿ gotha dhÿz bez dhyz levar, *when you ought to be at your book*; Ema huanz dhÿmmo, *I desire*; Ema kô, dhe vi, *I remember*.

Some English phrases are also imitated by the Cornish, which would be absurd in the Welsh: such as Mi vedn mæz alêz, *I will go abroad, or I will walk forth*; as if one should say in Welsh, Mî a vÿnna vÿnd ar lêd; which would not be understood till explained, and then sufficiently ridiculous. So Emâ

a kîl err, *it does snow*; Ema a kîl kez-zar, *it does hail*, q. d. W. Ymae hî 'n gueythÿr eira, &c.

It seems to be also in imitation of the English, that they place the adjective so often before the substantive, saying neffa zeithan, *the next week*; which would be expressed in Welsh ÿr uythnos nêsa.

The verb substantive is not always placed in the Cornish as in Welsh, but often postponed; for they say, Paryz dhe dêrhi yu, *it's ready to break*, where we say, y mae ÿn barod i dorri, &c.

As to prosody, such as are curious to know the sorts of verse, &c. used by the Britons, are referred to the ingenious Dr. John David Rhys's *Cambro Britannicæ Cymraecævè Linguae Institutiones & Rudimenta: Ad Illustr. Virum Edouardum Stradlingum Equitem*, &c. Lond. Fol. 1592, where he has given out of the old Welsh *Dunads*, (for so, from Donatus, Grammars were formerly called) together with his own observations, a very particular account of the sorts of verse used by the Bards from the sixth century to his own time. And therefore Dr. Davies, the author of the Dictionary and Octavo Grammar, refers his readers to him. *Huic Libello* (says he) *justum Prosodiæ Tractatum non destinavimus.*—*Qui plura cupit, consulat Jo. Dav. Rhesium, &c. Dav. Antiq. Ling. Br. Rudimenta.* Lond. Octav. 1621, p. 214. —All the Grammars written before Dr. John David Rhys's were in Welsh; the latest whereof had been printed at Milan, and dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, by the learned Dr. Griffith Roberts.

Roberts. Of those written before, most copies are anonymous; but some retain the names of their authors: as 1st. Minvyn, of whose time I find no account. 2dly. Edern Davod-ayr, or Ederus Chrysofostomus, who writ about the year 1280. 3dly. Ennian Offeiriad, or Ennianus Presbyter, his cotemporary. 4thly. David Dhÿ of Hiradhig, in Flintshire, ann. 1340.

The sort of verse I find most common amongst our oldest remains, is that called Englyn Milur in Jo. Dav. Rhÿs's Grammar, p. 184. And as I have (tho' but rarely) heard the same in the shire of Argile in Scotland, and also in Cornwall, I am apt to conclude it one of the most ancient, if not the very oldest sort of verse we ever had; and that it was in this sort of metre the Druids taught their disciples; of whom Cæsar says: *Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus Disciplinæ causa concurrat. — In certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur, confidunt, in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique conveniunt; eorumque judiciis decretisque parent. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata, esse existimatur. Et nunc qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causa proficiscuntur. Druides a bello abesse consueverunt, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt: militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati præmiis & suâ sponte multi in Disciplinam conveniunt, & a propinquis parentibusque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur. Itaque nonnulli annos videnos in disciplina permanent, &c.* Cæs. de Bello Gall. L. vi.

That this is ancient enough to have been the verse used by the Druids, is manifest from there being some traditional remains of it at this day, in Wales, Cornwall and Scotland; though it be immemorial when any such were last made. And that it really was used by them seems also highly probable, as a great number of the Welsh Englyns of this sort have always some doctrine, divine or moral, in the conclusion; the rest being often insignificant, and serving only as metre thereunto. And of this kind are those very ancient Epigrams called Englynion yr eiry: as,

Eiry mynydh, guyn pôb tÿ;
Kynnevin brân a xany:
Ni dbâw dâ o dra xyfÿ (a).
Eiry mynydh, guynt ae taul,
Lhydan lhoergan, glâs tavaul;
Odid dyn diried, dibaul (b).
Eiry mynydh hÿdh ym mrôn;
Goxuiban guynt yux blaen òn:
Trydydh troed y bân y fôn (c).

Of the same sort are those called Eŷlÿnion ÿ klÿued, ÿ Bÿdiæ, ÿ Goruÿnion, and some others, though there be also elegies and historical memoirs, such as Eŷlÿnion ÿ bedhæ, &c. in the same verse.

A Cornish Epigram or Englyn.

An lavar kôth yû lavar guîr,
Bedh dern rêver, dhen tavaz rê hîr;
Mez dên heb davaz a gellaz i dîr.

*What's said of old, will always stand:
Too long a tongue, too short a hand:
But he that had no tongue, lost his land.*

(a) — Melior vigilantia somno.

(b) Homo nequam litis occasione, non carebit.

(c) Senî baculus, tertius pes esto.

IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIMEN OF THE MODERN CORNISH, COLLATED WITH THE WELSH, δ IS TO BE PRONOUNCED AS *dh*, τ AS *th*, ι [OR ι REVERSED] AS *lh*, AND *u* AS *u*, *w*, OR THE ENGLISH *oo*.

CORNISH.

1. **E**N termen ez passiez
tera trigaz en St.
Levan, dên ha bennen en
teller kreiez *Tsbei an bvr.*

2. Ha an huêl a kÿdaz
skent: Ha med an dên ðe
e urêg; me 'a vedn me-
za huillaz huêl ðe îl; ha
huei el dendel 'gÿz bou-
naz ybma.

3. Kibmiaz têg ev a
kÿmeraz, ha pel ða êst ev
a travaliaz, ha uar ân
dûad e 'ryg ðaz ða tshei
tiak; ha 'ryg huillaz ena
huêl ða 'uîl.

4. Panna huêl allosti
guîl med an tiak: pÿb
huêl ylla med *Dzbûan*.
Ena dzhei a varginiaz rag
trei penz an vledan guber.

5. Ha pa ðera diuad
an vledan, e vêster a dis-
guedaz ðedo an trei pens.
Mîr *Dzbûan* med e vêster;
ybma ðe gûber: Bez mar

ENGLISH.

Verbatim from the CORNISH.

1. *In time past there was
dwelling in St. Levan, a
man and woman in a place
called The Ram's House.*

2. *And the work fell
scant: and saith the man
to his wife; I will go to
look for work to do; and
you may get your living
here.*

3. *Fair leave he took,
and far to the East he tra-
velled, and at the end, he
did come to a farmer's
house; and did seek there
for work to do.*

4. *What work canst thou
do, saith the farmer? any
work, saith John: then they
bargained for three pounds
the year's wages.*

5. *And when the year
was ended, his master shew-
ed him the three pounds.
See John, says his master;
here are your wages; but*

WELSH.

Megis pe dwedid yn Gymraeg.

1. Yr oed gynt yn tri-
go ym mhlûy *Tan Lavan*,
ðÿn a bennyu yn y *le* a
eluir *Ty Hurdh*.

2. A'r guait a diguy-
dus yn brîn. Ag [vejy]
med y dÿn urt i uraig;
mi a vynna vynd i 'huîlio
am uait yu uneytyr; a
'huî a eÿuz gÿnnal yz by-
uoliet ymma.

3. Kennad têg ev a gy-
merus, ag ym hej ir ðuy-
ren yd ymdeitius; ag ar
y dieud dûad a oryg y-dy
taeog (a) a 'huîlio a oryg
ÿno am uait yu uneid.

4. Pa orxuyl a eji di u-
neytyr med y taeog. Pôb
gorxuyl a aja med *Ivan*.
Yna kÿttyno a oryant
am dair pynt guobor yn
ÿ vluydyn.

5. A phan ðaet diued
y vluydyn, i veistir a ðaoz-
hofus ido y tair pynt. E-
dryz *Ivan* med i Veistir:
Dÿmma dy uobor: Ond

(a) *Lhavyrur.*

menta

CORNISH.

menta rei dem arta, me a
deska dîz kên point a
skîans.

6. Dreu hedna með
Dzbuân: Na með e vester
rei dem, ha me a vedn la-
veral dîz: kemereu' dan
með *Dzbuân*. Nenna með
e vester: *Kemer uîth na'rey*
gara an vôr' gôth rag an vôr
noueth.

7. Nenna an dzhei a
varzîniaz rag bledan moy,
rag pokâr guber. Ha pÿ
tera diuad an vledan e
vester a drôz an dri penz.
Mîr *Dzbuân* með e uaster,
ybma da guber; bez mar
menta rei dem arta, me a
dyska dîz ken point a
skîans.

8. Pa 'n dreu' hedna
með *Dzbuân*: Na með e
vester rei dem ha me vedn
lavarel dîz: Kemereu' dan
með *Dzbuân*. Nenna með
e vester; *Kemer uîth na*
ray ostia en tshei lebma vo
dên kôth demidbyz dhv ben-
nen iygk.

9. Enna dzhei a vargid-
niaz rag bledan moy. Ha
pa ther a diuad an vledan
e uaster dhrôz an trei penz.
Mîr *Dzbuân* með e vester:

ENGLISH.

*if you will give them back
to me again, I will teach
you a point of wit.*

6. *Bring them here saith
John: No saith his master,
give them to me, and I will
tell thee: take them to thee,
saith John. Then saith his
master, Take care not to
yield to leave an old way
for a new way.*

7. *Then they bargained
for an year more, for the
same wages: and when the
year was ended, his master
brought the three pounds.
See John, says his master,
here are thy wages: but if
thou wilt give them back to
me again, I will teach thee
a point of wit.*

8. *When you have brought
them here, saith John: No,
saith his master, give them
to me, and I will tell thee:
Take them to thee, saith
John: Then saith his mas-
ter, take care not to consent
to go into an house, where
an old man is married to
a young woman.*

9. *Then they bargained
for an year more. And when
the year was ended, his mas-
ter brought the three pounds:
see John, saith his master;*

WELSH.

os myn dî i rhoi imi etto,
mi a dyska itti bunk o
atrauiet.

6. Rhoux ymma nhu
með *Ivan*: Na rô dim með
i veifdir: Mi a vynna i la-
vary itti. Kymeroux huihe
nhu með *Ivan*. Yno með
i Veifdir: *Kymmer oval*
rhag gadel y fordh hên er
muyn fordh neuymb.

7. Yno kÿttyno a unae-
thant dros vlvydyn muy
am yr ÿn kÿvlog: a phan
daet diued y vlvydyn. Y
veifdir a gÿrçod y tair
pynt. Edryx *Ivan* með i
veifdir. Ymma dÿ uobor:
ond os myn i rhoi imi
drazeven, mi a dyska itti
bunk o atrauieth.

8. Paham na roux xui
nhu ymma með *Ivan*. Na
rô dim með i veifdir: Mi
ai iÿvara itti. Kymeroux
huihe nhu með *Ivan*. Yno
með i veifdir: *Kymmer o-*
val na unci lettya je bo dyn
hên yn dbyuedhedig a men-
nyu i vaſk.

9. Yno kÿttyno a unae-
tant am vlvydyn muy; a
phan daet diued y vlvy-
dyn i veifdir a kerkus y
tairpynt. Edryx *Ivan* með
ymba

CORNISH.

ÿbma da guber: bez mar menta rei dem arta me a deska dîz an guelha point a skîanz ôl.

10. Pa 'n dreu hedna med Dzhûan. Na med e vester rei dem; ha me a lavar dîz: Kemereu' dan med Dzhûan. Nenna med e vester: Bedbez' guesgyz dhiueth, ken gueskal enueth, rag hedna yu an guelha point a skîans oll.

11. Lebmen Dzhûan e na vendzha servia na velha, bez e vendzha maz teua da e urêg. Na med e vester reu' maz hîdu, ha ma gurêg vî a pobaz metten; ha hei 'ra guîl tezan ragez, de daz dre, de da 'urêg.

12. Ha an dzhei a uÿ-raz an naw penz en dezan. Ha po 'rîga Dzhûan kÿmeraz e kidmiaz; ÿbma med e vester, ma tezan ragez de dan dre, da da 'urêg: Ha po tî a da urêg an moiha lûan uarbâr; nenna g'reu' têrhi an dezan ha na henz.

13. Kibmiaz têg e kemeraz, ha tîua ha tre e tre-

ENGLISH.

here are thy wages. But if thou wilt give them me back again, I will teach thee the best point of wit of all.

10. *When you have brought them here, saith John. No, saith his master, give them to me; and I'll tell thee: Take them, saith John. Then saith his master, Be twice thresh'd, before contend once; for this is the best point of wit of all.*

11. *Now John he would serve no longer, but would go home to his wife. No, saith his master, stay going to-day, and my wife shall bake in the morning, and she shall make a cake for thee, to carry home to thy wife.*

12. *And they put the nine pounds in a cake, and when John did take his leave, Here, saith his master, is the cake for you to carry home to your wife: and when you and your wife are most merry together; then break the cake, and not before.*

13. *Fair leave he took, and toward home he tra-*

WELSH.

i veifdir: iymma dy uobor: ond os myn i rhoi immî drazeven mi a dÿska itti y punk gore o! o at-rauet.

10. Paham na rouz xui nhu immi med Ivan. Na ro dim med i veifdir: Mi ai i yvara it. Kymeruz xuite nhu med Ivan. Yno medh i veifdir: — Bydd drauedig dby uaitb, kyn taro ynuaith kanys bonno yu'r gamp synuyrola ôlb.

11. Uetian Ivan ni vynne uasneity ym hejæ; eityr ev e vynne vynd tya i uraig. Næg ei hedyu med i veifdir: ymae yÿ 'uraig î yn pobi y vory; a hî a uneif deifen itti, i i dûad adre at dÿ uraig.

12. A nhu a vurriassant y nau pynt yn y deifen. A phan oryg Ivan gÿmeryd y gennad; ymma med i veifdir, y mae teifen itti, yu duyn adre at dÿ uraig: A phan vÿpi di at uraig lauena yÿghÿd; yno torruz deifen, a dim kynt.

13. Kennad tæg ev a gÿmerus a tÿa tre y tra-
I . . . valiaz;

CORNISH.

valiaz; ha uar an diuat e rig dez da *Gún St. Eler*. Ha enna ev, a vettiaz gen trei vertshant a *Tre rin* (tíz plêu) tez dre mez an fêr *Karêsk*.

14. Ha *Dzbuán* amed an dzhei, diou gennan nei: *Lúan oan nei de 'gýz gue-laz huei*. *Pôlía ve ti mar bêt?*

15. Amed *Dzbuán*, me a ve fervia ha lebmen teram mez drê da a urêg. Ha med an dzhei, euz bârha nei; ha uelkom ti a vêd.

16. An dzýi a kymeraz an vôr nouet, ha *Dzbuán* a guitaz an vôr got.

17. Ha mez reb *Kéou Tshoy Uun*, ha nagô an vartshants gillyz pel doart *Dzbuán*; bez leddarn a glenaz ort an dzhei.

18. Ha an dzhyi a dal-ladaz da 'uîl kreï: Ha genz an kreï a 'ryg an vartshants guîl; *Dzbuán* a greiaz au-et; *Leddarn, leddarn!*

19. Ha genz an kreï a 'rîg *Dzbuán* guîl, an ledrán

ENGLISH.

velled; and at the end he did come to St. Hillary Down, and there he met with three merchants of Trereen (men of his parish) coming home from Exeter fair.

14. *Ha! John, said they, come with us: we are glad to have the sight of you. Where hast thou been so long?— (How far hast thou been?)*

15. *Saith John, I have been in service, and now I am going home to my wife. And said they, come with us, and welcome thou shalt be.*

16. *Then they took the new way, and John kept the old way.*

17. *And he went by the Hedges of the House on the Downs: and the merchants were not gone far from John, but thieves took hold of them.*

18. *And they began to make a cry; and with the cry the merchants made, John cried out too, Thieves, thieves!*

19. *And to the cry that John made, the thieves for-*

WELSH.

vailius ag ar y diued ev a does i *Uayn Iler*; ag ýno a kurbus a trî *Marfiandur o Dre rbyn* (guýr y blûy) yn dûad adre o fair *Kaer Esk*. (a)

14. Ô hô *Ivan* medan nhuy! Doux gida nî: ja-uen in ni ox gueled. Ple a bÿost tí yr hôl amfer ýmma?

15. Mi a vÿm med *Ivan* yn guasneity, a bejax yr ýdui yn mynd tÿa tre at yÿ'uraig. O! medan nhû dôs gida nî a xroeso a vÿd itti.

16. Y nhû a gÿmeraf-fant ý forð neuyð, ag *Ivan* a geiduys yr hên forð.

17. Ag urt vynd heibio i *Gaie y tai yn y uayn*, ar marfianduyr heb goji neb-pelodiurt *Ivan*; oni traue jadron arnyn nhu.

18. A nhu a dexreyf-fant ueidi: a xida 'r gue di a unaet y marfianduyr, *Ivan* hevyd a uaedod; *Ta-dron, jadron!*

19. A xan y guaed a oryg *Ivan* uneytyr y ja-
(a) Exeter. a for-

CORNISH.

a forsakiaz an vertshants:
Ha po 'ryg an dzhei dez
de Varba Dzhou, enna an
dzhei a vettiaz arta.

20. Ha Dzbúan amedh
an dzhei: Sendzhyz ôn nei
de huei: Na via ragoh
huei nei a via tîz oll dizu-
rêyz. Dîz barha nei, ha
uclkým tî a vêd.

21. Ha po 'rîg an dzhei
dez de'n tshai lebma gôt
fia an dzhei oftia; amed
Dzbúan me dal guellaz an
ôst an tshai.

22. An ôst an tshai
amed an dzhyi: Pe 'ntra
venta guil gen an ôst an
tshai? ybma ma gen oftez
nei ha yÿsk eu hei: mar
menta guellaz an ôst an
tshai, kî da 'n zegen, ha
enna ti an kâv.

23. Ha po 'ryg e daz
de 'n zegen; enna e uelaz
an ôst an tshai; ha dên kôt
o é, a guadn, a trailia an
bêr.

24. Ha amed Dzbúan,
ybma na vadna vi oftia
bez en nessa tshai. Na
huât méd an dzhei. Gu-

ENGLISH.

*took the merchants: And
when they were come to
Market Jew, then they met
again.*

20. *Oh! John, said they,
we are much obliged to you:
Had it not been for you, we
had all been undone. Come
along with us, and welcome
you shall be.*

21. *And when they were
come to the house where for-
merly they had lodged, saith
John, I must needs see the
host of the house.*

22. *The host of the house,
said they! What wouldst
thou do with the host of the
house? Here is the hostess
with us, and young she is:
but if you will see the host
of the house, go into the
kitchen, and there you'll find
him.*

23. *And when he was
come into the kitchen; then
he saw the host of the house:
and an old man he was,
and feeble, and turning the
spit.*

24. *Oh, saith John, here
I will not lodge, but in the
next house. Not yet said
they; take a supper with*

WELSH.

dron a ymadeuyz a'r mar-
fianduyr. A phan dey-
tant i Varxnad Toy, yno
y kurdassant eilxuaic.

20. O Ivan meden nhû
rhuymedig yn nî i'huî:
oni bysse rhagoz huî, nî a
vÿffen i gîd uÿr kojedig.
Tÿre evon nî a xroesauys
ti a vÿdi.

21. Aphan orygant
dûad i'r tÿ ie 'r arverynt
lettÿva; med Ivan ev a
gÿst im mî ueled + ôsp
y tÿ.

22. Osp y tÿ medant
hûy: Pa bêc a vynd di u-
neyd ag osp y tÿ? ymma
ymae gennyn nî + yspes,
ag ivaÿk yu hi: os myn
di ueled osp y ty; di kerð
i'r gegin di ai kei.

23. A phan oryg e dûad
i'r gegin; yna ev a uelys
osp y ty: a dÿn hên oed
e, a guan yn troi'r bêr.

24. O med Ivan ymma
ni vÿnna i lettÿva, eitr
yn y ty nêsa. Nyd êto
medant hûy; + Kuynoffa

CORNISH.

ENGLISH.

WELSH.

râz kona abarhan nei, ha uelkym tî a vêb.

us, and welcome thou shalt be.

(b) evon nî a xroeso a vyb itti.

25. Lebmen an hostez an tſhei, hei a kÿnſiliaz gen nebyn vanah a erra en tre, a de deſtrîa an dên kôt en guilli en termen an noz, a reſta an dzhÿi fÿp-pozia; ha gerra a fout uar an vertſhants.

25. Now the hostess of the house, she had consulted with a fellow that was in the town, to destroy the old man in his bed in the time of night, whilst the rest were asleep; and to lay the blame upon the merchants.

25. Yn aur am 'uraig y tÿ; hî a gÿdvuriadus a rhyu vynaz a oed yn y dre i dihenydy'r hên dyn yn i vely y nôs, tra bide'r lei yn kÿſgy, a gofod y gyvlavan ar y marſianduyr.

26. Hapothera Dzbûan en guilli, therra tól en tâl an tſhei; ha ev a uelaz gulou. Ha e ſavaz am'an amez e uili; ha ev a gÿ^a zÿuaz, ha e gÿlÿuaz an manah laval. Ha trailiaz e gein da an tel; martezen (amed ev) ma nebónen en neſſa tſhei, a 'ryg uelaz azen haſer oberou. Ha genz hedna, an guadn-gÿrti genz e follat a deſtrîaz an dên kôt en guilli.

26. And when John was in bed, there was an hole in the top of the house; and he saw a light. And he got up out of his bed; and he listened, and he heard a man speak. And he turned his back to the hole: See well, saith he, that there be nobody in the next house, that may see our foul deeds. And with that he strangled with his handkerchief, and destroyed the old man in bed.

26. A phan oed Ivan yn y uely; yr oed tûl yn nhâl y tÿ ag ev a uelys ôle: Ag ev a gunnus y maes oi uely, a urandâus ag a glÿuus y mÿnaz yn java-ry. Ag ev a drous i gein at y tûl; yſgatvyd (med ev) ymae † nebÿn yn y ty neſſa a 'oryg ueled yn ha gar urtie: A xan hÿnny y gyffoden evo i mar-xoguas a dihenÿdius yr hên dyn yn y uely.

27. Ha genz hedna Dzbûan genz e golhan, trohaz (der an tol) mêz a kein gûn an manah pîs pÿrround.

27. And with that John with his knife cut (through the hole) out of the back of the man's gown, a piece quite round.

27. A xan hÿnny Ivan ai gÿ[ei] a dorrus (drury tu) ymaes o geven gûn y mÿnaz darn-pyr grun.

28. Ha neſſa metten an guadn-gÿrti, hei a dalaf-vaz de 'uîl krei ter da e thermâz hei deztrîez: Ha rag na erra dên na flôh en

28. And next morning after he was strangled, she began to make a great outcry, that her dearly-beloved was destroyed: and for that

28. A'r bore néſa gyffoden a deſtreius groxuei-di am vod i hanuylyd guedi i dihenÿdio a xan nad oed dÿn na phlentyn tſhei

(b) Suppera.

CORNISH.

ENGLISH.

WELSH.

tshei bez an vertshantz, an
dzhei dal krêg ragta.

*there was neither man nor
boy in the house but the
merchants and them, they
should surely be hanged for it.*

yn y tŷ eitr y, marfian-
duyr; yn nhŷ a dŷlynt i
krogi am dano ev.

29. Enna an dzhei a vea
kemeryz, ha ða an kloz-
prednier dzhyi a velediyz:
Ha uar an diuedh *Dzhuân*
a dêc uar' a zo phidn.

29. *Then they were taken,
and to the prison they were
led: and in the end, John
came to enquire after them.*

29. Yna y nhu a gyme-
ruyda ag ir karzar a dŷk-
puyd nhu: Ag yn y diu-
ed *Ivan* a aeth attynt.

30. Ha *Dzhuân* medh
an dzhei ma kalliz lûk ða
nei: Ma azen oft nei def-
trîez nehuer ha nei dal
krêg ragta.

30. *Alas! John, say they,
there is bad luck to us: our
host was murder'd last night,
and we must be hanged for
it.*

30. Guae nî *Ivan* med-
hent huy. Ymae kaled dy-
ged in nî. Ymae'n Illettŷ-
vur guedi i lad neitiur, a
nŷnî a grogîr am dano ev.

31. Huei ôl? mêr a
huei an Iutîziou (a med
Dzhuân) zyr tero an ðiz
rag riman a 'ryg an bad-
ober?

31. *What all of you?—
But if you should be justified
(saith John) what will you
give to one for telling who
did the bad work?*

31. Huî ôl? Deisŷvuz
ar yr Iystified (med *Ivan*)
'uyfio y dŷnnion a ory-
gant y drûg-orzuyl ger y
bron.

32. Pîua er med an
dzhei? tîu a 'rŷg an bad-
ober? Pîu a 'ryg an bad-
ober? Med *Dzhuân*: mar
nyz medra deffa previ peu
a 'rŷg an bad-ober; mî a
vedn krêg ragta.

32. *Who is it knows,
said they? Who hath done
the bad work? Saith John,
if I do not make you see the
proof of who hath done the
bad work, I will hang for
it.*

32. Pûy a tŷr (medant
hûy) hûy a 'oryg y drug-
orzuyl? Pûy o oryg y
drugorzuyl? Med *Ivan*.
Onys medra i brovî puy a
oryg y drug-orzuyl, mî a
vŷnnav yz hrogi rhagdo.

33. Laverou' danna
med an dzhei. Nehuer
med *Dzhuân*, po tera vi itta
'o guilli, mî a uelaz gulou,
ha mi a savaz am'an: ha
tera tol en tâl an tzhei.

33. *Speak it out, said
they. Last night, said John,
when I was in the bed, I
saw a light, and I got up;
and there was an hole in
the top of the house.*

33. Taveruz ynte me-
dant huy: Neitiur med
Ivan pan oedun yn yz
'uely, mî a ueles 'ole; a mî
a saves i vŷny; ag yr oed
tûl yn nhâl y tŷ.

34. Ha nebyn Mânah a
trailiaz e zein uar bidn an

34. *And some man did
turn his back against the*

34. A neb-ŷn vŷnaz a
drous i gein yn erbyn y
tûl.

CORNISH.

tùl. Martezen med ev ma nabonnen en neffa tshyi a el guelaz azen hageroberou.

35. Ha genz hedna gen a holhan me a trohaz pîs, der an tol mez a kein gûn an manah; pîs pyrround. Ha rag gîl a gîriou-ma de vez prêvez; ybma ma an pîs et a phokkat de vez guelyz.

36. Ha genz hedna an vartshants a vî frîez: ha an vênin ha'n manah a vî kemeryz ha kregyz.

37. Nenna an dzhei a det uarbârh mez da Varba Dzbou; Ha uar an diuad dzhei'ryg dez da Kuzkarn na huila en Borrian.

38. Nenna thera vôr di-berh; ha an vartshants a vendzha arta da Dzbûan maz dre barh an dzhei; bez rag an termen e na vendzha; mêt e vendzha mêt dre da e'urêg.

39. Ha po do ev gîl-liz dort an vartshants ev a dhelledzhaz an termen mal da va prêv erra e urêg

ENGLISH.

hole. Pray Chance, said he, there be nobody in the next house, that may see our foul deeds.

35. And with that with a knife I did cut a piece, thro' the hole, out of the back of the man's gown; a piece quite round. And to make my words to be well proved, here is the piece in my pocket for you to see.

36. And with that the merchants were freed; and the woman and the man were taken and hanged.

37. Then they came away together, out of Market Jew; and in the end, they did come to Kûz karn na huila in Burian.

38. Now there the way parted; and the merchants would fain have John to go home with them; but for the time he would not; but he would go home to his wife.

39. And when he was gone from the merchants, he delayed the time, that he might try whether his wife

WELSH.

tùl. O damuain med ev, ymaie nebân yn y ty nèfa yn gueled yn hagar uei-tredoed.

35. A xan hynny, gan yŷ hŷlel a torres darn drvy 'r tùl, (darn pŷr grûn) ymaes o ŷeven gûn y mŷnaz; ag i uneyd y ŷeirie ymma yn provedig, Dŷmma y drarn yn yŷ hoden, yu ueled.

36. A xan hynny y marfianduyr a goufont i rhŷdhay a'r venniù ar mŷnaz a gymmeruyd ag a groguyd.

37. Yno hŷy a daetant yŷ hyd ymaes o Varxnad Ioy: Ag ar y dieud dŷvod a orygant huy hyd Goed karn y Uylva [ym hlŷy] Byrrian.

38. Yno yr oed forð deybart; a'r marfianduyr a vŷnnen i Ivan vŷnd adre evon nhŷ; ond y prŷd hunnŷ, ev ni vŷnne, eitŷ ev a vŷnne vŷnd adre at i'uraig.

39. A phan oed ev gue-di i goŷi odiurt y marfianduyr; ev a uâgdreilius i amŷer, i brovia oed i uraig guita

CORNISH.

guiza kýmpez et i zever:
erra po nag erra.

40. Ha po 'rÿg e dez
dan darraz, ev a vendzha
klouaz dên aral en guili:
Ev a uaske e dern uar e
dâzier da destrîa an dhêau.
Bez e brederaz ter goza
dodo bez aviziyz diuet
ken guesgal enuet.

41. Ha ev a dêt a mës
arta; ha nenna e gnakiaz.
Peua ez enna en bar' Deu
amed hei.

42. Thera vi ybma med
Dzbûan: Re Farîa pîua
glou vi med hyi? Mar sô
huei Dzbûan, dîau tshyi.
Douoy an gôlou danna,
med Dzbûan: nenna hei
a dhorôaz an golou.

43. Ha po 'ryg Dzbûan
daž tshai, méd ev po 'ryg
avî dez de 'n derraz, me
a vendzha klÿuaz dên aral
en guili.

44. Ha Dzbûan med
hyi, po 'rygo huei mēz
ker, therav i gillyz trei
mîz zen 'hlôh; ha leb-
men ma da nei meppig
huêg en guili, da deu ro-
bo gor zêhez.

ENGLISH.

*had always kept to her duty:
Had she, or had she not.*

40. *And when he was
come to the door, he chanc'd
to hear another man in the
bed: He laid his hands on
his dagger to destroy them
both: but he considered that
he ought to deliberate twice
with himself, before contend
once.*

41. *And he went out
again, and then he knock'd.
Who is there, in the Name
of God, said she?*

42. *I am here, said John:
By St. Mary, whom do I
hear saith she? If it be you,
John, come into the house.
Come hither with the light,
saith John: — Then she
brought a light.*

43. *And when John was
come into the house, saith
he, when I did come to the
door, I did chance to hear
another man in bed.*

44. *Oh John, saith she,
when you went away afar
off, I was gone three months
with child; and now the
poor sweet little boy is in bed
with me, to God be thanks
for it.*

WELSH.

ÿn kadudiueirdeb ÿni gÿ-
ver: oed hi ai nið oed hi.

40. A phan oryg e dÿ-
vod at y drûs, ev a glyue
ryu yn araf yn y guely.
Ev a drave i lâu ar i vi-
dog yu iad iŷ day; ond
ev a brÿderus vod rhaid
diode dÿuet kyn taro
ynuet.

41. Ag ev a daet ymaes
drazeven ag yno a knock-
kious. Pÿy 'ŷyð ÿna o bart
dÿu med hî.

42. Yr ydu i ymma
med Ivan. Yn enu Mair
pÿy a glyua i med hî? Os
Ivan ydÿz 'i douz i meun.
Douz xuite a gole med
Ivan. Yna hi a daet a
gole.

43. A phan oryg Ivan
dÿvod y meun, med ev,
pan orygym dhûad at y
drus mî a glÿun dÿn araf
ÿn y guely.

44. Ô Ivan ebr hite,
pan orygsoz xui vÿnd i
bant, yr oedun i goledig
o drî mîs gan blenlyn. Ag
ÿn aur ymae iŷ nî vaban
† huêg ÿn y guely. Hôf
gan dÿhu a bÿto.

45. Med

CORNISH.

45. Með Dzbûan me vedn laval diz. A vester ha a vestrez roz dem tezan ha lavèraz dem; Pan vo mî ha 'm g'rêg an moyha lûan uarbàrh ðo terri an dezan, ha na henz; ha lebmen ma kaz ðe nei rag bez lûan.

46. Nenna dzhei a dorhaz an dezan, ha òera nâu penz en dezan. Ha an mona an dzhei a gavaz; ha 'n bara dzhei a dhabraz; ha na ve idn frôth na mîkan na trauaran nôr vez. Ha an della ma diuad me daralla ðodans.

ENGLISH.

45. *Says John, I will tell thee: My master and my mistress gave me a cake, and said to me; When that I and my wife were most merry together, to break the cake, and not before: And now there is cause for us to be merry.*

46. *Then they broke the cake, and there were nine pounds in the cake. And the money they had, and the bread they did eat; and there was no anger, nor strife, nor dispute between them. And so I end my tale of them from thenceforth.*

WELSH.

45. Ebr Iwan mî a ðueda itti. Vÿ meisdir am meistres a rous immi deisen ag a ðuedasant urtiv; Pan vÿdun î am guraig lauena yð hÿd dorri'r deisen a dim kynt. Abejaç ymae azos in nî vod yn iauen.

46. Yna yn hû a dorres y deisen; ag yr oed nâu ypnt yn y deisen. A'r arrian a gousant a'r bara a vuytffant; Agni vy nâ sen nag ymrÿson nag ymravel rhyçtynt o nynny aian. Ag vejy a ter-vyna.

A

Cornish-English Vocabulary.

IN THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY, ALL THE WORDS, WITH THIS MARK † BEFORE THEM, ARE TAKEN OUT OF THE OLD CORNISH VOCABULARY IN THE COTTON LIBRARY, THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS HERE PUBLISHED: *pl.* NOTES THE PLURAL TERMINATION OF THE NOUNS: AND ALL THE OBSOLETE WORDS ARE MARKED WITH AN * AFTER THEM: W. SIGNIFIES WELSH: AND ARM. ARMORIC.

A

A B E

A, There being no Participle of the Present Tense in the CORNISH, its use is supplied by the Infinitive Mood with this Particle A prefixed, as, A debbry, *eating*; a cufyly, *counselling*; a cufga, *sleeping*; a mos, *walking*.

A, is also used sometimes in the Present Tense, thus: A leverfys, *thou sayest*; a grizlas, *thou grinnest*; a nethas, *thou spinnest*, &c.

A, is also used sometimes singly, for *I will go*; as, My a, *I will go*; yn lowen enough my a, *with joy with you I will go*; ty a, *thou shalt go*.

A, *from, by*; A, *and, also*; A'n, (a contraction of A and An) *out of*; a hanaf, *from me*; a hanan, a hanen, *from us*; a hanaz, a hanez, *from thee, out of thee*.

A, is also a sort of expletive, or tacking; as, My a uor, *I know*; my a vev kelmez, *I was bound*.

A, *with*; also, *if*: A'm cothvaz, *if thou knewest me*; amennas, *if thou wilt*.

A, *who, what, that*.

A, *his, her's*; A dhillaz, *his or her cloaths*.

A, *Ab, Ob!* A venen, *Oh woman!*

A, W. A, *Ha!* Arm. *yes*.

ABAL, *full*; Crist, arluth merci abal, *Christ, Lord of mercy full*.

ABAN, *above, up, upright*.

ABAN, *since*; Aban a vÿnta crefy, ty a ky low herrense, *since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love: also, when*.

ABARHAN, *together*.

ABARTH, (A Barth) *on one side*. It is also used thus—Abarth Deu, *in the name of God; literally, of the side of God*.

† ABAT, *an abbot*.

ABEL (A bel) *afar off*; pur ogas, *hag abel, surely near and afar off*.

ABEM, *a kiss*. Impoe is also *a kiss*—See AM.

† ABER, *a gulf, a whirlpool*; also, *a place where two or more rivers meet*.

ABER, *an assistant*; also, *a servant*.

K

ABER,

A D L

ABER, *along*, (A ber) thy worre aber yn beth, *thou put him along in the grave.*

ABERTH, *within*; aberth yn tshymma, *within in this house*; aberth andzhy, *within the house.*

ABERVADH, Abervedh, Aberneth, *the same.*

ABESTEL, *an apostle*; pl. Abesteleth, Abestely.

ABEWE, *possessed, owned*; abewe the tas Daveth, *possessed of thy father David.*

ABEWHY, *to possess.*

ABLE, *from whence*; Den able vos te gy? *Man from whence art thou?*

ABLEK, *delighteth*; the vanneth thym mur ablek, *thy blessing me so delighteth.* —See BLEK, for this ought to be written, *A Blek.*

ABORTH, *to bear, carry.*

ABORTHES, *born.*

† ABRANS, *the brow, or eye-brow.*

† ACH, *offspring, progeny.*

ACHESON, *fault, guilt.*

ACHESON, *an inscription, a memorial*: Pylat vynnus, screse a vewnas chrest acheson, *Pilate would write of the life of christan inscription.*

AD, *of thee, of thy, on thy, concerning thee.*

ADAL, *although.*

ADEN, *a leaf of a book.*

ADERBYNY, *to compel, to force.*

ADHART, *from*; adhart an dre, *from the town.*

ADHAN, *from under.*

ADHELHAR, *after, behind*; adhelhar dyn remanat, *behind the remainder.*

ADHYSEMPYZ, dhy sempys, *the sempys, immediately, forthwith, on a sudden.*

ADLA, *a knave, an outlaw; outwar-*

A G A

nagh, a thew adla, *out upon you, ye two knaves.*

ADOF, *to call to mind*; pan esthym adof, *when I call it to mind.*

ADOR, *from out of.*

ADOTH, *a vow*; gans bras adoth eth yn the chy, *with a great vow went into the house.*

ADRE, (A dre) *homewards*; but mostly used to signify *from home, or abroad.*

ADRES, *about.*

ADRIFFE, *on purpose*; adriffe dens my cafos, *on purpose that men might me find.*

ADRO, *round about*; it is also used as our English *on, upon*; an hevez adro y gein, *the shirt on his back*; an ludrou adro'z garro, *the stockings on your legs*; an azgifo adro'z treiz, *the shoes on your feet*; an manah, adro'z dara, *the gloves on your hands.*

ADZHAF, Adzhav, *I am*; an auxiliary verb.

ADZHAN, *to know, to perceive*; my ty adzhan, *I know, or am acquainted with thee.*

ADZHUANFAS, *knowledge.*

AEKE, Aege, *deaf, nought*: Mêneage, *the deaf stone.*

AERAN, *a plumb, a prune.*

AF, *I am.*

AFFHEN, *issue*; may then gweve oll thy affhen, *that it is miserable to all his issue.*

AFLAVAR, *dumb*; q. d. *without speech.*

AFLYTHY, *to drown*; aflythys, *drowned.*

AFYNE, *from, from the end*; afyne tro-isten galon, *from the foot to the heart.*

AG, *and.*

AGA, *there; also, against.*

AGA, *they; aga'ieyw, they both; also,*

A H U

to me, to us; lavar aga, tell me; aga, of his, of their's, of them, of your's.

AGAN, Agen, our; agan honan, ourselves, we; agan deaw, we two; also, their; agan voth, their will.

AGARY, an enemy; (q. d. without love) the Cefar es agary, to Cæsar is an enemy.

AGAS, Ages, Agos, Agys, you; also, your's.

AGAST, terrified, afraid, frightful, agbafst.

AGEFFO, than; ken arluth ageffo ef, other lord than him.

AGEI, their.

AGENSOW, a while since.

AGERY, to open; ageris, agores, opened.

AGES, then, than; ages ofan boby l lel the vos kellys, than all the people loyal to be lost.

AGES, Agos, a neighbour. Contrevak, idem.

AGIS, your.

AGOLAN, a whetstone.

AGREANZ, agreement.

AGRIS, Agrys, to believe:—two words joined, a and gris.

AGUN, let us; agun byz, let us pray.

AGY, within.

AH, Oh, O! a fyueh, oh sad, alas.

AHANAN, (two words) See A and HANAN.

AHANAS, Ahas, without stop or stay; dre lyes torment ahas, by many torments without stop or stay. Two words likewise, A Hannan, a has.

AHO, offspring, pedigree.

AHOZON, pl. Ahozono, occasion, opportunity.

AHRO, than.

AHUEL, a key.

AHUL HA GLU, on the right and left;

A M A

q. d. a houl a gleth, North and South; or, more properly, to the Sun and the left.

+ AIDLEN, a fir tree.

+ AIL,* an angel; + Archail, an archangel.

+ AIROS, the poop or stern of a ship.

AISE, easy, gentle; dho aizia, to ease, lighten, assuage.

ALEBMA, from hence, hereupon.

ALENA, from thence; Yn mer alena, out of that side.

ALES, washed; Ales, Alaz, abroad.

ALLAF, I can; na allaf, I cannot; allo, he, or we, may or can; y pyth an mens a allo, of his goods all that he can; na allons, that they may not; allofti? canst thou?

ALLOS, power.

ALLOYS, grief, abatement, diminution.

—Dr. JOHNSON.

ALNAM, almost; hay golon alnamdore, and his heart almost broke.

+ ALS, the sea shore, or cliff; Alz, Alt, an ascent; penals, the head cliff.

+ ALTOR, an altar.

ALTROU, a step-father; + Altfuan, a step-mother.

ALUEDH, Alweth, Alwyth, a key: pl. Alued-how.

+ ALWED, an inclosure.

AM, a kiss; arume, to kiss; me a vyn theth treys amme, I will thy feet kiss; ammas, kissed. IMPOE, a kiss.

AM, me; neb am guryk, he who bath made me; also, to me and my, with my, of my; am brechou, my arms; am lev dhy hyou, with my right hand; ambos, to me is.

AMAN, Avan (a van) up; fav a man, stand up; properly two words.

A N E

AMBOS, *a contract*; yn dan ambos y theses, *under contract thou art.*

† AMENEN, *butter.*

AMOWRIT, *it concerns me*; ny amowrit gwythell duwham, *it avails not to express sorrow.*

† AMSER,* *time.*

AMSKEMYNES.

AN, *the*; an article; as, andre, *the town*; a'n, *from the*; a'n pen dhan treiz, *from the head to the feet*; an, *on*; an, *how*; an nes, *how near.*

† ANAF, *an ewe, or newt.*

† ANAUHEL, *a tempest, a storm.*

ANBOS, *a promise.*

† ANCAR, *an anchorite or hermit*; also, *the anchor of a ship.*

ANCLETHY, dhe ancleythyas, *to bury*; anclythyas, *burial, funeral.*

ANCOU, An kow, *death* § kyvur ancou, *the place of death*; also, *grief.*

† ANCOUYNs,* *death.*

† ANCREDOUR, *a pirate, a robber on the seas, or water.*—See DOUR.

ANDELLA, Andellana, *thus, so, likewise, &c.*

ANDELLARBO, (Andel na ra bo) *Amen, so be it.*

ANDYLLY, *to forgive*; andyllas, *he remits.*

ANEDHI, *of her*; deu anedho, *two of them*; anedhe, anydha, *of them*; annodho, *thereof*; anythy, *of it, by it, of them.*

§ The four parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes, in which, to a point, the four Western Hundreds of Cornwall, or indeed of Great Britain, meet or unite, there is a barren heathy spot denominated *Kyvur an kou*; where all self-murderers belonging to the adjacent parishes are deposited by virtue of the Coroner's warrant—A custom immemorial, from whence the spot takes its name.

A N U

ANEVOU, *pl. Ena, souls.*

ANFUGY, *correction*; also, *hypocrisy*; anfugyk, *hypocritical*; anfus, *a hypocrite*; A, anfefugyon, anfusyk, *the same as anfugyk, also, mischief*; and, anfugyk, *mischievous.*

ANFUR, *imprudent, unwise.*

ANGHESPAR, *unequal, unlike.*

ANGOS, Ankinfy, *anguish*; dre angos a rak Pilat, *through anguish before Pilate.*

ANHETHY, *to take away*; anhethys, *taken away.*

† ANIACH, *infirm, unhealthy.*

ANKAR, *a hermit.*

ANKEN, *grief, pain, sorrow, trouble.*

ANKENEK, *an elegy.*

ANKEVY, *to forget*; ankevys, *forgotten.*

ANKINSY. See ANGOS.

ANNER, *honour.*

ANNETH, *a drinking cup*; cres due aberth yn anneth, *the peace of God be in the cup.*

ANNETHE, *thereof, of it.* See ANYDHA.

ANNEYLY, *to go apart, or aside, to retire*; anneyl, *went aside.*

ANNEZ, *cold*; anwos, *the cold.*

ANNEZO, *to dwell.*

ANGUATHY, *to keep, to preserve*; ha wortho hy anguathas, *and on him she kept it.*

ANSEVY, *to raise up.*

ANSUETH, *raised up.*

ANSUETH, *a curse.*

ANTARLICK, *a play, an interlude.*

ANTEL, *danger, hazard, peril.*

† ANTROMET, *the sex.*

ANTYMAN, (Antyeman) *on this side.*

† ANVAB, *barren, q. d. without young.*

† ANVABAT, *barrenness.*

ANUAN, *an anvil.*

† ANUEIN, *weak, an invalid.*

ANUEZEK,

A R A

ANUEZEK, *en anuezek, in particulars, piece-meal.*

ANWHEK, *unsweet, unsweetly.*

ANWOS. *See ANNEZ.*

ANYDHA, *thence.*

ANYSYA, *to preserve, to secure; an-beth me re anysyas, the grave I have secured.*

ANYTH, *worse; mylweth anyth an dyweth, a thousand times worse shall be the end.*—This is more rightly written, Auyth, A uyth.

AO, *ripe, mature.*

AOR, *earth.* OAR, *idem.*

APE, *if, since.*

APELEH, *whence, from what place?*
A pe leh.

APERT, *open, opened; an bethy ow yn leas le apert vena gevys, the graves in many places opened were found; also, perfect; also, openly, plainly.*

† APOSTOL, *an apostle; now, Abestel, pl. Abesteleth, Abesteley.*

APPARN, *an apron; from whence it is plainly taken.*—JOHNSON cites no derivative for Apron; being a word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *afore one*:—a very fetched etymology this!

APRUN,—*Irish, for APRON.*

AR, *upon, above, also, before; aragon, before us, (a ragon) arwinick, upon the marsh, near Falmouth.*

AR,* *slaughter.*—*See HAR.*

ARADOW, *Arhadow, commandments; andek aradow, the ten commandments.*

† ARADAR, *a plow; ardar aradernur, a plowman: Dean ardar, ardhur, idem. Dho araz, to plow; dom ardar, the plow-tail, or handle.*

ARAGE, *forth; dus arage, come forth,*

A R T

also, before; aragon, before us, &c.—*See AR.*

ARAL, *pl. Erel, an other.*

ARAS, *grace.*

ARBEDNEK, *usual, customary.*

ARD, *high.*

ARDAK, *choaking, strangling.*

ARETH, *respect, regard; from HE-RUYDH.*

AREYS, *I must; favy wothef thym areys, but it feel I must.*

ARFETH, *wages, hire.*

ARGHA, *to charge, to load.*

ARGH, *charge thou.*

† ARGHANS, *silver; arhans, arrans.*

ARGHOU, *the treasury; yn arghou, rah vosprennys, in the treasury, for was bought.*

ARGILA, *to rebound, to recoil.*

ARHAS, *pl. Arhadow, a command; arxa, to command; mea hyrx, I will command; a yrghys, bath commanded; argh, arghas, id. a command.*

ARHO, *a goad, a prick.*

† ARLUIDH, *a lord, and master, q. d. arlywith, over a tribe. Arluth, pl. Arlythy, id.*

† ARLUIDES, *a lady, a mistress.*

ARLOTTES, *a lordship, a manor.*

† ARGRAPHY, *dho argraphy, to imprint, or print; argraphyz, an impression, printed.*

ARMOR, *a surge or wave of the sea, q. d. upon the sea: whence ARMORICA.*

ARNA, *until; arna veys arta treylefan keth doer, until thou art turned again to the same earth.*

ARTA, *once more, again.*

ARTH, *high; Ard, id. Trenarth in Mawnan, the high place.*

ARTHELATH, *lordship, dominion, authority.*

ARV,

A S K

ARV, *a dart, a weapon; pl. Awow, arms; arveth, armed.*

ARVEZ, *ripe, mellow.*

ARVIS, *early, of, or, in the morning.*

ARUROU, *now and then, sometimes.*

As, *he, him, them, they, which, you; as wrecfough, which you did; your; as mightern, your king; also, of, out. See ASGOR.*

As, Afe, Affe, *to suffer, to permit; my a as glaw the gothe arwatha, I will suffer rain to fall from above; Jesu affe yllyn ny lemmyn, Jesus, suffer that we now may. Affe, is also, to suffer or bear with.*

As, *to send; my a as an spyrys fans, I will send the Holy Ghost.*

ASCABLY, *to murmur, grumble; ascable, murmured; Judas Scaryoth ascable, Judas Iscariot grumbled at it.*

ASCAL, *the armpit.*

ASCEN, *yr ascen thys, ascending to thee.*

ASCONGO, *to neglect.*

ASCONYA, *to refuse.*

ASCOR, *offspring.*

† ASCORN, *a bone; asgarn, asgorn, id. asgarman' hein, the back bone.*

ASGORNEK, *bony.*

ASDERUA, *to publish; yn poulspan me asderuas, in the shunshine I published.*

† ASEN, *a rib; pl. Azou, esow, ribs.*

† ASEN, *an afs; Azen, id. + a fenguil, a wild afs.*

ASGOR, *to turn or put out.*

ASKAL, *a wing; pl. Askelli; skelli; skerli, now asgal.*

† ASKELLEN, Askallen, *pl. Askal, a thistle.*

ASKEMERY, *to apprehend, to seize on; askemerys, seized, taken.*

ASKENTELETH, *science, knowledge; mur luenos askenteleth, very full art thou*

A T E

of knowledge; this must be written, Askenteleth, of knowledge.

ASONA, *to bless; Du asonas an bara, God blessed the bread; this also must be written, A Sona.*

ASPAYN, *running. — See too PAYNIA, PANNYA.*

ASSAV, *I am.*

ASSO, *when, now.*

ASSOMA, *I am; affoma squyth, I am faint or weary: affos, thou art; affosgo-ky, thou art a fool; affow why bylen, ye are villains; affyw, it is; areuth, as-fyn barthusek, Lord it is wonderful: also, were, asugy, is, be; tharasugy ynwlas, if he be in the kingdom.*

ASSYOW, *I have.*

ASTEL, *the astel, to begin, to go about a thing; also, to receive; astevyt, shall receive; y astevyt anfugy, they shall receive correction.*

ASTEL, Astull, *a board or plank; also, a stage of boards in a mine called Astull.*

ASTY, *to cover; hag asty gans ply kennow, and cover them with planks: — See TY, for they are two words. ASTY, them cover.*

ASWONY, Aswonyn, Aswonvos, *to know; fatalybyn aswonvos? how shall we know? also, to acknowledge; hag a aswon, and doth know.*

ATAL, vulgo ATTLE. — By this name the tinnars call the doads, or castaways, raised out of the mines. Atal Sarazin, *the offcasts of the Saracens, old works supposed to have been wrought by them; an degvas ran thymmo gas wheth in atal the kesky, the tenth part to me leave, that I may thee bless. (Mr. KEIGWIN.) Handle, W.*

ATE, *malice, illwill; inde HATE.*

ATH,

A V E

ATH, *if thee; yn torment mûr ath welaf, in torment great if I thee see; ath, I thee, or of thee; velof the vap ath peys, as I am thy son I thee pray; ath, thy, thine; hagueal ath fas, and see thy face.*

ATHY, *my, mine; clev mur ath dur, hear my great hardship.*

ATHERAY, *shew, array.*

ATHYTТА, *to provide, to procure; antas thynny athyttes gweres, the father to us provided help.*

ATHYRAGOF, *before me; athyragtho, athyragos, before thee; athyragoon, before us; athyragough, before you.*

ATTAMY, *the attamy, to redeem; an kellys yn Adam the attamy, the loss in Adam to redeem.*

ATTOCK, *a shock of corn. (Erse.)*

ATTOMA, *see here, behold!*

AVA, *tha ava, to forgive.*

+ AVAIN, *an image.*

AVAL, *an apple, pl. Avalou; which signifies among the Cornish, all manner of fruit, as well as apples.*

+ AVALLEN, *an apple tree; Nanfaval-len, the valley of apple trees.*

AVAR, *late; ha deug avar, and 'tis come late.*

AVEL, *afar off; also, the same with Haval, like to; avel arhans, like to silver.*

AVER; this word signifies two very different things—written thus: Avêr, it is a contraction of Aveor, *of much; Aveor, or Avêr spys, of much notice, of mere force; Avêr termyn, a long time—*but thus, Aver, it signifies, *in short; Aver termyn, in a short time; Aver spys, in a short space.*

AVERTU, (A ver tu,) *on either side.*

AVEY, Avy, *ill will, spite, malice, discord.*

A W A

+ AVI, *the liver of man or beast; also, or, else.*

AVIT, Avyth, *shall be; avit gwnyes, shall be made,—two words, A vit.*

AVLETHIS, *facetious, witty; cooth ew eve, hag avlethis, complaisant is he, and witty.*

+ AVON, *a river, any river—the Avon.*

+ AVOROU, *to-morrow.*

AVY. See AVEY.

AUAN, *a torrent, a land flood; auan bras, a great river, or flood.*

AUARTHA, *above, from above; a uartha, a wartha, high, above, upper.*

AUEDH, Aweth, Aweeth, Awyetha, *a-like, equal; also, moreover, too. A uedh.*

AUEL, *weather; auelvaz, good weather, a calm, quietness; haga-auel, bad weather; a storm.*

AUEST, *without; auest trey, without the town, out of.*

AUF, *full; y carsen guelas auf vu, I should love to see a full view.*

AUGH, *over, upper, above; aughaf, above me; augh y pen, over his head.*

+ AUHEO, *a gentle breeze.*

AULES, *a storm; aules ewhall, an high storm.*

AULTRA, *an undertaker, a godfather; aultruan, a godmother; dho aulra, to undertake.*

AUOZ, *so that, nevertheless, above; auoz travyth, above any thing, for the sake of, whilst that, insomuch.*

AURE, *these, those.*

AUYCHE, *above, beyond. See AUGH.*

AWAL, Awel. See AUEL.

AWATTA, Awette, Awot, *behold; awot-tue, behold ye.*

AWAYL, *a tragedy; reys yu bos guy-ran awayl, needs must be true the tragedy.*

AWETH,

A Y U

AWETH, &c. See AUEDH.

AWOS. See AUOZ.

AWOTHEB, to answer.

AWOTHEBYS, answered.

AWY, (A why) of or from us; ay, *idem.*

† AWYR, air.—Hod. air.

AY, if.

AY, (An hy) of or from her; also, of or from us; prederys pub ay worfen, meditate each of us upon the end.

AYLE, all abroad; kynfe terrys ol ayle, altho' it be broken all abroad.

AYNOS, dignity, mark, note.

AYTU, (A y tu) by his or her side, near to him.

AYUH, over; ayuh y ben, over his head.

B A L

BA, which, who, what.

BABAN, W. a babe or child.

BAAL, a pick, mattock or shovel, Pal, Bal, *idem.* Try heys the bal kemery, three lengths of thy shovel take.

BACH-GAMMON, a little battle.

BACH-GAMMON, W. inde back-gammon, a little battle.

BADUS, a lunatick.

BAGAT, a council, an assembly, consultation.

BAGAZ, a bush, &c. bagaz eithin, a bush of furze.

BAGHE, to deceive.

BAHAU, the hinge of a door or gate.

† BAHET, a wild or tame boar; baeth, *idem.* Trenbaeth, the boar's town.

BAIOE, elecampane.

BAIOU, kisses; bay, a kiss. See BAY.

BAISE, W. a nappy cloth.

† BAL, An val, the plague.

B A R

BAL, W. naked, vile, poor; inde, balderdash, trumpery.

BAL, a parcel of tin works together we call Bal, which I fancy comes from the next word.

BALAS, the balas, the baly, to dig.—Baly signifies too, to dig or cast up.

BALLIAR, a tun, hogshcad, or great vessel.

BAN, Van, a hill or mountain; also, high above, to the sky; yn ban, upright.

† BANATHAL, broom. Hod. Banal: whence our bannel, banathlek, bennathlick, a place of broom in Conftenton; also, the proper name Bennalack.

BANK, (the same as Bynk) a blow, a stroke.

BANKAN, a bank, dam, a dyke.

† BANNE, a drop of any liquid, very little of any thing. Hod. Badna.

BANNETH, a blessing. Hod. Bednath.

BANNOLAN, a broom. Hod. Bannal.

BAR, the top or summit of any thing; bar an pedn, the crown of the head; also, on, above, over; bargus, over the wood, in Gwenap; rôsbargus in Gorran, the valley above the wood.

† BARA, bread; † bara can, white bread; bara gwiðn, *idem*; baragwanath, wheaten bread; bara haiz, barley bread; bara kerh, oaten bread; bara sugall, rye bread; torth a vara, a loaf of bread, q. d. a belly of bread.

BARDH, Barth, the side; dyhou barth, the right side; dyhoul barth, to the sun. See BARTH.

BAREF, Barf, a beard. Bar, *id.*

BAREN, pl. Barennow, a bough.

BARFUSY, cod fish. See BARVAS, of which I take this to be the plural.

BARGEN, W. a bargain.

BARGEZ, a kite.

BARGIDNIA,

B A Y

BARGIDNIA, *dho bargidnia; to bargain, to contract; bargidnias, agreed or bargain'd for.*

BARHA, *Bara, with.*

BARIL, *W. a barrel.*

BARLIZ, *barley.*—This comes from hence, *Haidh, Haiz*, in true Cornish.

BARNER, *Barnyz, a judge; the barne, to judge.*

BARRI, *dho barri, to divide, to part.*

BARTH, *a part, or side.*

BARTH ARAL, *the other side.*

† BARTH, *a mimick, a buffoon; a bard, a poet. W.*

† BARTH, *Hirgorn, a trumpeter, q. d. a player of the long horn.*

BARTHESEK, *stout, valiant.*

BARTHUSEK, *wonderful.*

BARVAS, *a cod fish, q. d. a bearded fish; pedn barvas, a cod's head.*

BAS, *that; bas vy the dava, that I may feel him; bafa, false, spurious; bafadow, false gods, base gods.*

BASDHOOR, *a ford, q. d. low water.*

BASHE, *to fall, to lower; basseys, abated, lowered.*

BASKET, *Bascauda, a basket; basket dorn, a hand-basket; an ancient British word, as you may see in Martial, L. 14. Barbara de Pictis veni Bascauda Britannis.*

BASNET, *shame, disgrace.*—See BASHE.

† BAS, *Baz, to be.*

BASTARDD, *W. base-born, bastard.*

BAT, *a dormouse.*

BATH, *money, coin.*

† BATHOR, *Trapezita, a banker, an exchanger of money.*

BATTYZ, *staves.*

BAY, *pl. Baiou, a kiss; vythqueth*

B E N

baythym ny ryffys, *never a kiss to me gavest thou.*

BAZATA, (*Arm.*) *to baste or strike with a stick.*

BE, *art, be, is, was; bema, was to me.*

BE, *Bedh, a burden.*

BEARN, *Bern, sadness, regret; hep bearn, without regret.*

BEARN, *a child.*

BECHYE, *to thrust; an gew lym ef vys ren bechye, the sharp spear he thrust.*

† BEDEWEN, *a poplar, an aspen tree.*

BEDGETH, *a face. Badgeth, id.*

BEDH, *Bêth, pl. Bedhou, a grave.*

BEDHO, *a birch tree; Bezo, idem. Qu. if Bezo in St. Peran Arwithiel, anciently written Bedou, be not derived from hence?*

BEDNATH, *blessing; bednath Dew, the blessing of God.*

BEDZHIDIAN, *baptism.*

BEEL, *to have; warbyn y thyspleasure beel, on pain his displeasure to have.*

† BEFER, *a beaver.*

BÊGL, *the navel.*

BEGY, *to bray.*

BEGYL, *a shepherd, a herdsman. See BYGEL.*

BEHATNA, *the lesser.*

BESIDAR, *a window.*

BEL, *fair; my bel aber, my fair assistant; also, the same as PEL, afar off, farther; Goon bel in St. Agnes, the farther downs.*

BELYGYNs, *nevertheless.*

BELENDER, *a miller.*

† BELER, *water-cresses.*

BELIN, (*the same as MELIN*) *a mill.*

BELYNy, *reproach, disgrace.*

BEN, *the same as been is in English.*

BEN, *the head, a bill; bendewlyn, the knees;*

L

BER

knees; tag gwander war bendewlyn hy ren gwelas gothe, for weaknes in his knees she him saw falling.

BENES, well; benes bos theugh, well be it to you.

BENARY, hourly, continually, for ever.

BENAW, the female; benaw ha gorawa, male and female.

BENETUGANA, farewell, well with thee.

BENEUEZ, a cobbler's awl.

BENIGIA, dho benigia, to bless; beneges, benignas, blessed; bennet, id. bennet sewys, blessed be thou; bennath, a blessing.

BENK, a form, a bench, whence the word.

+ BENNEN, a woman; + bennen priot, a bride; + bennen vat, a motherly woman; (q. d. bennen vaz, a good woman) bennen rid, the female sex; bennen goath, an old woman; bennen glyvedhez, a midwife; bennen in golovas, a woman in the straw; pl. Bennes, women; an venin, the woman.

BENNAG, so ever.

BENY, to come; nagyn beny vylyny, that there not come villainy.

BENYTHA, for a time.

BEPPREZ, always.

+ BER, short; ber-anal, straitness or shortness of breath.

+ BER, a spit.

BERA, En bera, within.

BERGES, Burges, a citizen, a townsman; a burges, in English.

+ BERN, a heap; a rick of corn, hay, &c.

+ BERNIGAN, a limpet; pl. Brennick.

+ BERRI, fatness; berrick, fat; Treber-rick in St. Ewe, the fat or fruitful dwelling.

+ BERTHUAN, a screech-owl, a bird of ill omen.

BERTHY, to bear, to carry: berth, carry; bertheugh, bear ye; also, take ye: Treberthes in Verian, the bearing town.

BID

+ BES, the thumb; pl. Bessi. Hod. Bez, pl. Byzias, fingers. Bês crês, the middle finger.

BESAU, a ring; from Bes, belonging to the fingers.

BESGA, ever, at any time.

BESGAN, a thimble.

BESL, a sea muscle.

BEST, pl. Bysta, an animal, a beast; best huel, a labouring beast.

BESTYL, the gall.

BESY, to pray; besadow, prayers; besough yn uen, pray ye earnestly.

BESYN, to, even to.

BETH, pl. Bethow. See BEDH. Beth, Veth, (a pro. rel.) has ever a negative particle subjoined to make it signify, none; as, Ny or den veth, no man at all knows; nages triuath veth dho vi, I do not at all pity.

BETH, Vyth, to have; ragas lafer why a's beth, for your labour you shall have.

BETH, be, is; benignas beth de hanno, hallowed be thy name; bethens, bethons, be, are; also, is; betheugh, are you, be you; bethough war colonow, beware you of your hearts.

BEU, alive, living; yn beu, alive, in living; dho beu, dho bewens, to live; bownans, let them live.

BEUZI, to dip, or drown.

BEYN, Byn, pain; also, another.

BEYS, the world.

BEZ, at, but, yet.

BEZO, a little hoop, a small wheel.

BEZULA, the birch tree. Lambeffow, in St. Clemens, the place of birch trees.

BIAIL, a hatchet, a bill.

BÎAN, little; coos bîan, the little wood.

BIDHIN, Vidn,* Vethan, Vythyn, a meadow.

BIDHYZI, to dip, or drown.

+ BIDNEWIN,

BLE

- † BIDNEWIN, *a hawk.*
 BIDN, *against, towards.*
 BIDZEON, *a dunghill.*
 † BIGHAN, * *little*; Wigan * *Lambourne-Wigan, the little Lambourne, vulgo Lambrigan.*
 BIN, Byn, *a bill*: Treverbryn in St. Austle and Probus, *the dwelling on a bill.*
 † BINDORN, *a hall, a refectory.*
 BINER, Byner, *eating, a meal*; Ffrut da byner rethokko na glase bys gorfen beys, *fruit good for eating let it not bear, nor be green to the end of the world.*
 BIR, W. *beer, ale*; inde Beer.
 † BIS, *a finger*; pl. bifs.
 † BISTRUIT, (*now biz and trus*) *the great toe*; *a toe.*
 † BISOU, *a ring.*
 BISNE, Byfne, *loathing.*
 † BISTEL, Bestl, *the gall.*
 † BISQUETH, *continual, perpetual, never.*
 BITH, Byth, *ever*; bithqueth, *never.*
 † BIU, *life.*
 † BIU AN LAGAT, *the apple of the eye.*
 BIUH, *a cow*; ma'n biuh gen leauh, *my cow is with calf.*
 BIX, *a box tree.*
 BIZ, Byz, Bis, *even unto*; bis vychan, *for ever*; bys venary, *id.*
 BLAIDH, *a wolf.*
 BLANSY, Planfy, Planse, *to plant.*
 BLEDHAN, *the year*; pob bledhan, *every year.*
 BLEGEDOW, *to agree, to suit with*; bosdy gewfys ny blegedow, *but their speeches did not agree.*
 BLEGYOW, *boughs*; dinsyl blegyow, *the Sunday of boughs, Palm Sunday.*
 † BLEIT, * *a wolf*; Tremblith in St. Ervan, *the wolf's town.*
 † BLEIT-HAHCHS, *a lynx.*

BOD

- BLEK, *pleasant, agreeable.*
 BLEK, *a course, time, or turn*; myl blek, *a thousand times.*
 BLÈU, *hair*; blèu yn pen, Hod. Blèu an pedn, *the hair of the head*; bleu an lagat, *the eye-brows, or hair thereof*; bleu cryllias, *curled hair*; bleu glaz, *grey hairs*; bleu a ben hag a thrusz, *the hair from head to foot.*
 BLEUAK, *hairy.*
 BLEZ, *meal, flour*; blèz fin pollen, *fine flour bolted.*
 † BLITHAN, Blythen, *the year*; Hod. Bledhan.
 † BLODON, *a flower, a blossom*; Hod. Bledzhan.
 BLOG, Blogon, *a beetle of wood.*
 † BLONEC, *fat, tallow.*
 BLONOGATH, Vlonogath, *the will.*
 BLOT, * *flour, meal*; Hod. Bleaze.
 BLOTH, *years*; naw cans bloth ofs me a gryes, *nine hundred years old I believe.*
 BLOU, *a light blue, sky blue, blue.*
 BLÛ, *a parish.*
 BLUTHY, *to wound.*
 BLYGH, *a blow.*
 BLYGYE, *the blygye, to pray, to bow down.*
 BLYNTHEN, *the top of a plant.*
 Bo, Boe, *is, be, was*; bome, *I be, I am*; mag bome un, ha guelath fas, *that I may be one, and see thy face.*
 † BOAWHOE, *a parasite.* † Uayvok, *id.*
 BOBA, *a blockhead, a booby*; whence the word.
 BOBYL, *the people*: Poble and Bobl, *id.*
 Boc, *a buck, a goat*; Bocca and Byk, *id.*
 kynbyk, *a wether goat.*
 † BOCHODOE, *a poor man*; bohodzak, pl. bohafaghiam, *vehofugyon.*
 BOD, *a house*; sometimes the *d* in it is sunk;

B O R

funk; as, in bo'n'ythou of Cury, *the furzy dwelling*: sometimes the *d* is turned into an *s*, as in Bosworgy in St. Colomb, &c. sometimes into a *t*, as Botfalva in Buryan.

BODN, *a breast, a teat.*

BODRETHE, *to bruise*; bodrethes, *bruised.*

BOEN, BOWEN, *an ox*; also, *beef.*

BOGHES, *little*; merebae boghes coynt, *I was too little sharp.*

BOGL, *an ax.*

BOH, *pl. Bohow, the cheek.*

BOKEN, Poken, *or, otherwise.*

BOL, *clay*; also, *a pick, such as the tinners use.*

BOL, *the belly or paunch*; bolitho, *a great belly*; *a bill in Crowan*; also, bolitho, *no-men viri.*

BOL, and Bolla, *W. for belly.*

BOLLA, *a drinking cup*, perhaps from its belly; *a bowl.*

BOLLA, *an entrenchment, or casting up*; bolla ter, *land entrenched, or cast up*; — whence Bolster in St. Agnes.

BOM, *pl. Bomyon, a blow*; also, *a smith's sledge.*

BONEX, *shall be*; bonas, bones, *should be, was, were*; nyngensdeus bonas may mab du dreheys, *they were not aware that the son of God was risen.* Bones is also, *I am*; it is also used like the Latin bonus, *good.*

BONDHAT, *a roundel, or circle.*

BONOGATH, *the will.*

BONY, *an ax, an hatchet,*

BOOS, *food.*—See Buz and Boz; also, *drink to excess*; hence, boozy, boozing.

† BOR, *fat*; it also signifies, *a bunch or rising of land*; Borlase in St. Wen, *the green rising or bunch.*

B O U

BORA, *a wild or tame boar.*

BORD, *a board, or table to eat on.*

† BORELES, *the herb cumfry, the incrasating herb.*

BOREQUETH, *on the morning*; though Bore be not now used for *morning*, this word shews that it was formerly.

BOROW, *blows*; hag the rys thys borow tres, *and to give thee blows moreover.*

BORTH, *to think.*

Bos, *but.*

Bos, the same as Bosnos, *a bush*; also, *but.*

Bos, the same as Poys, *heavy*; — kyns bos, mys bos, *before they be too heavy.*

Bôs, Bôz, Bôes, dho boz, *to be*; I am, Bosef; boſta, *thou art*; boz en kyndan, *to be in debt*; boz en ſtrif, *to be in strife*; boz talvez, *to be able, of value.*

Bos, *meat, food*; bos palk, *the meat of the Passover.*

BOSCA, *a hut, or cottage.*

BOSNOS, *a bush of thorns.*

BOTH, *the will.*

† BOTHAK, *deaf*; bother; Hod. Bythak.

BOTHOG, the same as Bosca, *a hut or cottage.*

BOTALER, *a butler*, whence the word Boteler, *nom. Familiæ.*

BOTTON, *a button.*

BOUDZHI, *a fold*; boudzhi devez, *a sheep fold.*

BOUNAZ, *life.*

BOUNDER, *feeding ground*; also, *a common, a lane*; chy vounder in St. Agnes, *the house in the lane*; bounder tre, *a village.*

BOURN, Burn, *a hill a heap*; burnuhal in

B R E

in St. Burian, *the high rising*; the same as Bern.

BOUYN, the same as Boen, Bowen, *beef*.

BOWES, *to rest*; bowesva, *rest*.

BOWL, the same as Bol, Pol, *clay*; also, *a pit, pool, or mire*.

BOX, *the box tree*; also, *box*, pl. box-fesow, *a box with the fist*.

BOYNA, *unless*.

BOYNEDH, *daily*.

BOZZORRES, *to sing after others*.

BRAMB, Bram, *a fart*; ayvesty ef ny ren bram, *of his power not value I a fart*; also, *a crumb*.

BRAF, *more*.

† BRÂG, *malt*.

BRÂN, *a crow*; brândre, *a town crow*; brân-vraoz, *a raven*.

BRANDZHIA, *the throat, or gullet of any thing*.

† BRÂS, *great, gross, big, thick*, Hod. Braos, Brawse. Braoza, *greater*; brasa, *greatest*; braozder, *bigness, greatness*.—Dên brâoz lavar, *a great talker*.

BRAT, *an act, deed*.

† BRATH KYL, Hod. Brakgye, *a badger, a gray*; also, *a mastiff dog*.

† BRAUDER, Bredar, *a brother*, Pl. Bredereth.

BRAY, Brê, Brea, *a mountain*. Bray in St. Just and Illugan; carn brea, &c. Goonvra in St. Agnes, *the hill downs*.

† BRECH, *the arm*, Hod. Breh.

† BRECHOL, *a sleeve*, Hod. Brehal, BREDAR, *broad*.

BREDER, *briefly*.

† BREDIAN, *a boiling*.—See BRIDZHAN.

BREDEREZ, *studious, solicitous, thought*.

BREF, *to speak, to tell, to prove, to shew*; me a bref bos gow henna, *I will shew this to be a lie*.

B R I

† BREGAUD, *sweet drink, metheglin*, Hod. Bragot, brakat.

BREGETHWY, *to preach*; taw an el a bregethwy, *peace the angel preached*.

BREIF, *briefly*.

† BREILU, *a rose*.

BREMAN, *at present, at length*.

BREMYN, *a blast, a puff*; also, as I take it, the pl. of Brabm.

† BREN, *a tree*; now used for timber.

BRENA, *affection*; ryb ternos yn pur brena efeth, *by night in pure affection he went*.

BRENIGAN, Bernigan, pl. Brennik, *a limpet*.

† BRENNIAT, *the steersman of a boat or ship*.

† BRENNIAT, *a bulwark, fortress, &c.*

BRESON, *a prison*.

BRESSEL, *a contest, an argument*.

BREST, *brass*.

BRESUL, *a judgment, a trial at law*.

† BRETHIL, *a mackarel*; Brethal, pl. Brilly, *idem*.

† BRETHONEK, *British*; Brethonek Kem-brian, *the Welsh British*.

BREVATH, *privation, privately*.

BREUHA, *viçtuals*.

BREUTH, *a plea*.

† BREUYONEN, *crumbs*.—See BROUIAN.

BREWY, *to bruise*.

BREYSI, *to judge*; brugy, *judged*.

BREZ, *a judgment, a trial at law*. Brezek, *a judge*.

BREZ, *the mind, the understanding*. Brys, *idem*.

† BRIANSEN, *the throat*; Bryangen, Branzia, *idem*.

BRIDZHAN, dho bridzhan, *to boil or seethe*; bridzhiez, brudzhiaz, *boiled, sod*.

BRITH,

B U B

BRITH, *streaked, parti-coloured*; whence Brithel, *a mackarel*.

+ BROCH, *a gray, a badger*.—See BRATH KEY, which is *a hedge dog*.

+ BROCHE, *a buckle, a clasp*.

+ BRODIT, *a peer, a lord-lieutenant*.

BRON, *a breast, a teat*; whence it is also used for a hill, especially if it has a round rising; as, Bronsehan, *the dry round hill*; and lambron, *vulgo lambourn, the round hill enclosure*, both in St. Peran in Sabulo.

+ BROS, *the prick of a goad*; it is also used for, *boiling*.

BROSTER, *majesty*; groraff broster *a the sempys ywyborn, I will make majesty immediately in the sky*.

BROU, *meal, flour*.

BROUANMOR, *the sea coast*.

BRUDERETH, *a brotherhood, a fraternity*.

BRUES, Brus, Brys; Deth Brus, *the day of judgment*.

+ BRUIT, *spotted of various colours*.

+ BRUNNEN, *a rush, a bulrush*; Brui-nick, *a place of rushes*; hence I believe Breanick in St. Agnes.

BRY, Pry, clay; also, *a bill*.—See PRY.

BRYBOR, *an hypocrite*.

BRYDNYAN, Brudnyan, *groats, oat-meal*.

BRYGE, *obedience*.

BRYGY, Brugy, *to judge*.

BRYN, *a mountain*.

BRYNTYN, *nobles, lords*; also, *excellent, royal*.

Brys, *the same as Brez*; also, *advice, counsel*; also, *price, value*. Brys, *taken*; creator a brys benen, *creature taken from woman*.

BUB, Pub, *all, every*.

B Y P

+ BUCH, *a cow*; now Byuh, *pl. Bew*.

BUCHA, *a meteor, or rather, a ghost*.—See LHU ARCH. Whence the bucha boo, which our nurses frighten children with.

BUCHAR, *buck'd milk, sour milk*.

+ BUDIN, *a meadow*, Hod. Bidhen.

BUDDAL, *to buddle, to drown*.

+ BUGEL, *a herdsman*. Hod. Bygel.

+ BUIT, *food*, Hod. Buz.

BUKET GUDRA, *the milk-pail, or rather bucket*.

BULHORN, *a shell snail*.

BUOF, *I have, I had*; nam buof the wruthylgenes, *I had not to do with thee*; bues why, *have you*.

BUR, *by*.

BURM, W. *barm, yeast*.

BUS, *the same as Bos, to be*.

BUT, *the same as Bub*.

BUTHY, *to drown*; Buthys, Bethys, *drowned*.

BUUNGLER, W. *a bad workman*.

BUZ, *food*.

BUZL, *dung*; buzl verth, *horse dung*.

BY, *the same as Py*; na by le es devethys? *from what place art thou come?* also, *are, is*; by, *this*; bychyth, *this night*.

BYAS, *passed*; nangew re byas blethen, *not these many past years*.

BYDNAR.—See BYNER.

BYGEL, *a shepherd*.

BYLEN, Bylyny, *trouble, disgrace, villainy*.

BYN, *me a byn, I will*.—See BIN.

BYNK, *a blow, a stroke*.

BYNKIAR, *a cooper*.

BYNOLAN, *a besom, or broom*.

BYPPRYZ.—See BEPPREZ.—Bupryz, *idem*.

BY'P'UR,

B Y Z

BY'P'UR, (byth pup ur) *hourly, continually.*

BYRLA, *to embrace.*

BYRLUAN, *the morning star.*

BYSVENYTHA, *for ever; bysvenery, idem; and the world to come.*

BYSNE, *loathing.*

BYSTERDEN, *an architect, q. d. a man of windows: from Beisdar.*

BYSY, *busily, diligently.*

BYT, *life.* See BYS. — † ENBYT, *the world.* Hod. Bys.

BYTEGYNS, *nevertheless.*

BYTH, *always, ever.*

BYTHAF, *I will be; byth ny, shall not.*

BYTHNI, (byth queth ni) *never; bythny, neither; bythwell, any at all, better; bythyth, ever be thou.*

BYUH, *an ox or cow.*

BYZ, Bys, Byt, *but; byzpan, untill, as long as; also, if.*

BYZ, An byz, *the world.*—See BEYS.

BYZ, *to pray; agan byz, let us pray.*

C A D

CABEL, *an examination; tho cably, to examine; cablys, examined; it also signifies a trial; hep cabel, without a trial; cably, to try, &c.*

Cabm, Cam, *crooked, awry; cabm thavus, a rainbow, q. d. a crooked tongue, or token; cabm garrek, bandy legged; cabm loud hak, crook backed or shouldered.*

CABMY, *to make crooked.*

CACHE, *to entrap; also, cachy, id. to seize, to catch; whence it is taken.*

† CAD, *war; † Cadwr, a soldier, a champion, (Cadgur) q. d. a man of war; cadam, stout, strong, &c.*

† CAD, *liquor.*

C A N

CADAR, Gadar, *a chair; chapel an gadar, in St. Peran Sabulo.*—See Mr. LHUYD's Addit. to Camd. Brit. Monmouthshire, touching the word Kader and Kaer.

CAER, *a city, town, or fortified place, a castle.*—See SAMMES's Pref. p. 3.

† CAFAT, *a vessel of any kind.*

† CAFOR, *a locust, a caterpillar.*

CAFOS, Cafus, *to feed, to sustain; also, to find; cafoys, shall find; panren cafoys, when him they found.*

CAFUS, *to have:* Hod. Cawas, and Gawas.

CAIAUC, *a volume or book.*

† CAID, *a bondman.*

† CAITES, *a servant maid, a waiting woman, a bond woman.*

† CAIDWANID, *a little client.*

CAILLAR, *dirt, mire.*

† CAL, *cunning, sly.*

CALAN, *the Calends, or first day of the month.*

CALASSA, Calatsha, *hardest.*

CALATTER, *hardness.*

CALES, Calish, Cals, *hard, difficult:*—Hence the word Cals, used by the tinner for their castaways, or killas.

CALK, *lime.*

CALLAF, *I can; mer a callaf, if I can; calle, callow, could.*

† CALTOR, *a kettle.*

CAM, the same as CABM, Wargam, *athwart.*

† CAM, *squint eyed; also, a crime.*

† CAM HISIC, *injustice, unjust.*

CAM HINSIC, *injurious, partial, wrong.*

CAM, *a rainbow.*

CAMMEN, *unjustly; also, a way.*

† CAMS, *a surplice.*

CAN, *white.*

CAN,

C A R

CAN, *singing a song*; dho cana; *to sing*; mea can, *I will sing*; canna sowe, *songs*.

+ CANCHER, *a crab fish*, pl. Cankrez.

CANKAR, *rust, blasting of corn*.

CANNAS, *a messenger*.

+ CANORES, *a singing woman, a song-stress*.

+ CANTUIL, *a candle*, Hod. Kantl, pl. Kyntulu.

+ CANTALBREN, *a candlestick*; cantyl, *a light or lamp*; cantyl launtier, *a lantern*.

CANVAS, dho canvas flout, *to chide, to rattle*.

CANZ, *an hundred*; canquith, *an hundred times*; deh canquith, *ten hundred times*; treykanz, *three hundred*; hanter-canz, *fifty*.

CAPA, pl. Capiez, *a cap*.

+ CAR, *a friend*, pl. Cardenion, *friends*; cardowyon, *dear friends*.

CAR, *dear, a kinsman*, pl. Keraus, *kinsmen*.

+ CAR, *an ally, a kinsman*, q. d. *a dear neighbour*.

CAR, Cara, Cary, *to love*; caradow, *loving, beloved*; carenza, *love, friendship*.

CARA, *as, so as*.

CARAU, Hod. Caro, pl. Carew, *a stag*; Pencarrow, *the stag's head*.

CARAK, Carrik, *a rock*, pl. Carrigy, An garrik in Phillic, *the rock*; Car doth sometimes too signify, *a rock*; as, Car-vergh in Mabe.

CAR-CATH, *a thornback*, q. d. *a rock cat*; it's mouth, eyes, and tail, being like a cat's.

CARDER, *comely, beautiful*.

CARETYS, *a carrot*.

CARHAR, *a gaol, a prison*.

CARMA, dho Carma, *to cry out*; also, *a cry*.

C A U

CARN, Carne, pl. Carnou, *carnon, an high rock, a shelf in the sea*; properly, *an heap of rocks, a rocky place*; as, Carne in Verrian.

CARNE-COLHAN, *the hilt or handle of a sword, knife, &c.*

CARRO, *to thank, to give thanks*; Syut Jovyn whek ren carro, *Holy Jupiter sweet let us thank*.

CARROG, *a brook*; from hence perhaps, Roscarrock, *the valley of the brook*.

CARSE, Garfe, *to desire, to love*; y carfen gueles, *I should love to see*; me a garfe, *I desired*.

CARUYTH, *to love*; me an caruyth ym colan, *I him shall love in my heart*.

CAS, *anguish, torment, loss*; hep joy preuft may steffo cas, *without joy still that they have torment*.

CAS, *a cause*.

CASA, Gasa, Gasow, *dirt, mire, foul, dirty*; Tregasa in Gerrans, *the dirty town*.

CASADOW, *a foul offender, a filthy fellow, a villain*.

CASALEK, *filthy, dirty*.

CASSAF, *I find*; marath cassaf, *if I find thee*.

+ CASSEC, *a mare*, Hod. Cazak, pl. Cassiggy, *mares*.

CAUAL GUANAN, *a bee hive*.

CAUCH, *a nasty mixture, filthy*.

CAUDARN, *a cauldron, or kettle*.

CAUGEON, Caugyon, Kaugeon, *a filthy knave*.

CAUGH, *sordid, filthy*; cagh-was, *a filthy fellow*. COUGH, *id.*

CAUL, *cabbage, colewort*; all sorts of pot herbs.

CAVOW, *grief, sorrow*.

CAVOZ, *to have*. See CAFUS.

CAUR MARCH, *a camel*.

CAWAS,

C H E

CAWAS, *to procure, to provide; rage*
cawas fulten haboos, *to procure sustenance*
and food.

CAWSES, *spake.*—See COUS; why rez
cawse, *you must say.*

CAWYS, *dirty; cawys pous, a dirty*
gown.

CEAN,* *supper.* Hod. Coon. Ceany, *to*
sup.

CELLADOW, *danger, bazard; a callen*
hep celladow, *if I could without danger.*

CELLESTER, *a pebble, or small stone.*

CENDAL, Cendel, *very fine linen; otte*
cendal glan ales, *see here is fine linen*
clean washed.

CERCOT, *a surplice; Hethough cercot*
a baly, *fetch ye a surplice of value.*

☞ Note, that *ch* is pronounced like
k in all the words following, except these
four, *chacy, cher, chet, and chy*, which
are spoken as *ch* in *chase, church, &c.*

CHACY, *to chase, pursue; chacyes, cha-*
sed, pursued.

† CHAHEN RIT, *a land flood, a torrent.*

CHALLA; *the jaw - bone.*—Challa-
coome, *valley of jaw-bones.*

CHAMM.—See CABM.

CHARE, *love; charer, to love; also,*
love.

† CHASPAR, *a married person.*

† CHEBER, *privy part of a woman.*

CHEE, *thou, thee.*

† CHEFALS, *a joint or limb.*

CHEFCAR, *very affectionate.*

† CHEFITODOC, *Almighty; † Deu che-*
fitodoc, *God Almighty: perhaps from*
the Welsh Kyvoeth, power, dominion.

† CHEIM, *the back.* Hod. Kein.—This
word is also taken for *the ridge of a*
hill, a promontory; kein-dorn, the back of
the hand; uarogein, on his back; Tre-

C H Y

kein in Creed, *the town on the ridge of a*
hill.

CHEK, *a kettle.*

† CHELIOC, *a cock.* Hod. Kelliog.

† CHELIOC-REDIN, *a grasshopper, q. d.*
a cock of the ferns.

† CHEN, *a cause.* Hod. Ken.

† CHENNICAT, *a singer.*

CHER, *state, cheer, condition.*

† CHERIOR, *a shoemaker.*

† CHERHIT, *a heron.* Hod. Kerhez.

† CHERNIAT, *a blower on the horn.*

CHET, *pl. Chettys, a friend; also, a*
kitten.

† CHETVA, *a synod, a convention, a com-*
pany—This is properly the place where
the synod or convention meet.

CHEYSON, Cheson, *an accusation; also,*
a cause, a reason; also, guilt.

† CHIC, *flesh.* Hod. Kig.

† CHIL, *the binder part of the neck.*
Hod. Kil; it is also taken for *a neck of*
land or promontory; Kil, or Kelsey, in St.
Cuthbert, the dry neck.

† CHOCH-DIBI, *a cymbal.*

CHUERO, *cruel, hard-hearted.*

† CHUILLIOG, *a soothsayer. † Chuil-*
lioges, a diviners, a fortune teller, q. d.
a seeker.

CHUY, *xuy, you. Why, id.*

CHUYVYAN, *to escape, to flee.* From
hence the family *Vyryan* is supposed to
take it's name, for fleeing on a white
horse from Lioness, when it was over-
flown; that person being at that time
Governor thereof; in memory whereof
this family gives a lion for it's arms,
and a white horse, ready caparisoned,
for the crest.

CHY, *an house; Chynoweth in St.*
Cuthbert, &c. the new house; Chy-nun

C L O

and Choon, *the house on the downs*; Chy-coose, *the house in the wood*.

CLABITTER, *a bittour, or bittern*; a *clawbiter*, from it is taken.

† CLAF, *sick*.

† CLAF-HORECH, *leprous, a leper*.

CLAMDERY, *to faint away, or swoon*; clamderys, *fainted*; clamderas, *fainting, one fainted*.

CLAP, *prating*; sens the clap, *bold thy prating*; clapiet, *to speak*; clap, *the tongue*.

CLATHNA, Clethy, *to bury*; ragan clathna cristenyon, *for to bury christians*; clethyys, *enclithes, buried*.

† CLAUSTR, *a cloister*.

CLECHIC, *a little bell*.

CLECTI, *a clock case, q. d. a clock house*.

CLEDH, *a ditch, a trench*; pl. Cledhiou.

CLEDHA, *a sword*.

CLEGHAR, Cleggo, *a rock, cliff, or downfall*. Hence Cleghar in St. Agnes, and Cleggo in Gorran.

CLEM, *a defence, a claim*; me a lever thys rak clem, *I tell thee for my defence*.

CLEV, *hear*.

CLEVET, * *the bearing*. Hod. Clowance.

† CLEWET, *a disease, a sickness*. Hod. Clevaz. Clevazan mytern, *the King's evil*.

CLEWY, *to feel*; pan clewyf vy an tan tyn, *when I shall feel the fire smart*.

CLIH, *ice*: Hod. Clehe.

† CLOCH, *a clock*.

† CLOCH MUR, *a great bell*.

CLOXPREDNIER, Kloxprednier, *a prison*; so Mr. Lhuyd has translated into the Welsh this word.

† CLOF, *lame*. Hod. Cloppek, Clopper.

CLOG, Clogwyn, *a steep rock*.

† CLOIREG, *a clerk, a clergyman*.

C O K

CLOR, GLOR, *glory, beauty, renown*; also, *fierce, fiery*; ryn teffons y vyth mar clor, *though they came ever so fierce*.

CLOS, *a circle, a round, a ring to play in*; also, *happiness, glory*.—Vid. Dycklos.

CLOT-COFFAN, *a trip*.

CLOUT, *a blow*; me a re clout tho-tho, *I shall give a blow to him*.—Now a vulgar English word for a hard blow.

CLOWAZ, Dho Glowaz, *to hear*; clowance, *the hearing, or echo*.

CLOWTE, *to root up*.

† CLUID DUYVRON, *the breast*.

CLUIT, Clifa, *a bundle of rods wattled together*.

CLUN, *a complaint*; pos re deulseugh agas clun, *but cast off your complaint*.

CLUT LESTRI, *a disclout*.

COAT, *timber, wood*.

CODNA, *the neck*; jer i hodna, (derhy codna) *about her neck*.

CODNA-BREH, *the wrist, q. d. the neck of the arm*; Codna Coos in St. Agnes, *the neck of the wood*.

CODNA-HUILAN, *a lapwing*.

CODNA-GWIDN, *a weasel, or white-neck*.

COER, *a court*; also, *a quire*.

COF, *memory*.

COFER, *a chest, coffer*.

COFUA, *to drink*.

† COG, *a cook*.

COGGAZ, *a priest*.

† COICLINAT, *the herb archangel*.

† COIFINEL, *wild thyme*.

† COIR, *wax*.

COIT, Coid, * (used in the names of many places) *a wood*.—See CUIT.

COK, *a boat*; pl. Kuku, Coocoe, is another pl.

COK, *a fool*; pen cok, *a blockhead*.

COL,

C O N

COL, *the hinder part of the neck; also, the ridge or neck of a bill, by corruption from Kil: as, Colquite in St. Maben, the neck of the wood,—anciently Kilcoid, &c. Collibiggan, the small neck.*

COLA, Cole, Cool, *to hearken to, to listen; rag cole orth un venen, for listening to a woman.*

COLANNAK, *courageous, stout, hearty; from Colon, the heart, as belonging to the heart.*

COLHAN, *a knife.*

COLLE, *to deceive; ha colle the bryes len, and didst deceive thy faithful husband.*

+ COLLEL, *a whittle, a little knife, and a penknife.*

+ COLLET, *loss.*

COLMA, *to bind; colus, bind; colm, Hod. Kelmy.*

COLMEN, *a knot; pl. Colmenow, Colm, id. colm re, a running knot.*

COLOIN, *a puppy, a whelp.*

+ COLOM, *a dove, a pidgeon; an golum, the pidgeon.*

+ COLON, *the heart.*

COLTER, *the coulter of a plow. Hod. Koultyr.*

+ COLWIDEN, *a basle.*

COLY, *to worship; colyth, worshiped.*

COMBRINSY, *exactness, rightness.*

COMER, *pride.*

COMISKA, *a stirring.*

COMOLEK, *dark or close. Hence perhaps Commow in St. Probus, from it's close situation.*

COMPEZ, *right, even.*

COMPYS, *righted, even.*

CÔN, Coon, *a supper.*

CONCYANS, *conscience.*

+ CONERIVE, *raging, mad, frantick.*

C O R

CONNER, Connor, *rage, madness.*

+ CONNA, *the neck, Hod. Codna.—See CONYS.*

CONJOR, *to adjure, to conjure.*

CONS, Gons, *to speak.*

CONTREVA, *dho contreva, to dwell together.*

CONTREVAK, *a neighbour; pl. Contrevogiw.*

CONVETHAS, *to understand, to discover, find out; convethy, confethy, to discover; convethys, confethys, discovered, understood. Confethys signifies also, a confederate;—oll warbarth confethys, all together are confederate.*

CONYS, *to work; me conna ve, I will work.*

COOTH, *complaisant; also, a friend; known; inde, uncouth, uncomplaisant, strange, uncourtly.*

COR, *manner, respect, sort; war nep cor, in some sort.*

+ COR, *a dwarf.*

CORBLE, *a cross-bar; pl. Corbles, or beam of an house.*

+ CORDEN, *any stringed musical instrument.*

+ COREF, *beer, ale; corguela, best beer, and ale.*

COREF, *a body; corf maro, a corps, a dead body; pl. Corfow; han marows car fows—yn ban dreevys, and the dead bodies raised up.*

CORHLAN, *a church-yard, a burying place.*

CORLAN, *a sheep fold or cot, a fold or place inclosed; Roscorla in St. Austel, &c. valley of the sheep fold.*

COROLLI, *to dance.*

+ CORN, *a born; pl. Kernow.*

CORNAT, *a corner.—Cornel, id.*

CORRE.

COU

CORRE.—See GORA. Ou corre, *timber*; yn ban, *in putting the timber up*.

CORTEZ, Cortus, Gortez, *to stay, to tarry*.

CORS, un cors, *a while*.

CORUN, *a crown*; dho curuny, *to crown*.

Cos, *cheese*. Hod. Kez.

+ Cos, * Coys, Cus, *a wood*; pl. Cosow. Cosaws, *woods*; hinc Cosaws in Gluvias; Coos, *id.* hinc Coos in St. Ewe.

COSEL, *softly, quietly*; also, *safety*.

COSGAR, *boys, children, servants*.

COSOLETH, Cosolath, *quiet, rest*.

Cosso, *may fall*; may cosso y dyn wennow, *that he may fall to*.

COSTAN, *a buckler, shield, or target*.

+ COSTE, Costa herba, (I suppose the same as *Costus*) the herb commonly called, *Herba Mariae*.

COT, Cut, *short*; cotta, *shorter, too short*: Got, *id.*

COT, *suddenly, sudden, hasty*.

COTA, *a coat*.

+ COTH, *an old man*; also, *old*; cooth, *id.* Pulgooth in St. Austel, *the old pits*.

COTH, signifies *too known*; cothfos, gothfos, *to know*; a gothfen, *I did know*. Cothfen, *id.*

COTHA, dho codha, *to fall*; cothas, cothez, cothys, *fallen*; cothez andor, *fallen to the ground*.

COTHE, Couth, Gothe, *ought*; pup pistryor y cothe y lesky, *every forceror ought to be burnt*.

COTHEWELL, *to feel*.

COTHTMAN, *a friend, a companion*.

COTELLE, *a wood*; hinc Cuttayle in Calstock, *a wood near the river*.

COUAT, *a shower*.

+ COUAL, Coul, Cowal, Coule, *full, fully*.

CRE

COVAS, *to know, to enjoy*; hep covas, *without enjoying*.

COUL, *broth, porridge*:—from CAUL.

CAVIO, *to remember*; cof, *remember*.

Cous, tho cous, dhe coufa, *to speak, to talk*; coufas, er the pyn coufas cowal, *against thee I will speak fully*.

+ COWEID LIVER, *a manual, a little book to carry in the hand*.

COWETHES, *a she mate, a she companion*; coweth, *a companion, a mate*. Cowetha, Gawetha. Hod. Cowethyans, *company*.

COWGA, *foolish, a fool*; taw Abel thyne pedna cowga, *peace, Abel, thou art a foolish head*.

COWLENWEL, *to fulfil*; rag cowlenwel both the vys, *to fulfil the will of thy mind*.

COYNT, *rough, sharp*; pare del oma gevicher coynt, *as I am a surly dealer*.

CRA, *to make*; (an abbreviation of Gwra.)

CRABALIAZ, *worms creeping like crabs*.

+ CRAF, *covetous*.

CRAMPESAN, *a pancake*.

CRAMYHAS, *creeping*.

CRANA, *a crane*.

CRANAG-DIU, *a toad*, q. d. *a black frog*; cranag melyn, q. d. *a yellow frog*; cranagaz, *crawling like a frog*; pl. cranougaz, *frogs*.

+ CREADOR, Credor, *the Creator*.

CREADUR, *the creature*.

CREEG, *a creek*; cryk, *a barrow*; also, *a billock*.

CREDZHA, *to believe*; credzhyans, credgyans, *a belief*; an credgyans an abes telath, *the Apostle's creed*; credzhi, *to believe*.

+ CREFT, *an art or craft*.

+ CREFTOR, *an artificer, a craftsman*.

+ CREG,

C R O

+ CREG, *a stammerer.*

CREGI, *dho cregi, to delay, defer; dho cregy, to be hanged; cregys, hanged; war boyn tenny ha cregy, on pain of drawing and hanging.*

CREHYLLY, *to crush, to squeeze; crehyllys, chattering, crushed.*

CREIS, *Creiz, the middle; to believe; force, strength. Grys, Grays, id.*

CRES, *peace, quiet, easy, rest. Hod. Creez*

CREV, *strong; creyder, strength, vigour.*

CREUNA, *to tremble; me a creuna, I did tremble.*

CREUSY, *crucified.*

CREWSY, *to crucify.*

CRIA, *to call; ha Dew a criez, and God called.*

CRIB AN MEL, *a honey-comb.*

CRIB AN TSHYI, *the ridge of a house.*

CRIB, *a comb.*

CRIBA, *Cribaz, to comb; dho criba an pedn, to comb the head.*

CRIBAN, *a comb, crest, or tuft, as of a lapwing, &c.*

CRIBIA, *to card or comb wool.*

+ CRIF, *strong. Hod. Crev.*

CRIIHA, *dho crihi, to cry aloud, to cry out.*

CRIO, *to cry, weep, shed tears. Dho crio.*

CRIV, *crude, raw.*

CROBMAN, *a brook, a hook.*

CROCKAN, *a springe, or springle.*

CROEN, *Crohen, a skin; croen-luan, a louse's skin.*

CROFFOLAS, *a lamentation, wailing; ge-feugh the ves croffolas, put ye away wailing.*

CROGHEN, *the skin; also, the skull. Grogen, id.*

C R U

+ CROGEN, *a shell; pl. Kregyn.*

+ CROIDER, *a sieve*

+ CROIN, *the skin, fell, or pelt.*

+ CROINOC, *a lizard; cro nekdu, a toad.*

+ CROIS, *a cross.*

CROK, *hanging; a! vyl losel, reth fo crok, ah! vile rascal, thy due is hanging.*

CRONKYA, *Cronkye, dho cronkya, to bang, beat, cudgel.*

CRONOW, *thongs. Hod. Croon; pl. Krehen.*

CROPPY, *to search into; ha croppy the an pynyon, and searched into the brain.*

CROTHACHE, *frothy, trifling.*

CROTHVAL, *a complaint.*

CROU, *a but, a sty; crou moh, a hog's sty. Crow, id.*

CROU, *gore; may rolle dos wy kens han weys, ha crow, that might come at the the stroaks blood and gore.—In Welsh, Kray.*

CROU, *Crous, Crow, a cross; Ros Crow in Gluvias, the valley of the cross.*

CROUSE, *to crucify; croufys, crucified. rag crouse cryft ou map ker, to crucify Christ my dear son.*

CROUST, *an afternoon's nunchoon; a beaver.*

CROWD, *a fiddle; crowder, a fiddler. Crwth, W.*

+ CRUC, *an billock, a barrow.—See CREEG.*

CRUF, *to do, to make; mara crufte leverel, if thou didst say.*

CRUM, *crooked, crumpled, awry.*

CRUMMY, *to stagnate, to curdle; may tho crummys—unfenten goys, that did stagnate—a spring of blood.*

CRUGY, *Crydgy, Cryfy, to believe; cry-gyans, belief.*

CUARE,

C U N

CUARE, *a quarry of stones.*

CUAS, *a shower.*

CUBLA, *to cavil; ha kymmys y an cublas, and so much they him caviled.*

+ CUDIN, *the hair of the head, a bush or lock of hair.*

+ CUDON, *a wood dove.*

[Both from Cus, wood.]

CUDNICK, *crafty, cunning, subtle.*

CUER, *bemp; also, a court.*

CUF, *sound, wise; pl. Kefyon.*

CUFFAN, *to find out; a cuffan y voza gwyre, if I could find out this to be true.*

+ CUGOL, *a monk's hood, or cowl.*

CUHUTHE, *Guhuthias, to accuse; also, to betray, &c.*

+ CURUTHUDIOC, *an accuser.*

+ CUIC, *blind of one eye.*

CUILKEN, *a frog.*

CUIT, *a wood; penquite, the head of the wood.*

CUITHA, *dho cuitha, to keep or preserve, to guard; cuithias, guithias, a keeper, a guardian.—See also, CUTHA.*

+ CUL, *lean.*

CUL, *to make, to do; Johan, gueres ou cul tan, John, help me to make the fire.—Geil, Guil, id.*

CULHU, *a beard of corn; also, chaff.*

+ CULIN, *chaff, or corn straw.*

+ CULURIONEM, *the bowel or entrail; pl. Koloneiou.*

CUMMYAS, *leave, licence. Hod. Kibmyaz, by your leave.*

CUNDA, *nature, kind.*

+ CUNTELLET, *a congregation, an assembly.*

CUNTULLY, *dho cuntyly, to congregate together, to collect; cuntillyans, communion, fellowship, assembly.*

D A

CUNYS, *wood, timber; be cunys, a burden of wood.*

CUR, *a court.*

CUS, *a cause, a reason.*

+ CUSK, *sleep. Hod. Cusg; dho cusgy, to sleep; casga gan a vi? wilt thou sleep (or lie) with me? cuske, cutko, sleep thou.*

+ CUSCADUR, *one in a deep lethargy, q. d. a man sleeping continually.*

+ CUSEKI, *a sleeping room, or dormitory.*

+ CUSSIN, *a kiss.*

CUSUAL, *softly, quietly, (from Cosolath) cusual ha tæg, Sirrá wheage, moaz pel, soft and fair, sweet Sir, goes far.*

+ CUSUL, *counsel, advice. Hod. Kysyl, Cusyl, Gysyl, id.*

+ CUSULIODER, *a counsellor.*

CUT, *Cut termyn, a short time.*

CUTH, *sorrow, grief; cuthys, sorrowful.*

CUTHA, *Cuthe, to cover; also, to hide or keep close; cuthens, covered; yly cuthens y ben gans gueth, they covered his head with a cloth; cuthyguk, one that conceals or hides himself; also, ashamed; ty a yl bos cuthy gyk, thou mayst be ashamed.*

CUTHIL-GES, *Kuthil-ges, to ridicule, to mock at.*

CUUSTARD, *a custard. W.*

CÛZ, *timber, wood; pl. Cosou, Cosaws.—See Cos. Gossow, id.*

CUZAL, *clear, serene.*

CYTÈ, *a city.*

D A

DA, *a good, good, evident, plain. Hod. Dah, da y syw, plain it is.*

Da, (Pron. Pofs.) *thy, thine; da ynan, thou thyself.*

+ DA, *a fallow deer.*

DADER,

D A N

DADER, *goodness.*

DA, *dha, to, unto; da dho, to him, unto him; daga, to them; dagan, to us, to our.*

DADLYNKY, *to swallow.*

DADLOYAR, *an assertor, a defender.*

DADN, *below, underneath.*

DAFOLE, *to deform; also, derision, contempt.*

DAG, *some one; prennys dag won yn nep le, be pur. ysed some certain down in some place; hence perhaps the name of Dag, nomen familiæ.*

DAGAR, *a tear; pl. Dagrou.*

DAKROTER, Dacroter, *desire; guas dacroter, an hungry desire.*

+ DAL, *blind, a blind man.*

DALLA, *to blind, to make blind.*

DAL E Dâl, *it behoves, it must needs, it should or ought; ny dal thys, not must thou. —Dal, signifies too, value, to be worth.*

DALAHAS, *the dalahas, to requite.*

DALHEN, *to lay hands on; pan gyffy dalhen ynno, when thou findest him, lay hands on him; ha dalynnoug mar cales, and hand fast ye him so hard; dalhew, hold ye.*

EN DALLAH, *first of all.*

DALLATH, *a beginning; dho dallath, dho dallat, to begin, to enterprise.*

DALHEUGH, *to reward.*

DALV, *the palm of the hand.*

DAMA, Dam, *dame; dama widn, a grandmother, q. d. a white mother.*

DAMPNY, *to condemn; dampnys, condemned.*

DANGEN, *yn dangen, in pieces.*

DAN, *under. Hod. Dadn.*

DANIN, *to send; dansen, idem. — See DANVON.*

+ DANS, *a tooth; dannet, the teeth.*

D A S

Hod. Dânz, *pl. Denz; denz rag, the fore teeth; dens dhelhor, the jaw teeth, the grinders; danz elephant, ivory; denz klav, the tooth-ache.*

DANTA, *to bite.*

DANVA, *a concealment, a hiding place: from Dan.*

DANVON, *to send; danvonadow, messages, commands.*

DANFENYS, *sent.*

DAON, *the first.*

DAÔZ, *dho daôz, to come; daoZ uar dhelar, to return, to come back, or again.*

DAR, *sadness, sorrow; also, doubt; dar de senos a weugh why? a doubt of it do you make?*

+ DAR, *pl. Deru. Hod. Deru, Dero, an oak; Treluddero in Newlyn, the dirty town of Oaks.*

+ DARAT, *the door. Hod. Daras; pl. Darazu, darador, a door-keeper, or porter; darras dhelhar, the back door; darras rag, the fore dore; dashan darras, a glass at the door.*

DARALLA, *a relation, a tale; darber after, bring thou; hence is Debre, hasten thou.*

DARN, *the hand; dha darn, thy hand.*

DARNE, *pl. a piece, a fragment; Darnow, Tharnow, whence our word "to darn," to piece or mend a thing.*

DARYVAS, *to open, to discover, persuade, advise, counsel.*

DAS, Daz, *to revive; daz prena, to redeem.*

DASCOR, *to deliver, to yield up; dascor myns mone yn pys, to yield up all the money that is paid; nans o marow, ha daskerys y spynys, now he is dead, and bath yielded up his spirit.*

DASSERGHY, Darerghy, Thaserhy,

DEB

to rise again; dafferghys, *risen again*; dafferghie, dafferghyans, *a resurrection*.

DASTEL, Thassel, *to struggle*. Daster, *idem*.

DASVEWE, *to recover*.

+ DATHELUUR, *a speaker, a preacher*.

DAVA, the dava, *to feel, to handle*.

+ DAVAT, *a sheep*. Hod. Davas; a'n *avas, of the sheep*; ma'n dhavaz a pri-
via, *the sheep bleeds*; pl. daves, david-
gyow, *sheep*.

DAVER, *a scrip, a pouch, a budget*.

DAZARGRAFA, *to reprint*.

DAZKEMERAZ, *to recover*.

DAZKEVIAN, *to find*.

DÈ, *yesterday*.

DE, (Pron. Poss.) *thy, thine*; zonas
beth de hanno, *hallowed be thy name*.

DE, *to swear*; my a de, *I swear*; also,
a day; a house, the same as *te*; Delabol
in St. Teth, *the house in a clayey place*.

DEALL, *a deluge*.

DEAN, *a man*; this is the modern
word for Den, *which see*; dean deu, *a*
godly a pious man; pl. dens, dehou, de-
non; Trigandenon in Gorran, *the dwell-*
ing of men.

DEAU, Dew, Thew, *two*; dew anedhe,
two of them.

DEBARN, *the itch*.

DEBBRY, dho debbry, *to eat*; depprò,
eat; debarowe, *eating, feeding*.

DEBERHEE, *to divide, to part*; Deberhe,
id. deberthua, *a division, a distinction*; bos
deberth va'inter an gyth ha'n noos, *that*
there be a distinction between the day and
the night. Deberth, *id.*

DEBOWR, *lowly*; Christ gowsys de-
bour, *Christ spake lowly*.

DEBRDOUR, *a bat*.—See DIBER. This
is pronounced, Deberdower.

DEL

DEDH, Deth, *a day*; pl. Deddhiou,
detheow.—See DET.

DEEN, *come ye*.—See DUN.

DEES, *men*: Tees, *id.* pl. of Den.

DEF, *use*; def vyth, *any use*.

DEFALEBY, *to be disfigured*; defalebys,
deformed.

DEFFRY, *soon, seriously, in earnest*; also,
obedience.

DEFFYNNY, *to come to*; theth wlas-
cor han deffynny, *to thy kingdom taken*.

DEFYTH, Deveth, *a desert, a wilder-*
ness; also, *to quench, to put out*. In Welsh,
Difodh.

DÈG, Dèk, *ten*; deg uar igans, *thirty*,
q. d. *ten upon twenty*. Deguyth, *ten*
times; dege, deka, *the tithe or tenth*;
degves, degves ran, *the tenth part, or*
share; degevy, *to make, or pay tithe*.

DEGENNOW, Degennow yn onès, *gone*
forth, or out.

DEGES, Dyges, *lock'd, shut*; ha'n dara
fow ol deges, *and the doors all shut*. Per-
haps from Diogel, *safe, secure*.

DEGL, (Dedh goil), *holidays*.—Degl
Stùl, *Epiphany*.

DEGOTH, Thegoth, *it becomes*; del de-
goth, *as it becomes one*.

DEGY, *to open*; degees, degyis, *opened*.

DEGYN, *to bear, to produce*; degyns,
carry; degis, *carried, bore*.

DEHEN, *cream of milk*.

DEHOU, Dyhou, *right, the right hand*;
also, *the South*.

+ DEHOULES, *southernwood*.

+ DEIL, *a leaf*; pl. Delhiou and De-
lyou.

DEISKYN, *to descend, to go or come*
down; deiskennyz, *descended*.

DEL, Della, an della, andellan, *so*,
likewise, thus; del alla e, *as he can*.

DELAGONE,

D E N

DELAGONE, *cloathing.*

+ DELC, *a necklace.*

+ DELE, *the sail, yard.*

+ DELEN, *a leaf of a tree.* Hod. Delk, Delkio. Delkio guer, *a green bough, or leaf of a tree.*

DELLE, (delev, delon) *to owe, to be in debt.*

DELLY, *the delly, to bore, to make a hole.*

DELVYTH, *to requite, to make amends;* hag ef vyna delvyth thys, *and he will requite thee.*

DELYMHY, *to touch, to apply;* thyr guelen mar scon thethe delymhy, *these three rods as soon as touch thee with, or to thee apply.*

DEMA, *to draw;* Pedyr war an neyl tenewen demas mes clethe, *Peter on the one side drew out a sword.*

DEMIDHY, *to marry;* demidhyz, *married.*

DEMIGOU, en demigou, *piece meal;* dymmyn, *in pieces.*

DEN, *the same as Dan, under;* hagh-as fet y deny treys, *and them put under his feet.* —Den, also signifies *a bill:* Denick, Thenick, billy, as may be seen in many of the places in this county; as, Tredenick, Tredinock, Trewarthenick, &c.

+ DEN, Hod. Dean, *a man or woman;* dean ardar, *a ploughman;* deu dhen, dy dhen, *two men.* + Dên coscor, *a client, a dependent, a lad;* + dên unchut, *a stranger,* (q. d. un coth, *unknown*) dên junk, *a youth;* dên kuel, *a man servant, or rather a workman;* + dên maur, *a great man, or grandee;* dên braoz lavar, *a high-flown, vaunting, great talker;* dên mor, *a seaman;* pl. Denes, dens, dees, tees, tiz; *men.*

DENATER, *unnatural.*

DENDEL, *to earn or get; also, to deserve.*

D E S

DENETHYS, *born, come forth;* denythy-ans, *a generation.*

+ DENEVOIT, *a steer.*

DENS.—See DEAN.

DENSHOCDOAR, *a lacy fish, a bake fish.*—Denshocdour. Hod. Denjack.

DENSYS, *bunger;* denseth, *fasting.*

DENZ.—See DANS.

DER, *by, with, in, through;* derrez, *by or through your;* der an veister, *through the window;* der, *back;* der devethys, *come back.*

DERAGLA, dho deragla, *to chide, to scold, to brawl.*

DERAY, *a deed, an exploit;* ef a vynse gul deray, *he would perform an exploit.*

DEREBAL, dho dereval, *to build;* dereval a man, *to incite or stir up.*

DERMYN, *a time, a term;* a dermyn, *be-times.*

DERRICK, *a sexton, a grave-digger.*—From Terhi, *to break;* or doer, *the earth, as belonging to the earth.* Nomen familiæ.

DES, Deas, *the same as Dos.*

DESEHY, *to deceive.*

DESEF, *to fall down;* desefys, *fallen;* also, hurt; the vos desefys, *to be hurt.*

DESEMHYS, *forthwith.*

DESETHYS, *stirred up.*

DESGA, dho desga, desgy, deshy, *to teach, to instruct.*—The same are also, *to learn, to understand.*

DESGIBL, *a scholar, disciple.*

DESKADZHER, *a doctor, one of a degree.*

DESIMPIT, *continually.*

DESKES, *parentage, kindred.*

DESKYDHYANS, *a demonstration.*

DESKANS, *skill, cunning, knowledge.*

DESMOS, *a rite, custom, or usage.*

DESTRÍA, dha destría, *to destroy, to kill.*

DESTOTHA, *opposite, averse;* than taes awos destotha, *because the father is averse.*

N

+ DET,

D E U

+ DET, *a day*. Hod. Dydh; *pl.* Dydhion.—*Abridg'd thus in the days of the week*, —De Zil, *Sunday*; De Lin, *Monday*; De Merh, *Tuesday*; De Marhar, *Wednesday*; De Jeu, *Thursday*; De Guenar, *Friday*; De Zadarn, *Saturday*. Yndzedh, *Hodie, to-day*.

DEU, *God*; *pl.* Deuon, Deuou, *Gods*; Deufys, *the Godhead*; also, *Gods*. Thewen, *id.* also, *two*.

DEV, Def, *here, there*; indifferently to signify both.—Dev tēk a bren, *there's a fair tree*.

DEVAR, *owing, due*.

DEUAZ, *Dewes, drink*.

DEVEDHYS, Devethys, *coming, come, come forth*; devedhez dre, *come home*; ma e devedhys dre, *he is returned*.

DEVELO, *weak, infirm*.

DEVERY, *to drop, trickle down*; devery, *deveras, dropped, dropping*.

DEUGH, Deue, Deus, *come, come ye*; deugh genef vy, *come with me*; deuones, *are come*.

DEVIDGYOW, the *pl.* of Davas; han devidgyow oll in gweal, *and all the sheep in the field*.

DEVIDHYZ, *choaked*.

DEVINA, *to awake*; devinaz, *awaked*.

DEULUGY, *pl.* of Diaul, *devils*.

DEUNANZ, *Devonshire*.

DEVONA, *to suck*; goef termyn a theffo devonas a vrys benen, *curse may the time that he sucked the breast of a woman*.—Devony, *id.* Devones, *sucked*.

DEVRA, *the lap, the bosom*.

DEVRAK, Tir Devrak, *a bog, a marsh, fenny moorish ground*.

DEVRY, *the same as Deffry, in earnest*; yn pur the vry, *in very earnest*.

DEUSYS. See DEU.—Devyas, *id.*

D H A

DEUOS, *subtilty*; kyn fa tollys dre y duos, *tho' thou be deceived by his subtilty*.

DEUYSE, *a goddess*.

DEUYTH, *twice*.

DEW,* *black*; in names altered to Sew and Thew; as, *carnsew*.

DEWAES, *the Godhead*.

DEWAZ. See DEUAZ. Dewaz daa, *good beer*; dewaz coth, *stale beer*; dewaz creeve, *strong beer*.

DEWELLENS, *an atonement*; in dewhyllyans, *in atonement*.

DEWETHAS, Dewethes, *the evening, late*.

DEWETH, *an end*; dho dewethe, *to end, to depart*.

DEWESY, *to choose, to elect*; dewefys, *chosen, elected*; also, dewys, *to elect*.

DEWHANS, *haste*.

DEWIGANS, *forty, or twice twenty*.

DEWLE, Dhewle.—See DARN.

DEWLYN, *the knees*.

DEWOL, *the devil*; *pl.* Dewolow.

DEWON, Duon, *grief, sorrow, trouble*.

DEWSCOL, *all abroad, to pieces*; lan Du dewscol squardye, *the temple of God to pieces to tear*.

DEWTHEK, *twelve*; dewthek mys, *twelve months*.

DEZ, *to thee*.

DEZKRIZA, *to distrust*.

DHA, *the same as Da, good*; gans colon dha, *with a good heart*.

DHA, Dho, *to*; Dhe, *id.* dha, or da, *interposed between the noun, or pronoun, and verb, to*.—See examples FE, FI.

DHAN, *as far as*; dh'an leiah, *at least*; dh'an, *unto*; dh'an mau na, *to that lad*.

DHART, *from*; dhart gudra an devaz ha'n gour, *from milking the sheep, and the goats*.—Dhort, Dort, *id.*

DHEBM,

D I A

DHEBM, Dhem, Dhym, Dhymmo, Thymmo vi, Thebm, &c. *to me.*

DELHAR, a dhelhar, a theler, *behind*; uar dhelar, *backward.*

DHELLEDZHA, *to delay.*

DHERA, Thera, Thyra, *I am*; nydhera vi kridzhi, *I cannot, or do not believe*; also, *I do.*

DHEUX, Dhyux, Dhiu, Dheu, *unto you.*

DHEWETH, Theweth.—*See DEWETH.*

DHILLAZ.—*See DILLAT.*

DHO.—*See DHA.* Dho ort, dhort, *of, out of*; dhovi, dhem, dhov, *to me*; dho gyn honan, *to ourselves*; dhod hans, *to them*; dhortum, *from me.*

DHODHE, Dhodho, Dhydhe, *unto him*; dhom, thom, *himself.*—*See UGY.*

DHOWLYTH, Thowlyth, *to have a care for, to regard.*

DHRELUEL, Drehevel, Trehevel, *to erect, raise up.*

DHY, thy, thine; dhys, *to your.*

DHYBBA, *to this place.*

DHYDDI, *to her*; dhynny, dhyn, *unto us, for us*; dhyz, *to thee.* Dheyz, Dhethy, *id.*

DHYFYK, *to end, or determine.*

DHYLLYF, Thellyf, Thyllif, *to come*; by may thyllyf ynow gulas, *until that I come in my kingdom.*

DHYSEMPYYS, Thesempys, *hasty, sudden*; a dhy sempyz, *on a sudden*; but they are both used in the same sense very often.

DI, (conj. prep.) *without*; as, dibitti, *without pity*; mercy, *merciless*; dibeh, *guiltless*; diougel, *doubtless.*

DI, thou; Di, *is also the same as De, to swear.*

+ DIAGON, *a deacon.*

DIAHE, *safety, security.*

+ DIAL HYET, *a key.* Hod. Ahuel.

D I L

DIAU, *come*; diau tshyi, *come into the house.*

DIAUL, *a bag, a fiend*; also, *the devil.* Dyallas, *id.*

+ DIBANOR, *a sock.*

DIBENNA, *to behead*; from Ben, *a head.*

+ DIBER, *a saddle*; debr-dour, *a bat, a water saddle.*

DIBERH.—*See DEBERHEE.*

DIBRI, dho dibri.—*See DEBBRY.*

+ DICREFT, *sluggish, dull.*

DIDHIUY, *to promise*; from Di and Dhiuy, *I swear to thee.*

DIEL, DYEL, *the deluge.*

DIERBYN, Dyerbyn, *to gather together*; as, dyerbyn dyougel yn Galile ol warbarth, *I will them bring again perfectly in Galilee all together.*

DIESGIZ, *unshod.*

DIEU, an dieu, *both, the one and the other.*

+ DIFFENNOR, *an excuser, or defender.*

DIFRETH, *disconsolate, miserable, wretched.*

DIFUNY, Difyny, *to awake*; dyfunnoug, *awake ye*; from Di and hun, *sleep.*

DIFYTHI, *to quench, to assuage*; defyth nerth a'n flam han tan, *assuage the strength of the flame and fire.*

DICEMMER, *to seize, to apprehend*

DIGHETH, Dygeth, *pity*; anotho dygeth vye, *of him pity it were.* Dyeth, *id.*

+ DIGLIU, *deformed*; q. d. *without hue or colour.*

DILEXA, *to depart, to go away.*

+ DILLAT, *apparel, a garment*; Hod.

Dillaz, Diladzhas; dho dilladzhi, *to clothe*; dha dhillaz, *thy cloaths*; a dhillaz, *his cloaths.*

+ DILLAT GUELI, *the bedstead.* I should rather take it to be the *bed cloaths.*

DIS

DILLEUGH, *let go, let fly, send away.*—
See DYLYR.

DIMEDHO.—See DEMIDHY.

DIN, *a fortified hill, a round steep hill.*

DINAZ, Dinas, *a bulwark, a fortress;*
also, *a city, a walled town.*—Hence Pen-
dinas, &c.

+ DINAIR, *any coin, but properly a*
penny; hanter dinair, a halfpenny; hue
dinair, six-pence. Diner, id.

DINYRGHY, *to send for; also, to greet;*—
See DINERZY.

+ DIOC, *a sluggard.*

DIOLAZT, Dileakta, *a pupil, a father-*
less child.

+ DIOGEL, *easy, secure; also, certainly,*
doubtless. Diougel, Hod.

+ DIOPENES, *hurt, loss.*

+ DIOT, Hod. Dewas, *drink.*—Query,
whether our diet-drink comes from
hence?

DIOWL, *the devil; pl. Dewolow.*

DIP, *to swear; ty a gam dip, thou hast*
wrong (or falsely) sworn.

+ DIPOG, *a great grandfather, q. d.*
twice a grandfather; duieth og, whether
this should not be read—diwog.

+ DIPULEUINT, *the top, or crown of the*
head.

DIRAG, *before, in presence of; also, be-*
fore that.

DIRRA, Dirria, *endure, last.*

Dis, Dyz or Dez, is equivalent to the
English, *dis, or un, E. G. Discrygyer,*
an unbeliever; dho discrythy, to disbelieve.

DISCAVYSSY, *to display, to stretch out;*
discavylsys, stretched out.

+ DISCIBEL, *a disciple; pl. Discyblon.*
Hod. Disgibl, Desgibl, *pl. Deskyblon.*

DISCUTHE, *to uncover.*

DISCRUGYER, *an unbeliever; dho dis-*

DIW

crythy, *to disbelieve; dyscrygyk, unbe-*
lieving.

DISEWYTHY, *to dry up; disewythys,*
dried up.

DISKI, dho diski, *to strip, or take off the*
cloaths.

+ DISKIENT, *foolish, witlefs.*

DISKUEDHA, dho diskuedha, *to dis-*
close; diskuethians, a discovery.

DISKY.—See DESGA. Diskys, *learned;*
diskus, doctrines, sayings.

DISKYNNE.—See DEISKYN.

+ DISLAIAN, *disloyal, false, unfaithful.*

DISLER, *behind.*

+ DISLIN, *discoloured.*

DISLONKA, *to swallow.*

DISPRENNA, *to redeem; disprynniar, a*
redeemer.

DISPRESY, *to despise; dispresys haneth*
a vyth, despised this night shall be.

DISSEMBLA, *to dissemble.*

DISTAIN, *an excuse.*

DISWEL, *to spoil, to undo. Dyswul, id.*

DISWREYS, *to undo, to destroy; diswrys,*
undone; dho diswrug, idem; dho diswy-
thyl, to undo, to destroy.

DIU, *black.*

DIUA, Diuadh, *a bound, a goal, a limit.*

DIUADH, *an end; dho diuadha, to ac-*
complish, end, finish; diuedhas, late; dive-
tha, binder, later, hereafter.

DIVERE.—See DEVERY. Dagrou di-
vere, *to drop tears, to cry.*

DIVERY, *to flow, to gush out; ther fyth,*
may gush out.

DIUETH, *twice.*

+ DIUGLUN, *the reins.*

DIORTE, *from him, from it. Dywor-*
ry, idem.

+ DIURES, *an exile.*

DIWENNYS, *descended, come down.*

DIWY,

D O R

DIWY, *to kindle, to set on fire.*

DIZ, *come; diz bar hanei, come along with us.*

DIZHUNÊH, *a breakfast; in French, Dejeunè, to break the fast.* Hod. Haunfel.

DIZ'IL, Dizurey, Dizurythyl, *to ruin or undo; dizureys, undone.*

Do, *us, we; also, thy, him; id.* Dho, *to.*

DOAR, *the earth.* A'n oar, *id.*

DODLOS, *office, service; yn aga dodlos neb venalen, in their office, who were faithful.*

DOEN, Don, *to bear; ha doen dellyow teke ha da; and bear leaves fair and good.*

+ DOER, *the earth; Hod. Dor, an dor, downward; an oar, the ground.*

+ DOF, *a son-in-law; also, tame.* Dov, *idem.*

DOFYS, *chosen.*

DOGA, *to bare, to carry; an soul ren doga, the devil carry him; dok, bare; dok dustunny, bare witness.*

DÔGHA, *after; dogha geyth, the afternoon.*

DÔL, *a valley, a dale.*

DÔL, *a share, a part, one eighth.*

DOLLA, Dilla, Tolla, Tulle, *to deceive.*

DOLY, *to owe; dolos, ought to; doleth, ought to be.*

DOLVA, *a breach, a separation; Pedn-olva in Paul, the head of the breach.*

DON, *to bring or carry.—See TON.*

DOR.—*See DOER.* Dorgis, Dorgrys, *an earthquake.*

DORE, Dorre, *to break.*

DORN, *the hand; dorn gledh, dorn dyhou, the right hand; dorn kledk, or glikin, the left hand; whence we still use the word click-banded; Mr. Lhuyd seems to have confounded these two words in his Arch:—See DEXTRA and SINISTRA, there.*

D R A

DORN, *a handle; the door post.*

DORO, *bring; doro thym an guyn guella, bring me the best wine; dhe doro, to bring.*

DOTHA, Dothans, Dotho, Thothans, *to them; also, of them.*

DOTHYANS.—*See DOZ.* Pan dothy-ans aga, *when they came there.*

DOVA, dho dova, *to tame, to subdue.*

DOUL, Dowle, *a purpose, design, or resolution; also, a cast, a fling, a throw; dho doulla, to contrive, to design; also, to cast, throw, or fling down; dho doulla' a daor, to throw or strike down to the ground.*

DOUN, *high; also, deep, low; down-der, a gulf, a bottomless pit, deepness, depth.*

DOUOY, *come ye.—See DOZ.*

DOUAR, *water.*

+ DOUR, Dower, *water; Chyn dower, in Ludgian, &c. the house on the water.*

DOURCHESTER, (Dorchester) *a castle by the water.*

+ DOUR-GHI, *an otter, q. d. a water dog.*

DHO Dourhi, *to water.*

DOUS, *them; dous leverys thotho, they said to him; also, aware.*

Dow, *a contraction of Dour Dowber, in St. Austel, the short water.*

DOWAY, *to taste.*

DOWETHY, *come hither.—See DOZ.*

DOWETHYANS.—*See DEWETHAS.*

DOWTHACK, *twelve.*

+ DOY, Hod. De, *yesterday.*

DOYS, *swore; ef doys the sempys mougha downe, he swore immediately most deeply.*

Doz, *to come; tre vyados in Consten-ton, the town by the water that cometh, i. e. the tide.*

DRA, *the same as Tra, a thing; it also*
in

D R E

in the names of places is the same as Tre, *a town, or place*; as, Hendra, *the old town, &c.*

DRAEN, DRANE, *a thorne*; draenen,* *a bryer, or bramble.*

DRAGUN, *a dragon.*

DRAL, *a drag.*

DRE, the same as Tre, *a town, a dwelling.*

DRE, *is also, by, through*; dre the rag, *athwart, before.*

DRE, Tre, *at home.*

DREAN, *that.*

DREATH, Draith, *gravel, sand*; also, *the sandy shore covered at high water*; dreath lenky, *a quick sand or shelf.*

DREDH, *by, in, through, with*; dredhev, *by me*; dredhe, *through him or it*; dre, or drydhi, *through her.*

DREFAN, Drefen, Drethan, *because, although.*

DREGE, Trege, *to dwell, or inhabit*; dregas, *inhabiting, remaining*; dregva, tregva, *a dwelling place.*

DREGERETH, *love.*

DREGY, tho dregy, *to bear, bring, carry*; dregyow, *bearing*; dreys, *borne, carried.*

DREHEUEL, *to erect, build, raise up*; my a dreha, *I will raise*; drehevyn, *raise, (let us) drehevys, raised up.*

DREI, *to bring.*

DREIN, *a bryer or bramble*; also, *a prickle.* Dreyn, *id.*

+ DREIS, *a bramble, or briar.*

DREIZAN, *a raspberry tree, or bush.*

DREM, *a complaint, a lamentation.*

DREMAS, *the husband, the good man.*

DREMENE, *to die, or depart*; also, *to go over, to transgress*; in this last sense it is used;—may whrussions cam dremene, *that they did wickedly transgress.*

D R O

+ DREN, *a thorn*; this is also used for *a bramble.*

DRENGES, *the Trinity.*

DRES, *by*; dresof, *by me, by my means.*

DREV, *to bring, to bear*; dreuh, *bring ye*; drew, *bring.* Dreugh, *idem.* Drew, *brought.*

DREVAL, dho dreval, *to lift up, to take away*; also, *to erect.*

DREVAS, *tillage.*

DREVAS, *man raised up.*

DREUESY, *mournful, lamentable.*

DREVONE, *while*; drevone lewa, *while I live.*

DREYNY, *to vex, disturb, trouble*; I suppose from Dreyn, *a prickle*; yn prifon mosny dreynen, *in prison to go will not vex us.*

DREYZ, Drez, Driz, *over, beside, beyond.*

DRIG, the same as Trig, *in all its senses*; Bodrige, *the house by the sea tide in Philleck.*

DRINDAZ, Drindzhaz, an Drinziz, *the Trinity.*

DRIZ-LEBMAL, *to leap over.*

DRO, *at all adventure, from all places.*

DRO, *bring thou*; dro ve thymmo, *bring to me.*

DROAGA, dho droaga, *to hurt, to injure.*

DROCOLETH, (drok kuleth) *an ill act, damage, hurt.*

+ DROG, *evil, harm, hurt.* Hqd. Drok.

+ DROG-GER, *infamy, reproach, q. d. evil word.*

+ DROG-GERAT, *infamous, reproachful.*

DROGGRAS, *revenge, requital*; yn droggras thy das Adam, *in requital to her father Adam.*

+ DROG-OBER, *a crime, an evil deed.*

+ DROG-OBEROR, *a worker, a doer of evil.*

+ DROG-

D U E

+ **DROG**—SAVARN, *a stink, or ill savour*; pedn drog, drog-bederys, *malicious, envious, studious of evil*. Note, that this word Drog, is sometimes used for, *grief, sorrow*; as, drog y'u genniv, *I am sorry*.

DRON, *a throne*; also, *a bill*; the Gûndron in Gulval, *the downs bill*.

DROSSA, *I will bring*; ys dros, *he brought*.—See DREI, &c.

DRUIC, *a dragon*.

DRUSHIER, *a thrasher*.

DRUTH, *a harlot*.

DRUTH, *brought*; from DREI.

DRUYTH, *bound*.

DRUZ, **TRUZ**, *a foot*.

DRY.—See DREI.

DRY, *what*; dry vedo hui gil? *what will you do?*

DRYK, *to dwell*; drygva, *a dwelling place*.

DRYNYA, *to compel*; geneugh why mos ny drynya, *with you to go you need not compel me*.

Du, *God*. **Dues**, *Dea*.

Du, an abbreviation of Dedh, *a day*; du yow, *Thursday*; du pask, *Easter*: it also signifies, *two*, and likewise *a side*; propay du, *on every side*.

DUAN, **Duwon**, *grief, sorrow*.

DUE, dho due, *to come*; dues, *come*; duesow how ethes Eva, *come my companion Eve*. **Dus**, *idem*; dun a lemma, *let us come away, come from hence*; dunà hanan, *come with us*; dus yn rak, *come forth*; duthys, *didst come*; ha fattel duthys un ban, *and how thou didst come up on high*.

DUELLO, **Thello**, *to discharge as from a gun*; ny dal man duello luhesna taran, *it is not worth a mite to discharge lightning or thunder*.

D Y A

DUETHY, *to stop, to retain*; duedhaz, *retained*.

DUF, *a captain*; Mac-duf, *a Scotch name, the son of the captain*. Erse.

DUFON, **Dufun**, *broad awake*.—See DIFUNY.

DUG, *brought*.—See DOEN.

DUGANZ, (du iganz) *forty, or twice twenty*.

DULA.—See DARN.

DULO, *God's river, or pool*.

DUN.—See DUE.

DUR, *hard, hardship*; Crist ow fyl-wyas cler murath dur, *Christ my Saviour hear my great hardship*.

DURDALATHA WHY, *I thank you*.

DURGY, *a small turf hedge*.

DUS.—See DUE. **Dus**, **Dys**.—See DEES.

DUSCOUTH, (du scouth) *the two shoulders*.

DISTUMMY, **Distunny**, **Distun**, *a witness*; pl. **Distyny**.

DUWHANS, **Dywhans**, *quickly*; also, *desire*.

+ **DUW**, *black*.—See DIU.

DUWENHE, *to vex, grieve*; from **Duan**, **Duwon**.

DUWY, *to go*.

+ **DUY**,* *God*; + **Duy** **Chefitidoc**, *God Almighty*.

DY, *of thee*; also, *their, thee*; also, *for, from, with*; dy fon, *with a blessing*.

DY, *there*; tus thy denne ef bys dy, *men to draw it along there*.

DYACK, **Tyack**, *a husbandman, a farmer*.

DYAG, *towards, against*. **Tyag**, *id*.

DYAL, *revenge*.

DYALAS, **Dhyallas**, *to deride, flout, scoff at*; an laddron an dyallas, *the thieves him scoffed at*.

DYANTU,

D Y L

- DYANTU, *hazardous, q. d. with danger.*
 DYBARTH, *a separation, a division.*—See DYBERHEE.
 DYBLANS, *proportionable; also, bright, distinct.*
 DYCHLOS, (dyxlos) *out of happiness.*
 DYE, *to swear; tyayt ter dye, thou mayest firmly swear.*—See DI.
 DYEN, *whole, entire; yn tyen, entirely.*
 DYENKYS, *risen up; mur syn dyenkys, if he be arisen.*
 DYERBEUE, *to revive, to live again.*
 DYERBYN.—See DIERBIN.
 DYETH.—See DIGETH.
 DYF.—See TEVA.
 DYFEN, *a prohibition, a forbidding.*
 DYFLYAS, *defamed, disgraced.*
 DYFOUT, *a fault, a default.*
 DYGAVELSYS, *stript naked.*
 DYGNAS, *to oppose; han Ethewono dygnas, the Jews to oppose.*
 DYGES, Deges, *barred, shut; affo utho dyges agandaras, when fast were barred our doors.*
 DYGH, *fairly, rightly*
 DYGHTHY, *to provide, procure; dho dyghthybos, to dress meat; dyghthys, dressed, provided.*
 DYGHTY, *to bring, handle, treat, use; ha hager fest ren dygtyas, and very foully him used.*
 DYHODZHADH, *the afternoon.*
 DYOGALL, *reverend.*
 DYHUANZ, *soon, quickly.*—See DUWHANS.
 DYHOU, Dyghou.—See DEHOU.
 DYLIE, *to revenge; dyliez, revenged.*—See DYAL.
 DYLLO, *to send.*—See DILLEUGH.
 DYLLA, *to set on; me andylla ollgans tanc, I will set all on fire.*

D Y S

- DYLARG, *behind, the hinder; war tu dilarg, on the part behind, or side.*
 DYLLAS.—See DILLAT.
 DYLLY, *remission, slacking; hebbylly, without relaxation.*
 DYLLY, *to drop, to trickle down; dyllys, dropped down.*
 DYLYR, *to deliver, to set free.*
 DYM, *id. q. d. Thym, to me; Arluth leverel dym, Lord tell to me.*
 DYMANDIA, *to ask, to demand.*
 DYMMYN, *in pieces.*
 DYN, *answers to the Conj. Prep. An in the Welsh; as, Dynery, Dynery, to greet or salute; in Welsh, Anherky.*—See too, DIN.
 DYNDYLY, *Thyndyly, to deserve; dyn-dylas, deserved; thyndylse why a thyn-dylse, you will deserve.*
 DYNYTE, *dignity.*
 DYNYTHY, *to bear; dho dynythy map, to bear a child; dynythys, born, produced; dho dynythy, to come; dynythys, come forth.*
 DYRGUYS, *stirred up.*—See DOR, and DEREVAL.
 DYRRY, *to break.*—See TERHI.
 DYRUSKYS, *barked, unrinded.*
 DYS, *id. q. d. Thys, to thee.*—See also, DEES. Dyso, *id. q. d. Thyso, to him, to this, &c.*—See also, DIS.
 DYSCAVYSSYS, *stretched out.*—See DISCAVYLSY.
 DYSCOLVY.
 DYSCRYGYK.—See DISCRYGYER.
 DYSEHY, *to quench one's thirst.*
 DYSEGHY, *to draw dry, to dry up; dyseghys, dried up.*
 DYSK, *put, or take off; dyskthe skygyow guyk theves, put off thy shoes quickly from thee.*—See DISKI. Dysken, *stripped.*
 DYSKUS,

D Y W

DYSKUS, *to shew, to declare; disque thotho kerenge, shew to him love.*

DYSKY, *to learn; dyskyans, learning.*

DYSMEGY, *to tell; ef dysmegys, he may shew.*

DYSOSY, *bound, obliged; myana vyth dysofy, I will be bound to him.*

DYSPRENA, *to redeem; dysprynias, a redeemer.*

DYSPYT, *envy, despite.*

DYSTOUGH, *immediately.*

DYSWE, (Dyskue) *tell, shew, declare; dyswe thynny ny an tas, shew to us the father.*

DYSWETHY, *id. qd. Disquedha, to discover, to lay open; diswerthe thym, discover to me.*

DYSWREY, *to destroy; dyswreys, destroyed.*

DYSWUL, Dyswyl, *to execute; rak dyswyl eistenyon, to execute justice.*

DYSWYSYK, *undoubting.*

DYTHGYA, *to heal; hag as dythgyas, and it healed.*

DYTHYOWE, *id. qd. Dyhou, Dehou; tur dythyowe, to the right side.*

DYTHYBYA, *to declare; rag henna the ol dythybya, therefore I will declare.*

DYVETH, *impudent; q. d. without shame; dyveth ve, ha lader pur, impudent he was and a very thief.*

DYVOTTER, *an appetite, a stomach; guak dyvotter, an hungry stomach; or rather, an empty stomach.*

DYWETH, *delay, regard; also, twice. Dywyth, id. also, an end.*

DYWORTO, *from, from him.*

DYWY.—See DIWY.

DYWYSYK, *id. qd. Dyswyfyk; pyfgans colon dywyfyk, pray with a heart undoubting.*

E B O

DYZ.—See DIS.

DZHARN, *a garden, an orchard.*

DZHEDH, *id. qd. Derh, a day; en dzhdhe, in the day.*

DZHEI, *they, them. Gzhyi, id.*

DZHIAUL, *the devil.*

DZHIUNIA, *dho dziunia, to couple, to join.*

DZHOULES, *a fury, a fiend, a bag.*

DZHÛAN, *John.*

DZHY, *a house.*

DZHYRNA, *a day; from the old word journee; which word we still retain in journeyman:—An dzhyrna ma uar zeithan, this day seven nights.*

E.

E, *of, out.*

E, Ef, Ev, *he, the, that.*

EDÂL, *it behoves, must be, ought; emesk, e tre, between, amongst.*

E, *his, it, it's; et e ûz koth, in his old age; e'rusk, it's bark.*

E; *this is often joined to verbs of the present tense; as, Dew ewys, for Dew e wyr, God knows, or, God doth know.*

EA, *id. q. d. ea venjah, he would.*

EAL, *pl. Elath; an angel.*

+ EAL, *all manner of cattle.*

EARE, *an hour; pub eare, for ever; q. d. all hours.—See ER.*

EAST, *August month.*

EARTH, *id. q. d. Arth, high, lofty; Earth on Carminow in Mawgan, a famous military camp.*

EBE, *Eve, he, or, it is.*

+ EBIL-HOARN, *a nail, or pin of iron; ebil pren, a peg, pin, or trennel of wood.*

+ EBOL, *a colt; pl. Ebilli; Mena billy in Tywardreath, the colt's bill.*

O

EBRAL,

E H E

EBRAL, *April*; moz Ebral, *April month*.

EBRON, Ybbern, Ybron, *the sky*.

EDHANOR, *a fowler*.

EDHEUON, *Jews*.—See ETHYOW, of which this is the plural.

EDRAK, *repentance*; edrege, edrek, *grief, sorrow*; edrak, is also, *sorry*.

EDHYN, *a bird*, pl. Edhnow-trodzhan.—See TRODZHAN, *stares*, q. d. *foot birds*.

EDRE, Edre dro, *round about*.—See ADRO.

EDYACK, *an idiot, a simple creature*; q. d. *one by himself*.

EF, EV, *he, it*; also, *it is*, &c. sometimes too, *in*.

EFAN, Evan, *plain, evident*; y cawfes gynyow efan, *he spake the words plain*. Perhaps from the Welsh, Evan, *fearless*.—See Lhuyd's Arch. p. 216.

EFER, *the loins*; pl. Eferywen.

EFEARNE, *hell; infernal*.

EFFYE, *to escape, to fly away*.

EGA, Ege, *was, were*; due kendoner-yth ege, *two debtors there were*; an eal ega in wethan, *the angel that was in the tree*.

EGERY, *to open*; egerys, *open, opened*. Uger, Yger, *id*.

EGHEN, Ehen, Ehin, *kind, sort, &c*. mara pean reth eghen, *if it be of that kind*.

+ EGLES, Hod. Egliz, *a church*; eglos, *idem*; pl. Eglysyow.

EGLOS, *a church*.

EGR, egr deu, *a daisy*; egr dzharn, *a garden daisy*.

EGRUATH, dho egruath, *to roll, wallow*.

+ EHAL, *all manner of cattle*.—See EAL.

EHAN, *rest, repose*.

EHAZ, *health, safety*.

EHED, *to fly, to run away, swiftly*; fayn vy ehed, *let us fly*.

E N

+ EHOC, *a salmon*.

EHUAL, *high*.

EIL, *the second*.

EISREAXT*, *a pupil under ward*.

EISTENYON, *justice*.—See DYSWUL.

EL, *an angel*; pl. Eleth.

EL, *can*; meel moz, *I can go*.—See YL.

ELAN, *an elm*. Elau, *id*.

ELAR, *a bier*.

+ ELERCH, *a swan*; Elerchy in Verian, *the swannery, or swan's house*.

+ ELESBREN, *sedge*.

+ ELESFER, *the shank or shin bone of the leg*.

ELF, *this*; hag elf a tes, *and this will swear*.

+ ELGENT, *the chin*.

+ ELIN, *an angle, a nook*; also, *the elbow*.

ELOW, *to cry out, to bewail*; hag a kenna a elow, *and for this I cry out*.—See HELWY, and OLUA.

+ ELS, *a son-in-law*.

+ ELSSES, *a step-son*.

ELYN, *clean*; rag y wetha pur elyn, *to keep it very clean*. Perhaps from the Welsh, Dilhyn.

EM, Om, or, Ym, before a verb, *me, myself*, as, emtathe, *to kill myself*; emwylke, *to strike myself*; emwethe, *to keep myself*.

EMêz, Evêz, *without doors*.

EMLOAH, *fighting*; dho hemlodh, *to fight*; ef a embloth ragonny, *he shall fight for us*.

+ EMPERUR, *an emperor*; + Emperes, *an empress*.

EN, *in and the*, an article; enuir, *verily, in truth*; en ednak, *only, at the least, to wit*.

EN, is also an intensive particle only; as in sometimes in the Latin; as, Enkledhyz, *buried*.

EN,

E N O

EN, is also the same as, *an, the*; as, + enbit, *the world*. Hod. Anbyz.

EN, or yn, (particle) before an adjective adverb, serves to express the English adjunct. adverbs ending in *ly*; as, enfir, *wisely*; en splan, *clearly*; en lanith, *cleanly*; en luan, *cheerfully*.

ENA, *there, then, therein*; enagoz, *near*; ena, eno, *id.* also, *the soul*.

ENAP, Enep, *the face, the countenance*; also, *against*.

ENBERA, *within*; with an accusative case, *into*.

+ ENEB, *a page of a book*.

+ ENEDEREN.

+ ENEF, Hod. Ena, *the soul*; pl. Ene-fow, Anevou.

ENEVAL, *a beast*, pl. Enevalen; enevales, *a she beast*; pragh yth hembrenkygh ou enevales the ves, *why do you lead my she beast away?*

ENEZ, *Shrove-tide*.

+ ENCHINETHEL, *a giant*.

+ ENCOIS, *frankincense*.

ENCOISLESTER, *a censer to burn incense in*.

ENFUGY, *mischief*; me a wra neb enfugy, *I will do some mischief*; enfugyk, *mischievous*.

+ ENGURBOR, *a patten, or alter-plate*.

+ ENLIDAN, *plantane herb*.

ENNA, *there*.—See ENA.

+ ENNIOU, *a closure, a joint*.

ENNIS, *an island*; pl. Enesou, Enezys. Ynys, Ynez, Ince, *id.* But note, that it signifies as well a peninsula, or half isle, made as well by a river or the sea; as may be seen by this name being applied to many such places in this county. Enys, *id.*

ENOGOZ, *near, nigh by*.

E R B

ENOR, *honour, worship*. Enour, *id.*

ENRADN, (en radn) *in part*.

ENS, Eny, *go ye*; ens deu a'm dyscyllyon, *go ye two of my disciples*; also, *let us go*.—Ens is also thus used at the end of a verb as *let* in English; Ex. Gr. Gorrens, Gwerthens, &c. *let them put, let them sell*.

ENTRE, *between*.

+ ENTREDES, *a coma, a disease in the head, sleepiness*.

ENUEDH, Enwith, Enuedhan, *an ash tree*: Trenwith by St. Ives, *the town of ash trees*.—Enuedh, enwith, is also, *by turns, in its turn*; enuedzhek, *particularly, in particular*.

ENVENOUH, Envennouh, *often, in*.

+ ENVOCH, *the face*. Hod. Enap.

ENURMA, *now, then, in that hour*.

EON, *straight*; a fe rag crous hanter tek, eon ha cref, *that is for a cross half, fair enough, straight and strong*.—See EUN.

EPHAN, *June*; miz Ephan, *the month of June*; Gor Ephan, *July*; q. d. *upon June*.

ER, put before a verb, is but a sort of expletive; as, guyn aga beys erbones, *happy your world would be*:—Erbos, *it is*; govy erbos dywolo, *sad it is to be devils*.—It is a contraction of *Dera, Dbera*; as is *Era*, &c.

+ ER, *an eagle*; pl. Erieu:—Whence Forfan Killigrew in St. Earme, (in allusion to which, that family gives a spread eagle for its arms) *the eagle's grove*.

ER, *snow*.

ER, *fresh, new*.

ER, *upon, until, of, for, if*; erriam, *if not*; eragan gew, *for our support*.

ERBYN, Erybyn, *against*; and sometimes with a word between, as, Er dha byn, *against thee*; er agaz pyn huî, *against you*; er agan pyn ny, *against us*.

ESG

ERBER, *a garden; pl. Erberow.*

ERA, *was, were; erouh, are you? erouh hui tshyi, are you within, or, in the house? era why, are you?*

ERAL, *id. qd. Aral, another; pl. Erel, others.*

ERE, *a contraction of Ger; ragder tha ere, for by this word.*

EREDY, *surely, verily.*

ERI, *an acre; Erisy in Grade, the dry acre.—See ERW.*

+ ERIEN, *the temple of the head.*

ERNA, *an hour; yw a gyff bohofogyan pub erna, you will find the poor every hour; pub erna, continually, at all hours.*

ERNA, *until; erna gullyf then nef thum tas, until I go to heaven to my father.*

ERNOYTH, *naked; pan'rug me theugh ernoyth, fernoyth ow holye, when I caused you naked, unclad, me to follow.—See NOATH.*

EROW, *an the erow, to the uttermost.*

ERRYA, *strife, contending.*

ERURYR, *wary, cunning, rag an hyller eruryr, for the fellow is wary. Eruyer, id.*

ERVYS, *armed; tus ervys, armed men. Yrvys, id.—See ARV.*

ERW, *a field; er' teck, a fair field; also, an acre.*

ERY, *to bring; dun ganfo ery anfus, let us go with him to bring the hypocrite.*

ES, *that is, be, are; an romys es yn nef, the rooms that are in heaven; than, when. Eys, id.*

ESAL, *Efala.—See JZAL.*

+ ESCOP, *a bishop; + Arch Escop, an archbishop. Hod. Ispak, Arch. Ispak.*

ESEL, *a member; pl. Esili, Esilu.*

ESGAR, *a bone. Eskar, id.—See ASCOM.*

ESGARA, *dho esgara, to leave, to relinquish.*

ETT

ESGIZ, *a sock; pl. Eskitias; skyggyow, a shoe.*

ESGYZIANZ, *an excuse.*

ESKER, *a giant; esker bras, a great giant.*

+ ESKIDIEU, *shoes open above, such as the tanners use.*

ESKYNNA, *to ascend; eskynnas, ascended, an ascent: hence Boskenna in Burian, a house on an ascent.*

ESON, *Efen, we were; kepar del eson yn weth, so as we were also; esough, than you; y fynnaf vy mos pella esough haneth, that I will go farther than you this night, ibid.—See Es.*

ESOW.—*See EYS.*

ESOZ, *already.*

EST, *the East.*

+ ESTREN, *an oyster; also, a stranger.*

ESUMFYN, *to undertake; esumfyn na byth cotta warnep cor, I undertake that it be not shorter in any sort.*

ET, *in.*

ETH, *ETHE, he went, they went; hag ys eneff eth thort ren, and his soul went from him; hag eth poran the an caer, and they (the bodies) went strait to the city.*

ETHA, *Etho, the same as Etheh: Treganetha in St. Wen, the great dwelling.*

ETHLAYS, *curfed; ethlays gwef pan-geve genys, cursed be the time when I was born.*

ETHEK, *Ethuk, Ethyk, great, huge; Trevenethick in Wendron, the great dwelling.*

ETHOM, *want, need.*

ETHONE, *(e-thone) to bear; me vedn ethone, I will bear it.*

ETHOW, *a Jew; pl. Edheumon, Ethohan, the Jews.*

ETHYN.—*See EDHYN.*

ETTO GE, *thou art; franc ha leal etto ge,*

E U N

ge, *frank and loyal thou art*: — Earl of Godolphin's motto.

EV.—See EF.

EVA, *dho eva, to drink*; eyf, *drink thou*; kens mos, *eyf ten guyn, pymeth, before thou goest, drink a draught of wine, or metheglin*; eveugh, *drink*; kymereugh, *e-veuch an guyn, take ye, drink the wine*; evyn, *let us drink*.

EVALL, *comely*; also, *bumble*; pur evall oberuaz, *very humble servant*.—See HYVEL.

EVE.—See EU, EWE,

EVEL, *like*.—See AVEL.

EVERETH, *irregular, out of rule*. Ufe-reth, *id.*

EVODH, *leave*; q. d. *from the will*.

EVY, *of me, mine*; Bersabe ou whék e'vy, *Bathsheba, the sweet of me*.

EU, Ewe, U, Yu, *it is*; rag u, *to be, I was, are, is*.

EU, *to go*; fattel eu tre, *how to go to town or home*; eugh, *go ye, get ye gone*; Eus, *id. eus puptre, go ye all home*; euth, *going*; euth yclewas, *going I heard it*.

EUA, *their, their's, their own*; war eua dewlyn, *upon their knees*.

EUEN, Even, *patient*; Jessus ef thy swethas pur euen, *Jesus shewed himself very patient, (or even without any disturbance.)* In Welsh Jaun.

EUHELL, *high*.—See UHAL.

EVHONNEN, *be himself*.

† EUIN, *a nail of the fingers or toes*.

EUINKARN, *the hoof of a beast*.

EUITER, a barth tas, *an uncle by the father's side*.

EUITER, a barth mam, *an uncle by the mother's side*.

EUN, *right, just*; Deu yu eun, *God is righteous*; dha euna, *to rectify, to make right*; pur eun, *very right*; eune, ewne, *right, rightly*.

E Z

† EUNHISIC, *just, upright*.

EUNOW, *skeep, lambs*.—See OAN.

† EURE, *a goldsmith*.

EUS.—See EU.

EUTH, *upon*; euth try guelas oun am bus vy, *on her to look fear is to me*; or, *I am afraid*.

EW, *the same as Ow, my, mine*.—See EU.

EWE, *there*.

EWHAL, *id. qd. Uhal*.

EWHE, *the extent*; agy the ewhe an-geyth, *within the extent of the day*.

† EWIDIT, *a lark*. Hod. Melhuez.

EWEN.—See EYN.

EXILYYS, *banished, exiled*.

EY, *healthy*; may ey sur ve yswely, *that healthy, or wholesome, surely was his bed*. Jach, Yaghy.

EYGHAN, *a moment, a minute*; ny won-y trygaf eyghan, *I know not—I may dwell a minute*.

EYHAN, *abundance, plenty*; kueth us ym colon eyghan, *sorrow is in my heart abundance*.

EYL, *one*; an eyl pen, *the one end*. YL, *idem*.

EYN, *cold*; gans carm eyn, *with a cold cry*.—See JEIN, YEIN.

EYNDIA, *India*; ty a the Eynda, *thou shalt go to India*.

EYRYSDER, *happiness*.

EYS, *all manner of corn*; un beda go-rha h ag eys, *a burden of hay and corn*; pl. Esow; rag esow galso fysel, *that grain I might raise*.

EYSYA, *dho eysya, to praise or commend*.

EYSYLL, *byssop*.

EYTHINNEN, *furze*. Hod. Eithin, and Ython. Bonython in Bury, *the furzy dwelling*. Nomen familiæ.

Ez, (an auxiliary verb) *to be*.

FABENDOR,

F E D

F.

FABORDEN, *the base in music.*

FADIC, *a refugee, a fugitive.*

FAES, *to design or intend; me nebas put wyre ni faes, I little verily designed it.*

FAIDUS, *beautiful.*

FAL, *a prince.*

FAL, *a failing, a deficiency; fail; hep fal, without fail.*

FALLAS, *fraud, deceit; also, failing; pl. Falladow.*

FALLIA, *dho fallia, to cleave, split, rive.*

FARA, *regard, notice.*

FARIA, *Mary; Re Faria, by St. Mary.*

FARSOW, *weak; gallaf farsowe, I am gone weak.*

FAS, Fath, Feth, *the face, the countenance.*

FAS, *faith, truth; in fas, in truth; also, strength, vigour; kerthes yn fas, walk in strength, or well in the faith; y fas, well; also, a boasting, brag; awos agas fas, ha tros, notwithstanding your brags, and noise. —Rightly, Fos.*

FASTE, *strength; faste the gy the vrender, strengthen to thee thy brethren.*

FAST, *forthwith, instantly, earnestly.*

FATTEL, *Fatl, Fatla, how, by what means; what if. Fetyl, id.*

FAVAN, *a bean; pl. Fave, Fava.*

FAUT, *to want; ma faut dho, I lack or want: a want, or lacking.*

FE, *me, I.*

FE, *is, was; feu, be; fethaf, I shall be; festa, thou art. —See FES.*

FEA, *to sin; fehaz, a sin; rag ou fehas, for my sin; pl. Fehadow. —See FEH.*

FEDH, *to have; a fedh, a fyth, shall have. —See FET.*

FEDN, *id. qd. Pedn, the head, the end.*

F E R

FEER. —See FIR.

FEETH, *to settle, to stop.*

FEGANS, *id. qd. Pegans, necessaries for life.*

FEIN, *fine, neat, trim, merry.*

FEKYLL, *to feign; thotho y fekyll, to him he feigned love.*

FEL, *crafty, cunning.*

FELDZHA, *dho feldzha, to cleave, split, rive.*

FELEN, *wormwood.*

FELLYON, *deceived, mistaken; fough gokky ha fellyon, you are foolish and mistaken.*

FEN, *an end; also, a head. —See FEDN.*

+ FENESTER, *a window; plainly taken from the Latin (fenestra); and I believe the old Britons had none, before the Romans came in. See, Besidary.*

FENOCH, *fennel.*

FENSAN, *I would; y fensan y voos cuthys, I would be were bidden. —See VENDZHA and VEDN.*

+ FENTON, Venton, *a fountain or well; pl. Fentiniow.*

FENYGIA, *dho fenygia, to bless; may finisgough an torow, that you shall bless the wombs. —See BENIGIA.*

+ FER, *the leg.*

FER, *a fair, a mart; feran, a fairing; ferna, merchandize, wares, goods.*

FERHIAT, *a thief.*

FERNOYTH, *unclad; pan'rug me theugh ernoyth, fernoyth ow hoyle, when I made you naked, unclad me to follow.*

FERROR, *a blacksmith, a farrier.*

FERYL, *peril, danger.*

FERRYS, *angry; Mathew ferrys an tas Dew, that is God the Father angry.*

FES, *thou wilt be; ty a let fesyn th'efe, thou wilt be out of the place in drinking; feue, is, be; kyn feue Map Deu, although he be the*

F I R

the Son of God; feyf, I be; par may feyf guyw, so that I be worthy; fieu, I was. Fen, id.

FESONT, *a pheasant.*

FEST, *fashion, manner; also, very; rak yein fest yu an awel, for very cold is the weather; fest yn tye, instantly, strongly.*

FESTA, *Faste, thou art or wert.*

FESTYNNA, *dho festinna, to hasten, to make haste; festyn, make haste, hasten, dispatch.*

FET, Vet, *to have; ou cres a fet benary, my peace thou shalt have for ever.*

FETH, *the face.—See FAS.*

FETH, *a faith, belief; warrow feth, on my faith.*

FETHY, *de fethy, to vanquish, to overcome; re fethys an fals jevan, he vanquished the false devil; fethys, vanquished; also, tired; also, fetched, taken out of; fethys lavar ha dewhan a'n beyse, fetched out of the labour and sorrow of the world.*

FETTOW, *said he.*

FETTYL.—*See FATTTEL.*

FEW, *alive.—See BEU.*

FEY, *faith, belief; rum fey, by my faith.*

FEYNTYS, *a feint, a fiction, a deceit.*

FEWSYA.—*See SEWSYA, SEWYA.*

FIC BREN, *a fig-tree.*

FIGEZ, *figs; ficus ledan, broad figs, or figs, properly so called; figezan houl, raisins of the sun, which our country people commonly call figs.*

FILGETH, *foot.*

FILH, *a hook, scythe, or sickle.*

FIN, *provident, wary.*

FINNEY, *dho finney, to proceed, to go forward.*

+ FIOL, *a cup to drink out of, a viol; whence no doubt this word came.*

FIR, *prudent, wise.*

F O L

FIRE, *more, many; nangew fire by as blethan, not these many years past.*

+ FIRMAMENT, *the firmament.*

FIRWY, *id. qd. Mirwy, to die; rag an preнна y firwy, to redeem us he should die; may firwean thew vylen, that may die the two villains.*

+ FLAIR, *a smell; dhe flery, to stink; fleryys, stinking; plos fleryys, stinking fellow, a stinking weed; fleiryngy, a stink or stench.*

+ FLAM, *a flame.*

FLAMYA, *to defame; pur apert thy flamyas, all very publicly thee defamed; flamyas, defamed.*

+ FLECHET, *children; pl. of FLOH; mod. Flehez; and in the Ordinalia, Fleghys, Flehys.*

+ FLOGH, *a child, a boy; an hlon, of the child; gen hlô, with child; an hlo'na, that child.—Flehesou, Flehezou, is also a pl. of Floh; as in Flogholeth: flogheleth, a vorrow deuys adermyn, children, to-morrow come betime; fleheffi, a little child.*

FLOS, *a flower; duyow ha'm'los, the Thursday of the flower.*

FLOUS, *excuse, flattery; kertheugh hep flous, begone without excuse.*

+ FLURRAG, *the prow of a ship.*

FLYRAN, *a lock.*

Fô, Vo, *id. qd. Fe, (which see) is, was; also, to swear; fofs, fossa, be; foute, are.*

+ FODIE, *happy.*

FOGE, *a blowing house.—From Fok, which see below.*

FOILLIGIM, *to forbear, to omit.*

FOK, *a hearth, furnace, or fire-place.*

+ FOL, *a fool.—Folneth, Foloneth, folly.*

FOL, *he can; a nel pyth fol, with what force he can.*

FOLIE,

F R A

FOLIE, *to brag; rak an harlot the folie, for the villain did brag.*

FOLLAT, *a neckcloth, a neckerchief.*

+ FOLT GUSKE, (*not Foltre guske, as Mr. Lhuyd has it in his Arch*) *frantick; q. d. folly struck.*

FOR, *anger, resentment.*

FORD, *a way: Hod. For, Vor, Ferdh, Forth; pl. Furu, Varas; Trigavaras in St. Gorran, the dwellers in the ways; an vor, the way; wheal an vor in St. Breage, the work of the way; gaz vordh, your way; for ma, that way.*

+ FORH, *a prong, a pitchfork.—See VORH.*

FORMYE, *to form; formyer, a former, a maker.*

+ FORN, *an oven.*

FORS, *help; nynsus fors a wos henna, not is their help for this; na fors, no matter; na fors kynna thre hetho, no matter though they do not reach.*

Fos, *a blow; pl. Fofow.*

Fos, *bragging; awos agas fos, ha tros, notwithstanding your bragging, and noise; pl. Vosteryon.*

Foss, Fossa, *a ditch, an intrenchment.—See Fo.*

FOVA, *is, be, were.*

FOUIZ, Fowis, *a den of beasts.*

FOULZ, *treacherous, false: whence the word.*

FOUTE, *a lane; penfowne, the head of the lane.—See FAUT.*

Fôz, Fôs, *a wall; pl. Fofu, Fufu: Trefuses in Mylor, a walled habitation: Fo, by contraction, then fo, to the wall.*

FOZA, Voza, Vose, *an intrenchment; the voza in Gorran, car voza in Probus, the fortified or intrenched town.—Penvose, Trevose, &c.*

F U N

FRA, Fraga, *why, wherefore.*

FRANK, *free, at liberty.*

FRAUS, *fraud.*

+ FRECH, *fruit.*

+ FREGGANS GUR, *a wife; an vreg, the wife; q. d. gureg gans gur, a woman with a man.*

FRENNE, *id. qd. Prenne, to take; hy frenne byth nynsyw bern, of it take never care.*

FRETH, *wrath; also, strength, fortitude, strong, fierce; also, fervour, earnestness; ha me e freth surath pys, and I with fervour surely thee pray.*

FRETHY, *to conquer, to overcome.*

+ FRIIC, *the nostril.*

FRIGAU, *the nose; frigau bras, one with a great nose.—Fregau, Fry, Fridge, idem.*

FRITH, *a hawthorn, a white-thorn; kellyfryth in Kenwyn, the white-thorn grove.*

FROT, *a strait or arm of the sea.*

+ FRUIT, *fruit.—See AVAL.*

FRUYN, Frudn, *a bridle.*

FRY, *the nose; hence probably it comes to signify a bill: Frefry in Lanhydrock, the town on a bill.*

FRYAS, *a husband or wife.—See PRYAS.*

FU, *a shackle; yn un fu, i one shackle; pl. Fual, shackles, fetters.*

FU, Fuve, *he or it was; fuf, I was; fuef, I will be; fuer, shall be; fue, fus, thou wert; fugh, you were: ple Fugh, why; where were you.*

FU, an fu, *the form, shape.—See FURF.*

FUE, *to flee or run away.*

+ FUELIN, *wormwood.*

FUGIO, Figio, *to feign, to dissemble.*

FUNEN, *a fillet, a ribband; pl. Funiou.*

FUNIL, *fennel.*

FUR,

F Y S

+ FUR, *prudent*; Modo Fir, Feer, Fyr.
—Furnez and Fyrder, *prudence, wisdom*;
fyrah, *wiser*.

FUR, *fierce, too much*; mar fur tor-
ment, *so fierce anguish*.

+ FURF, *form, shape*.

FUST, *a staff, a club*; pl. Fustow; gans
fustow ha clythyon, *with staves and swords*.

FUT, *a vault*; Trebarfut in Pound-
stock, *the town over the vault*.—In Welsh,
Mud.

FY, *art, be*; fyen, *I shall be*; fye, *will
be*; fyth, *id.* a fyth lethys, *shall be killed*.

FYE, *to flee*.—See FUE.

FYENAS, *anxiety*; pl. Fyenasow, *per-
plexities, troubles*; mur yu ow fyenasow,
much are my perplexities.

FYKYL, *vain, fickle*.

FYLLEL, *a failing*; heb fyllel, *without
fail*; dhe filly, *to fail or want*; fillys, *failed*.

FYN, *perfect, fine*.

FYN, erow fyn, war ow fyn, *against
me*.—See ERVYN.

FYN, last; rag ny evaf bys deth fyn,
for I will not drink till the last day; also,
the end.

FYNNA, y Fynna, Fynnaf, *I will*; may
fynny, *that you will*.

FYSEL, *to produce, to raise*; ragesow-
galso fysel, *that I might raise grain*.

FYSKY, *to divide*; an dour ou fyskya
les, *the water is dividing abroad*.

FYSTA, *to thresh*.

FFYSTYN, Ffystyne, *make haste*.—See
FESTYNNA.

FYTH, *any*; den fyth, *any man*; Vyth, *id.*

FYTSE, *to put*; an corf a fytseugh yn
beth, *the body which they put in the grave*.

FYSMANT, *countenance, visage*; thyth
fysmant the thy a bleak, *thy countenance
to her will please*.

G A L

FYTHY, *to confide, to trust*; from Feyth;
also, *to command*: del fythy afef a vyth
guryys, *as he commands shall be done*.

FYVAR, *an edge*.

G.

GA, *stand*; ga ban, *stand up*.

GADLYNG, *an idolater, an idle fellow*;
avyl gadlyng, dues yn rag, *ah! vile ras-
cal, come forth*.

GAEL, dho gael, dho gavel, *to find*;
gafus keffys, *found, hath found*; kyff, *shall
find*; ena Chrest why vye kyff, *there Christ
you shall find*: gaffo, *may find*; mana gar-
tho gorthyp vyth, *that he may not find any
answer*.

GAFAS, dho gavas, *to forgive*; gaf, *for-
give*; geffys, *forgiven*; gafse, *I forgive*;
thotho ef me an gafse, *to him I will forgive*.

GAFUS.—See GAVAL.

+ GAHEN, *benbane*.

GAL, *rust, rusty*; also, *evil*; map gal,
the son of evil; also, *wicked*; gans guv
the wane an gal, *with a spear to pierce the
wicked fellow*.

GALA, *a fig*.

GALAR, *grief, sorrow*; pl. Galarow;
dho galarow, *to weep, to bewail*.

GALAS, *id. qd.* Cals, *hard*; yma thys
colon galas, *there is to thee a hard heart*.

GALLAF, *I am gone*.

GALLAS, *gone, lost*; also, *power, autho-
rity*; also, *better*, from Gueal; tha theth
the un gallas le, *and is gone to a better place*.

GALLOS, Galloys, *id. qd.* Gallas, Gal-
losek, *able, powerful*. Galhydock, *id.*

+ GALLUIDOC, *able, potent*. Hod. Gal-
losek.

GALLUS, *did*; gallus leverel, *did say*.
—See GALLY.

G A S

GALLY, *to be able, may, or can*: Galse, Galso, Galsy, *id.*

GALU, Galwy, *to call, to cry out*; galus, galow, *a call*; ha galwy dre a pup forn, *and call aloud thro' every corner.*

GAM, *id. qd. Cam*; *which see.*

GAMWUL, *well*; wyll, *to do ill, wrong, or offend*; ny the gamwuly won mur, *that we do wrong I know true.*

GAN, Gans, Ganz, *with*; gans henna, *therewith*; ganfo, *with you*; gans y bleu, *with her hair*; ganzha, gowzha, *with him.* It is also, *by, through.*

GAN, *id. qd. Can*; a gan yn gorthy-ans dotho, *and sing in honour to him.*

GANNO, *to find*; na ganno tru, *that he find not sorrow.*

GANSO, *speaking, speech.*

GANYCK, *government.*

GAR, *the shank of the leg*; *pl. Garrow*; gar cam, *bandy-legged.*

GARRAS, dho garras, *to go, step or walk*; also, *the summit or top.*

GARAUDER, *weakness*; rag garauder war bendewlyn, *for weakness on his knees.*

GARA, *leave*; ragara an vor goth rag an vor noueth, *leave not the old way for the new way*; dho garera, *to leave, quit, or forsake.*

+ GARAN, *a crane*; inde Coisgarne Forfan, *the crane's wood.*

GARE, *clear.*

GARGET, *a garter*; *pl. Gargettow.*

GARMI, Karne, *to call aloud, to cry out*; garme, *a calling, a crying out.*

GARO, Garow, *cruel, fierce, keen, sharp.*

+ GARTHOU, *a gad.*

GARTHY, *to love*; garthyn, *let us love.*

GAS, *to suffer.*

GAS, *grief, trouble*; mur a gas vye gene, *much of trouble it would be with me.*

G E L

GAS, *you, your*; ha henna saw a gas gura, *and here whole be you will make.*

GASA, *to leave*; gurra penna peyne ow gasa, *cause this pain to leave me*; gas, gaz, *leave*; cuth ma nam gas, *sorrow that I shall not leave.*

GASA, Gasow, *dirty*; Tregasa in Gersans, *and Tregasow in St. Erme.*

GASSICK, *dirty*.—Tregassick, *from Gasa.*

GAU, *human dung*; also, *foul*; any sort of dung.

GAV, *forgive*.—See GAFAS.

GAVAL, tho gaval, *to have, to hold*; also, *to get, to find.*

+ GAVAR, *a goat*; *pl. Gever, Gour*: gavar mor, *a lobster*; or rather, *a segar, or long oyster*;—so called from its long horns.

Gavar igans, *twenty goats.*

GAZ, *quit, leave*.—See GASA.

GE, Gy, *thee, thou*; geta, *to thee.*

GE, Gei, *the same as Agei, there.*

GEAGLE, Gagle, *dirty, filthy*; Tregeagle, *the dirty town.*

GEARE, *green or flourishing*.—See GUER.

GEAWELL, *the gospel.*

GEDN, *a wedge*—whence our gads in tin-works.

GEEL, dho geel, *to make*.—See GIL.

GEFYANS, *forgiveness, pardon*.—See GYVIA; Gyfyans, *id.*

GEFYTH, Kefyth, *to find*; gefaf, *I shall find*; may geffo, *that I may find.*

GEIL.—See GIL.

GEL, *power.*

GELAR, *anguish, pangs*; ou cothaf lues gelar, *in knowing many a pang.*

GELE, *another*; also, *to swear.*

GELEN, Gelyn, *the elbow*; also, *a cubit*; also, *a nerve, a sinew.*

GELLAS, tha gellas, *to jest, to joke*; Eva, nynngen thagellas, *Eve, it is not to thee to jest.*

GELLES,

G È R

GELLES, *persuaded*; ham gelles, *I am persuaded*.

GELLI, *the same as Kelli, to lose*; gellas, gellis, gyllis, *lost*.

GELMEN, *a band, a balter*. Golmen, *id.*

GELLY, Gilly, *the same as Kelli, a grove*; Pengelly in Creed, *the head of the grove*.

+ GELVIN, *the beak or bill of a bird*; gel (or gyl) vinak, *a curlew*—from its long bill; so likewise, *a woodcock* I take to be called *Kyvellak*, for the same reason.

GELWEL, Gulwell, *to call, to name, to ask*; gelwys, gylwys, *called, named*.

GEMERES, thy gemeres, *to take, to seize, to take him*.

GEMYN, *to commend*; ow eneff me gemyn, *my soul I commend*.

GEMMYS, *a gymmys, so much*.

GEMPES, Gympes, Gympe;—Fenton Gymps in St. Peran Sabulo, *the continually overflowing well*.

GEN, *the chin*.

GEN, Gon, Gun, Gyn, *our*.

GEN, *with, by, through*; Genz, *idem*; genaf, genef, gynefy, *with me*; genew, genox, genoux hui, *with you*; genough, *id.* genen, gynen, *with us*; genyz, genys, *with your*; genafs, genez, *with or by thee*; mî a genez, *I will go with thee*. Gynez, *id.* gynly *with her*; gyne, *with me*.

GENAU, *the mouth*; pl. Genuow.

GENE, *vexation, trouble*.

GENS, *are, were*; nyn gens dous, *they were not aware*.

GENY, *to be born*; genys, *born*.

GENYTH, *to have*; ef an genyth war an chal, *he shall have it on the cheek*.

+ GER, *a word*; pl. Gerryon, Gerryou: gerryowma, *these words*; gervyth, *any word*.

+ GERDA, *fame, renown*; q. d. *a good word*.

G E U

GERGHAS, the gerghas, *to bring*; py ura tus thy gerghas, *what hour shall the men to thee be brought*.

GERGHEN, *id.* qd. Kerth, *a way, a journey*.

GER-LEVER, *a vocabulary*, q. d. *a word book*.

GERRO, gerro ny geel dean, *let us make man*.

GERTHES, Gertho, *to go*.

+ GERUTDA, *famous, renowned*.—From GERDA.

GERY, *to love*; geryth, *thou lovest*; the vap Yfac a geryth, *thy son Isaac whom thou lovest*.

GES, *your*; ha ges pegans, *and your instruments*.

GES, GEYS, *a jest, a flout, a scoff*; yn ges efa leveryys, *in a scoff he said*: gesky, *to jest, flout, deride, or mock at*; cool gethym, metha gesky, *hearken to me, would I mock thee*.

GESO, *to plant*; yn glassygyon gesough y, *on a green plot plant ye them*; also, *to get*.

GEST, GYST, *a dog*; properly, *a bitch*; pl. Gestr.

GESUL, the gesul, *to advise, to counsel*; me a gesul bos ganse prennys dag wôn, *I shall counsel that with it be bought some Down*.

GESY, *id.* qd. *to leave*; ha nyn be gefys the gollas an lahys, *and not be left to lose the laws*: geseugh, gesough, *suffer, or let ye*: gefo, *left*.

GET.—See KET.

GETGORRA, dho getgorra, *to compare, to collate*.

GETH, Geyth, Gyth, *id.* qd. Deth, *a day*.

GETHYM, (ge thym) cool gethym, *hearken thou to me*.

GEU, Gew, Gu, Guu, *a lance, a spear, a javelin, a shaft*.

GEUAN, *lies*; pl. of Gow.

GLA

GEVE, *found*; guan geve par, *was found but weak*.—Gevyth.—See GEFYTH.

GUEL-HOERN, *a pair of snuffers*; q. d. *a tongue of iron*; Gevel, *being a pair of tongues*.

GEVER, *duty, business*.

GEUSEL, the geusel, *to speak*; the geufel surorth Moyses, *to speak surely with Moses*; Pylat a gewfys, *Pilate spake*.

GEW, *stay, support, relief*; eragan gew, *for our relief*.—On many estates, especially in the West, one of the best fields is called *the gews*; probably from hence, as being the stay and support of the estate.

GEWAR, *anger*; burpur gewar, *by very anger*.

GEYEN, Geien, *a nerve, a sinew*; pl. Skenys.

GEYTH, *a limit or bound*.—See GETH.

+ GHEL, *a leech*.

GIGAL, *a distaff*. Gygel, *id.*

GIGLOT, *a foolish laugher*; *a wanton lascivious girl*.

GIL, dho gil, *to do, make, work*.

GILEZ, dhort igilez, *from them*.

GILLY, Gillis, *the wood or grove of hazles*.

GIN, *make*; gin theth worty, *make thy husband*.

GIRAK, *a needle*; also, *a needle fish, a gar*.

GIRR, an girr, *the flux, the griping of the guts*.

GIRGIRIK, *a partridge*; q. d. Corgark, *i. e. cor-jar, a dwarf hen*.—See GREGOR.

GISSY, the pl. as I take it, of Gus, *woods*; as, Melgels in St. Agnes and Melyngissy, *the mill woods*.

GIVIA, dho givia, *to forgive, to pardon*; givians, *forgiveness, pardon*.

GLAN, *a bank, or gland of a river*.

GLANNITH, *clean, neat*.—See GULAN.
Glan, Glane, *id.*

GLI

GLANNUTHDER, *cleanliness*.

+ GLAS, *the maw, the stomach*.

GLAS, *a country*; glascor, glas garn, *a kingdom*; also, *blue*.

GLASE, Glaze, *green*; Polglase in St. Erme, &c. *the green pool*; also, *sky coloured, sea green*; also, *ash coloured, grey*.—See GOON.

GLASSA, dho glassa, *to be green, to flourish*.

+ GLASTANEN, *the oak, the scarlet oak*.
Hod. Glaстан.

GLASSYGYON, *a green plot*.

GLAU, Glawe, *rain*.

GLAWN, *wool*. Treglawn Nomen familiæ.

GLEAB, *wet, moist*; gleb, dho glybye, *to wet, to moisten*.

GLEDH, *chick weed*.

GLEDH, *a sword*; gledh vaer, *the ruler of the sword*.

GLEN, (Erse) *a valley, a dale*.—See GLAN.

GLENAZ, dho glenys, *to cleave to, to stick to*; theth scoforn arte glenes, *thy ear again sticking to*.

+ GLESYN, *the herb woad*.

GLEU, Glew, *light, easy*; also, *stiff*; lym a glew, *sharp and stiff*.

GLEW, *moist, wet*.

GLEWAF, *I feel*; ny glewaf yender thym trous, *not feel I cold to my feet*; or rather, *the stiffness to my feet*.

GLEWAS, dho gleuas, *to bear*; glenfyth.—See CLEVET.

GLEWSYNY, *to smell*; ras ny glewsyny, *for I have not smelt*.

GLEZ, Hod. Hez, *a swarm of bees*.

+ GLIB, *smooth, moist*; glibbor, *moisture*.

GLIBIE.—See GLEAB.

GLIHI, *frost*.

GLIT, *a hoar frost, a rime over the water*.

GLOS,

G O E

GLOS, *a slumber*; ha rum kemeres drok glos, *and have taken a bad slumber.*

GLOSE, Gloas, *dried cow-dung*; ha glose tha leskye, *and dry dung to burn.*

GLOUAZ, dho glouas, *to hear*; piva glou vi, *who do I hear?*

GLOW, *a coal, dried horse or cow dung.*

GLOUS, *a pang*; ma an glous dre ow colon, *that there is a pang thro' my heart.*

GLOYS, *paleness*; ha gloys cref yr kemeras, *and paleness strong her seized.*

† GLUAN, *wool*. Hod. Glawn.

† GLUT, *glew.*

GLUTH, *dew.*

GLÛYAN, *a disease, a sickness*; gwelly-gluyan, *bed sickness.*

GLYN, *a woody valley*; Glyn in Cardenham.

Go, *at, to*; golowres in Gorran, *at the garden*; (a corruption of Go-lowarth) also, *their, this*; also, *little*; go dôl,* *a little valley.*

GOAR, *a husband*; the yr goar, *to her husband*; a corruption of Gûr.

• GOBAR, Gobr, Gobyr, *a stipend, hire, wages*; goberna, *to hire*; gobernes, *hired.*

GOD, Goda, Goed, *a wood*; Polgoda in St. Peran Sabulo.

† GODEN TRUT, *the sole of the foot.*

GODH, *a mole*. Hod. Godh dhâr.

GODHALEK, *Irish.*

GODHAZ, dho godhaz, gothaz, *to know.*

GODHIHUAR, Gothuar, *the evening.*

GODHO, lees, dregs, grounds, leavings of tin.

GODHO, kulliag godho, *a gander, a cock goose.*

GODR, *id. qd.* Gora, *to lay up*; kemerthy, ha godr in ban, *take them, and lay them up.*

GOEF, GWEVE, *accursed, miserable.*

* Perhaps, Godolphin means a little valley of springs; i. e. Go dol fince.

G O L

GOER, *to pitch*; lemyn me as goer yn badn, *now I will pitch them upright*; this too comes from Gora.

† GOF, Hod. Gove, *a smith of any kind, a forger*; gov diu, *a blacksmith*; also, † Gof, *to hammer, &c.*

† GOFADL, *a shop, a workhouse, a smith's shop.*

GOFFEN, *to ask*; goffen ther Dew, *ask of God*.—See GOPPEN.

GOG, an gog, gok, *the cuckow*; gogue, *id.*

GOKY, *foolish, a fool*, q. d. *like a cuckow*; gokyneth, *folly*. Gankey.

† GOICKENNIN, *dog's bane, wild or meadow saffron.*

GOIL, Gol, *a sail*; also, *a vail.*

GOIS, *blood.*

GOIUEU, *a nerve.*

GOL, *holy*; Cargaul in Newlyn, *the holy town*; and Fenton Gollan in St. Michael Penkevel, *the holy well.*

GOLLAS, dho gollas, *to lose*; dho golli, and golse, *id.*

GOLAS, *a bottom*; an golla, (vulgo gala) in St. Peran Sabulo, *the bottom.*

GOLEOW, Oleow, Owleow, Goly, *foot-steps, marks.*

GOLEUDER, *brightness, splendour.*

GOLHYA, Golhy, *to wash*; golhas, golhys, *washed.*

GOLLYAZ, *to watch*; ou colyaz, *watching*. Gologhas, *id.*

GOLOK, *fight*; fcon yn mes void oam golok, *immediately be gone out of my sight.*

GOLLOHAS, *laud, praise*; leverys pup gollohas, *speake ye all sort of praise.*

† GOLOU, *light*; goloulester, *a lamp, a lanthorn*; a uolou, *of light.*

GOLOUA, dho goloua, gouloua, *to light, to enlighten*; golouas, *enlightening*; as also, *lightning.*

GOLOVAS,

G O O

GOLQVAS, *the travails of a woman in child-birth.*

† GOLS, *a bush of hair*; perhaps Tregowls, in St. Clements, may come from hence, from a bush of trees once there.

GOLSOW, *hearken, bear*; golsow, golsow, Eva, *bark, bark, Eve.*

GOLSOWRUS, *let him hearken*; golsowrus the ow lavarow, *let him hearken to my words.*

GOLSTA, *thou didst hearken*; a ban golsta orty hy, *since thou didst hearken unto her.*

† GOLVAN, *a sparrow*; golvan-ge, *an hedge-sparrow.* Hod. Gylvan, and Gylvan-ge.

GON, *id. qd. Gün, Goon, which see*; Tregonan in St. Ewe, *the downy town*; gonick, or ock, *downy*; Tregonock in St. Germans.

GONESEG, *a servant, a workman*; pl. Gonesfugy.

GONETHY, *to plant, to seat*; also, *to labour, to work.*

† GONIDOC, *a waiter, a servant.*

GONON, *some one*; also, *any thing.*

GONS, *a woman's privy parts.*

GONSA, *speech*; rak the gonfa bref nefre, *for his speech says ever.*

GONY, *alas, sad*; gony vyth! nye vena nyn genys, *sad it will be! that we were ever born.*

GONYTHICK, Gonethick, *a husbandman, a farmer.*

GONYS, *to till the ground*; pandra amont thyn gonys? *what will it avail us to till? eny gonithieugh, go till ye.*

GOOS, *blood*; gooshak, *bloody.*

GOON, Gun, Woon, *a plain, or down commons*; goon glaze, *the sea, q. d. the green, (or sky-coloured) downs or plain.*

G O R

GOPHEN, dho gophen, gophidn, *to ask, enquire, &c.* Gofen, Gofyn, Goven, *id.*

GORA, dho gora, *to lay, put, or set*; gorris, *put.*

GORGYS, *distrust*; yma thymmo gorgys bras, *there is to me great distrust.*

GOR, upon; Tregorrick in St. Austel, *the town on the river.* — It is also a sort of expletive, which is likewise used by the Welsh, as, Goruedh, *to lye down*; gorsen, or uorfenna, *to finish, &c.*

GORHA, *hay.*

GORHEMMENUS, Gormenus, *to command*; Moyfes me a gorhemmous thys, *Moses I command to thee.* Gorhemmen, *id.*

GORHERY, *to cover, to hide.*

GORHOLETH, *concord, agreement*; also, *delay.*

GORIB, *an answer.*

GORLAN. — See CORLAN.

GORLEUEN; bobl en gorleuen Ker-nou, *people in the western part of Cornwall.*

GORNUALL, *to regard, to respect*; ha-gam gornuall, *and me respect.*

GORMOLA, *praise, commendation.*

GOROU, dho gorou, *to open.*

GORRAWE, *the male of any kind.*

GORREN, *to raise, or lift up.*

GORREUGH, *but*; also, *put ye.*

GORRYBOWHE, *answer ye*; dho gorryby, *to answer.*

GORTAS, *bountiful, liberal*; also, *courteous.*

GORTHA, dho gortha, *to slay, tarry, &c.* gorteugh, *stop ye, forbear, hold.*

GORTHEWY, *to live again*; an kerth corf ne gorthewyth, *the same body did not live again.*

† GORTHELL, *a snake.*

GORTHRODHY, *to appoint, to substitute.*

GORTHUER,

G O T

GORTHUER, *dark*; rak nam nagyow gorthuer, *for it is not now dark*; also, *the evening*.

GORTHY, dho gordhy, *to worship*; gor-dhyans, *worship, honour*.—Gorty, *id.* gor-the tha Dew, *worship to God*.

GORTHYBI, Gorthebi, *to answer*. Gorty.—See GURTY.

GORUER, *a cloud*.

GORTHYP, *answer*.

GOR, *id. qd.* Gur, Gory, *thy husband*.

GORWITH, *to keep, guard, preserve*; also, *to be careful*.—Gorquith, *id.*

+ GOSCORTHY, *a family, an household*.

GOSHENY, *to permit, suffer, allow*.

GOSKESY, *to cover, to shelter*; ou cor-tes vos goskesys, *in tarrying to be sheltered*.

GOSSAN.—See GOZAN.

GOSSE, Gûz, *a wood*; Trengose, *the town in the wood*.

GOSSE, *I ought*; mya gosse a lemmey thylÿfrye, *I ought from hence him to deliver*.—A corruption (I believe) of Gothe.

GOSSYTHYANS, *punishment*; ty a berth fure gossythyans, *thou shalt surely bear punishment*. In Welsh, Gospedigeth; dho gossythy, *to punish*.

GOSTAN.—See COSTAN.

GOSYS, *bloody*.—From GOYS.

GOSTEYTH, Gustyth, *obedient*; nefra gosityth thy gorty, *ever obedient to thy husband*.

GOSTOTTER, *a covert, shelter*; rag fout gueft ha gostotter, *for want of garments and shelter*.

+ GOTH, *pride*; gothus, gothys, *proud*.

GOTH, Gothe, *ought*; ny goth, *ought not*.

GOTH, *known, discovered*; dho gothy, *to acknowledge*; gothaf, *I acknowledge*; gothvas, *knowing*; gweathan goth vas droke gu da, *the tree of knowing evil and good*; gothyas, and gothyes, *to know*.

G O U

GOTHA, *to fall*; a goth, *shall fall*.

GOTHAf, *for thee, for thy sake*; gothaf gunes bos lethys, *for thy sake with thee to be slain*; gothef, *to suffer*.—See GOTH.

GOTHEUEL, *to feel*; awas gotheuel an-cow, *notwithstanding she felt death*.

GOTHEETHYS, *discovered, made known*.

GOTHFOS.—See COTHFOS.

GOTHFY, *id.* Lowenna teska gothfy Jhu ou map, *comfort the fairest thou knowest Jesus my son*.

GOTHOAM, *fools*; Christ a cafos gothoam yn lan, *Christ found fools in the temple*.

GOTTA, *shorter*; cott govena, *ask, enquire*.—See GOPHEN.

GOVENEK, *it comes in mind*; rag thym yma govenek, *for to me it comes in mind*.

GOVE, *a smith of any kind*; angove, (nomen viri) *the smith*.

GOVER, *a brook*.

GOVY, *alas, sad*; tra govy, *a lamentable thing*; govy, tru, tru! *vel gony, tru, trû! sorrow, sad, sad*.

GOVYS, *regard, respect*; del ruffys mur an govys, *as thou hast shewn much of regard*; also, Govis, Govys; *pl.* Govegyon, Govidzhion, *grief, sorrows*.

GOVERICK, *a snotty-nose fellow*.—From GÛR-VURICK.

GOU, or Gow, *a lie*; *pl.* Geuan, Goufelow;—scaval an gow, *the bench of lies, or scandalous committee*.

GOUHOC, *a liar*.

GOVAS, dho gouas, *to have, to hold*.—See GAVAL.

GOUEA, dho gouea, *to lie hid, to lurk*.

GOUGH, *you*; borny gough foras yn golan, *be not you wrathful in heart*.

GOUL, *id. qd.* Gol, *a vail*; goul an guns, *an apron; a vail to a*—.

GOULEVERIA,

GRA

GOULEVERIA, *a teller of lies, a false speaker*: GoweK, *idem*. Gowygyon, *tale-bearers, tale-tellers*; gouegneth, or gouegueth, *guile, deceit*.

GOULLENWELL, *to fill, to replenish*.

GOWAL, *disdain*.

† GOUYAN, *a moth*.

GOWSY, or Gewsy, *to speak*; a gowfas, *didst speak, or spake*.

GOWYGY, *an enquirer, a tale-bearer*; *pl.* Gowygyon.

GOYF, *winter*. Hod. Gwav.

GOYNE, *a supper*.

GOYNS, *notice*.

GOYS, *blood*.

GOZAN, Goffan, *rust, iron ochre, ferruginous*.

Gos, or GUZ, *yours*; gyz honyn, *your own selves*.

GOZEZ, *moved, stirred*.

GOZOWAZ, *hearken*.

GRACHIA, *to crack*, (whence this word) *to break*; yr colonnarn grachie, *her heart almost broke*.

GRACHEL, *an heap*.

GRACHIS, *cracked, broken*.

GRAMBLA, dho grambla, *to climb, to scramble*.

GRANYS, *cut, graved*; yn alaubaſter granys, *in alabaſter cut out*.

GRAPHY, *print, impression*; argraphy, *printed*.

GRAS, *grace, thanks*. Graſs, *id.*

GRASSAF, *I give thanks*; then taſ-y graſſaf, *to the Father I give thanks*.

† GRAT, *a ſtair, a ſtep, a degree*.

GRAVAR, *a barrow*; gravarrôz, *a wheelbarrow*; gravar dula, or dhula, *a handbarrow*.

GRAVIA, dho gravia, *to carve, to engrave*.

GRE

† GRAVIOR, *a carver, an engraver*.

GRAYTH, *trouble, anguiſh*; hag ragan grayth ynne, *and by means of the anguiſh in her*.

GRE, *id. qd.* Graſ; neb a vo yn moghya gre, *he who is in the greate regard*.

GREAN, *gravel*; — Polgrean in St. Michael Carhays, *the gravel pits*. Hod. Grouan.

GREAB, *id. qd.* Crib, *a comb of a cock or any bird*.—Hence the rocks called the Crebs in many places, for that they appear like the comb of a cock at low water, &c.

GREF, *grievous, inconvenient*.

GREFNYE, *greedy*; ny vannaf baſ mar grefnye, *I will not be ſo greedy*.

† GREG CANS GUR, *a married woman*; q. d. *a woman with a man*. Gureg, *mod.*

GREGI, dho gregi, *to believe*; gregiſ, *believeſt thou*:—Grefyſth, *id.* na grefyſth thum lavarow, *thou wilt not believe my words*; del grefaſ, grefy, *I believe*.

GREGOR, *a partridge*.

GREGY, dho gregy, *to be hanged*; a greg, *ſhall be hanged*.

GREIAH, dho greiah rhag, *to aſk for, to demand, to require*.

† GRELIN, *a lake*.

GRENZ, (for Gwrenz) *let*; an auxiliary verb; grenz enna boſ gollow, *let there be lights*.

GRES, (for Gures) *beat*.

GREVYA, dho grevya, *to grieve, afflict*.

GREVYIS, *grieved*.

GREUGH.—See GREG.

GREW, *a crane*; Killigrew, *the crane's grove*. Nomen familiæ.

GREW, (an aux. verb) grew werthys, *I have ſold*; grew ſcrefy, *I have written*; a pregoth

G R U

a pregoth yn a weyl grew, go preach in the work shall.

GREYS; Gryns, strength; gans mur a grey, with much of strength; also, to believe; fur me a greys (or gryns) surely I believe.

GRID, the jaw bone.

GRILL, a crab fish.

GRILLA, tha grilla, to hearken to; rage ty tha grilla ortye, because thou didst hearken to her.

GRISLA, dho grilla, to grisle, grin like a dog.

GRISYL, sharp; otta spern grisyl gyne, see thorns sharp with me.

GROGY, dho grogy, to be hanged; groge, hanging; grogyas, hanged.

GROGHEN, the skull.—See CROGHEN.

+ GRONEN, any sort of grain.

+ GROU, sand, gravel; hence the grou-an stone which is a sort of moorstone of a finer grain, composed of sand, fine gravel, clay and talk.

GROWETH, to lie down, to accompany; Eva, groweth yn guily a hys, Eve, lie in the bed along; Goruedh, id. also, to lie with.

+ GRUAH, an old woman.

GRUGE, to do; tru gony han yn gruge, sad, woeful, when I did it; gruk, did, uttered.

+ GRUGIS, a girdle, a sash.

GRUK, (Gurak,) a wife, a woman.

GRUNSONS, they held; grunsons cufyll na das, they held (or took) counsel, not good.

GRUP, this Mr. Keigwyn hath translated, to gripe; but it must signify, to pierce; a grup bys yn empynyon, will pierce even into his brains.

GRUSSES, honoured; then nef grusses yskynne, to heaven honoured thou shouldest ascend.

GRUYTH, office, duty, service.

G U A

GRY, id. qd. Grat; dydryk gry, nor stop a step.

GRYGYER, Grugyer, a partridge; unde Gregor, nomen viri.

GRYFFYN, to give; ou banneth thyso gryffyn, my blessing to thee I give.

GRYTHYL, (Gurythyl) to do, to make; y fynna grythyl, I will make.

GU, cop. and.

Gû, id. qd. Geu, a lance; Guu, id. also, reward, desert; pur wyr ef an gevyth gu, verily he shall find his reward.

+ GUAF, chaste.

GUÂG, hunger, from Guag, (of which this word is a corruption) empty; hence the tinnars hole into a piece of ground, which has been wrought before, though filled up again, they call it, boleing in guâg.

+ GUAHALEGH, a peer, &c.

GUAILAN, a rod, a twig. Hod. Guelan.

+ GUAILEN RUYFANAID, a royal scepter.

+ GUAIN, a scabbard, a sheath; gwan, gun-gorre yn gwan arte, put it in its scabbard again; dho guaine, to stab.

+ GUAINTOIN, the spring. Hod. Guainten, Gwainten.

GUALHT, the hair of the head, a bush of hair.

GUAL, a wall; Treguall in Sennañ, the walled town.

-GUALLAK, a braggart, a braggadochio.

GUAIAN, gain; dho guainia, to gain.

GUANA, dho guana tardha, to bore through, to pierce.

+ GUAN, weak; Hod. Guadn; Guander, weakness; guan, is also a sting, a goad.

GUANATH, wheat; bara guanath, wheaten bread.

-GUANDRE, to wander, to stray, to walk about.

G U A

GUANAN, Guenyn, *pl. a bee; kaul guanan, a bee hive.*

† GUAR,* *the neck.*

† GUARACK, *a charter, a patent.*

GUARDY, Guar-ty, *a play-house, a theatre; also, a scene.*

GUARE, *a play; dho guare, to play; guare, miracles; guary-meers, interludes played in the rounds; amphitheatres;—guary-meers, signify great plays; plainen guare, the playing place;—by this name the rounds, or amphitheatres, wherein these interludes were represented, are called Westward;—but the right name of the interludes is guare-mirkl, a miracle play.*

GUARIOW.—*See GAROW. Ny gen bo whans guarior, with us was a sharp desire.*

GUARHAZ, Garhaz, *the summit, or top; the garras in St. Allen, as being the top of the hill.*

GUARHAZ GANOU, *the palate, q. d. the top of the mouth; guarra, higher; Gueal Guarra in Lamloourne, the higher field.*

GUARNY, *to warn.*

GUARRHOG, *all manner of cattle.*

GUARTHEK, *to ride on an horse.*

Guâs, *mean, one of the commonalty; guazna, that fellow; pl. Guskas.*

† GUAS, *a cunning, subtle fellow.—See BATHOR. By which it should signify, a man of money.*

GUASGA, dho guasga, *to squeeze, press, strike; guask, strike.*

GUASTIA, dho guastia, *to consume, to waste.*

Guâs, *is also, hungry; guâs decroter thym ya, an hungry desire to me there is.*

GUASANAETH, *bondage, slavery; vèz a'n chy guasanaeth, out of the house of bondage.*

† GUATHEL, *household stuff.*

G U E

Guâv, Gwaf, *winter; Guavas vel Gwavas in Sithney, a winterly place, or belonging to winter; trewavas, a winterly place.*

GUARAS, or Gwavas. *Nomen familiæ. Mr. Gwavas was a great help to this work.*

GUAU ASCIENT, *one speaking from the belly by an evil spirit; a ventriloquist.*

GWAYTHE, *work; also, to destroy.—See TREYTHE.*

GUBAR, Gobyr, *a reward, a recompense, a salary.*

GUBMAN, *sea-oar, weed, or wrack.*

GUDRA, dho gudra, *to milk; buket gudra, a milk pail; or, as we call it in Cornwall, the milking bucket.*

GUDH.—*See GODH.*

GûDH, *a goose; kulliog godho, a gander, a cock goose.*

GUDRAK, *a blow; also, a vault.*

GûDZH, *blood.—See GLOYS and GOOS.*

GUDZHYGAN, *a blood pudding.*

GUEAL, Gueel, *a field.*

GUEDEU, *a widow.*

GUEDHO, *a widower; also, made a widower, deprived.*

GUEDER, *glass; guedran, a glass to drink in.*

GUEDHAN, *a tree; guedhan knyfan, a hazle tree.—See WETHAN, WITHAN.*

GUEDHRA, *to wither; (whence the word) gueidrys, wither'd, flagging.*

GUEDNHOGIAN, *a wart.*

† GUEIDHUR, *a workman.*

† GUEIDWUR, *a workman in silver; also, a brazier, a tinker.*

Guêl, *better; guêl yu, it is better; guello, id. also, the best; dho guella, to amend or make better.*

GUELAN, *a rod, a man's yard; pl. Geulinny, rods.*

GUELAZ,

G U E

GUELAZ, dho guelaz, dho gueila, *to see*; also, guelaz, *the sight*; man gueller aver termyn, *that you have not seen a long time*; guelyff, *I will see*.

GUELDZHOU, *a shears*.

GUELHEE, *to shew*; guelhee ny yllyth thymmo, *shew it thou canst not to me*.

+ GUELI, *a bed*; pl. Gueliau; gueli-croweth, *one bed-ridden*.

GUELLZ, *wild, savage*.

GUELV, *alip*; pl. Guelawennow, Guel-vanz.

GUELVAN, *to weep*.

GUELZ, *grass*; also, *herbs of all sorts*; also, *straw, litter*.

+ GUEN, *a plain, or down*. Hod. Gûn; pl. Guniau.—See GOON. It formerly too was used for *white, fair*.

GUENAN, *a blister, small-pock, a wen*; dho gueny, *to sting*.

+ GUENENEN, *a bee*. Hod. Guanana.

GUENAR, *Venus, love, lust, venery*.

+ GUENNOL, q. d. *a white belly*. Guen-bol, *id. a sparrow*.

+ GUENOIN, *venom, poison*.

+ GUENOIN-REJAT, *a poisoner*.

+ GUENWUIT, *sagacious, skilful*; q. d. *a white or fair wit*.

GUENY, the gueny, *to move, to go away*; nyn fayn vy whelyn the gueny thort an now, *let us not seek to move from the country*.

GUENZ, *wind, breath*.

GUÊR, *green, lively, flourishing*. I take Geare, by which name, singly, many places in this country are called, to be no other than a corruption of this, and to signify *a green, flourishing, or fruitful place*. Thus, Tregeare in Crowan, *the green, or fruitful town*.

GUERES, dho gueres, *to help or assist*; gueres ty harlot, *help thou villain*.

GUERES, *a horse covering*.

G U H

+ GUERET, *the ground*.

GUERHA, dho guerha, *to boast, to vaunt*; also, *to sell*; gwertha, *id. gwerthis, or ys, sold*.

GUERIR, dho guerir, *to heal or cure*.

+ GUERNEN, *an alder tree*; in composition turned to warne, as Penwarne, *the bill or head of alders*; Rôswarne, *the valley of alder trees*.

+ GUERN, *a mast*; masts of the smaller ships were formerly made of alder trees.

GUERNICK, *marshy, moorish*; hence Guarnick and Gwarnick in St. Allen, &c.

GUERUELZ, *pasture*.

GUERTHOUR, *a channel of water*.

GUESGA, dho guesga, *to wear*; bethens gueskis, *let them be worn*; also, *to strike, knock*.

+ GUESHEVIN, *a primate, metropolitan*.

GUESK, pl. Gueskas, *a husk, a cod, a garment*.

GUESKALL, *to contend, strive, debate*.

GUEST, *a shelter, refuge*; also, *cloaths*.

GUETH, Guyth, *a turn, or course*; it is generally annexed to nouns of time and number; as, Milgueth, *a thousand times*; bysgueth, *never*; zilgueth, *on a Sunday*; Queth, *id. also, infamy, worse*; gueth os ys ky, *worse thou art than a dog*.

GUETHE, *to break, beat up, root up ground, to quash, damp, destroy*.

GUEUAN, *a heel*.

+ GUEUS,* *the lips*.—See GUELV.

GUEYT, *take care, beware*.

GUEYTYEUGH, *take you care*; guetyens, *see that, take care*; saw guetyens pup may tokto ganso lorgh, *but see ye all that they bring with them staves*.

+ GUHIEN, *a wasp*.

GUHIT, *a daughter-in-law*. Hod. Guhidh.

GUI

GUHUTHA, dho guhytha, *to accuse*; Guhuthas, *id.*

GUIA, dho guia, *to knit, to weave.*

GUEIADAR, *a weaver.*

GUIBAN, *a fly, an insect.*

GUIBEDEN, *a gnat.*

+ GUICGUR, *a merchant, a dealer or trader*; gwicher coynt, *a rough dealer*, q. d. gweek gur, *a man of the bay or creek*; also, *a regrator*, &c. pl. guyckoryon; keufeugh leman guyckoryon, *speaking now ye regrators.*

+ GUID, *a vein.*

+ GUIDEN, *a tree.* Hod. Guedhan, Wethan, Withan.

GUIDHILI, the pl. of Godhalak.

GUIDN, Guin, Gwyn, *white, pale, wan*; also, *happy*; guin bys, *happy world*; geudnik, ak, ek, *whitish*; keigwyn, *white dog.* Nomen familiæ.

GUIDNAK, *a whitening.*

GUIDHILI, *a workman*; pl. Guithorion.

GUIHAN, *a perriwinkle fish, a wrinkle.*

GUİK, *a village.* Hence the two Gweeg's in Mawgan; also, *a bay, or creek of the sea or river.*

GUIL, Gul, Gwyl, *to do.*

+ GUIL, *a vail*; also, *a sail of a ship.* Hod. Goil.

+ GUILAN, *a king's-fisher*; also, *a gull.*

GUILLEIN, *a beggar.*

+ GUILLUA, *watchfulness.*

GUILKIN, *a frog, a welkin*; quilkin, *a frog.*

+ GUILTER, *a mastiff.*

GUIMP, Gump, downbill; the Gump in St. Agnes. In Welsh, Ar Guympo.

+ GUİN, *wine*; guin map, *dead wine*; guidran a uin, *a glass of wine*; an guin, *the wine.*

+ GUİN FELLET, *vinegar.*

GUL

+ GUINS, *the wind.* Hod. Givenz; guins adro, *a whirlwind*, q. d. *wind round about.*

+ GUIN-BREN, *a vine*, q. d. *a wine tree.*

GUINZAL, *a fan*, q. d. *all wind.*

+ GUIOT, *a web of cloth.*

+ GUIR, *true, truth*; guerder, guirionedh, *veracity*; guerryon, *a true man, a just one*; marpyth an gurryon dyswrys, *if shall be the just one destroyed*; + guirion, *true of speech*; + guirla veriat, *one that speaks truth.*

+ GUIRT, *green.* Hod. Guer.

GUIRTHY.—See GUERHA.

GUISKY, *to smite.*—See GUESGA.

+ GUIS, *an old sow that hath had many pigs.*

GUISK, *vesture and cloathing*; Guskys, pl.

GUISCTI, *a wardrobe*, q. d. *a vesture house.*

+ GUIT, *blood.* Hod. Goys, Woys, Goozh.

+ GUISTEL, *a hostage.*

+ GUIT, *a goose*; chelioc guit, *a gander, a cock goose.*

GUISUR, *a gardener*; pl. Guyshyfy; hag ordeyneugh guyshyfy, *and appoint you gardeners.*

GUL.—See GIL. Gule, *id.*

GULAN, *clean, neat*; also, *the same as* Gulascar, *a kingdom.*

+ GULAT, *one's country.* Hod. Gulas.

GULASCOR, *a kingdom*; Ulascor, *id.* Hod. Gulasketh.

GULEN, dho gulen, *to demand, require.*

GULI, *a wound*; Gullyou, pl.

GULHI, *to wash.*—See GOLHYA.

GULLAN, *a gull*; pl. Guller.

GULLAS, *lower*; Tregullas, *the lower town*; Gullo, *id.* Tolgullo in Gwenap.

GULSE, *to lose*; Golse, *id.* an houl ny gólse y lyw, *the sun would not lose its light.*

GULSCOUUA,

G U R

GULSCOUUA, *a pavilion, or tent.*

GULÛ.—See GOLOU.

GÛN, *a gown; also, a sheath.*—See GOON and GUN.

GÛN, *a down or common; pl. Gunno.*

+ GUNER, *a brook, a river.*

GUNDE, *to crucify.*

GUODHAZ, *to know; Gothyes, id.*

GUZDZHI, *Guoze, Guozena, after, afterwards.*

GUORYANS, *glory, praise.*

GUR, *measure, size, proportion; mur pe-tho y ein ny thue the gur, if they be cold they will not come to the size.*

+ GÛR, *a man, a husband; dha uour, thy husband; pl. Gorryth, men; gurty, thy husband; gur ty, man of the house.*

+ GÛR GANS GREG, or FREG, *a husband; q. d. a man with a woman.*

+ GÛR PRÏOT, *a bridegroom.*

+ GUR IOVENE, *a young man.*

+ GUR HOG, *the great grandfather's father; q. d. a man of an age.*

GURADNAN, *a wren.*

GURAH, *an old woman.*

+ GURCHWER, *the evening.*

+ GUREG, *a woman; gureg uedhu, a widow.*

+ GUREITAN, *a root. Hod. Guredhan.*

GURHEMMYN, *a command, an order; pl. Gurhemmynadow. — Gurhemyne, Gurzemmyny, to command; gurzemynyz, commanded; also, an order or command: Gurhymynnys, id.*

+ GURHEMIN-RUIF, *a king's decree or proclamation.*

GUREY, *Gurelle, to create, to make: Gureuz, id. mar a gureth, if thou presumest, or if thou dost: Gurei, id. Guryans, work; gury, made.*

GURHAL, *Gorhel, a ship; garhal tien,*

G U Y

a little ship, a boat, a wherry. Gorhall, id.

GURIDNIAS, *prest, squeezed.*—See GURYN.

GURIS, *a girdle; Gûri, id. also the same as Gurey.*

GUROW, *a male of any kind. Gorawe, id. ty uraid, the male of any kind.*

GURRA, *dho gurra, to impose, to lay on.*—See GORA.

GURRIA, *dho gurria, to worship; an bobl rig 'urria, the people did worship.*

GURTHYANS, *worship.*

+ GURTFILL, *any kind of beast.*

GURTHIT, *a spindle.*

GURYDN, *Guryn, to squeeze, to wring; gans ow donorow an guryn, with my hands will him wring.*

GURYTHYL, *to do, to make.*—This word, as well as Gil, is variously applied, and seems often redundant in the Cornish.

GURYGTION, *dazzling.*

GURYS, *glass.*

GURYTHYYS, *rooted.*

Gûs, Gûz, *a wood.*

GUSGY, *dho gusgy, to sleep; guskas, slept.*—See CUSK.

GUSKYS, *covert, shelter; nymbus guest guskys, na chy, I have neither cloaths, shelter, nor house. Guskas is also the pl. of Guas.*

GUSTLE, *to associate, to confederate.*

GUSTYTH, *obedient.*—See GOSTEYTH, + GUTHOC.

GUTHYL.—See GURYTHYL.

GUYDH, *a goose.*—See Gugldh and Gোধ.—Guydh, is also *high, conspicuous; also, wood.*—See Gyth, Govyth, Wyth, a wood.

GUYDHER, *to search out, to descry.*

+ GUYLES, *liquorice.*

+ GUYN, *white. Hod. Guydn.*—Also, *fair, pleasant.*—See WYN.

+ GUYRIE,

G W E

GUYRAF, *bay*. Hod. Gorha.
 + GUYTHOR, *an artificer, a workman*.—
 See GUEIDHER, *pl.* Guythorion.
 GUYTHYSY, *privy*; guythysy, *privy*
counsellors.
 GUYW, *worthy, deserving; obedient*.
 GUZ, *your, you*.
 GWADEGALA, (Gwade gala) *reed of*
straw.
 GWAE, *alas! wo!*
 GWAN, *evil, wicked*; gwan oberowe,
evil deeds.
 GWARRŒ, *to cover*.
 GWARTHAV, *the top or summit of any*
thing; hence Gwardar in Gluvias.
 GWARY, *to play*.—See GUARE.
 GWAW, *foul*; gwaw obar, *a foul work*.
 —See GAÛ. Hod. Cau.
 GWAYATH, *to move*; ha sperez Dew rig
 gwayath, *and the spirit of God moved*.
 GWAYTHE, Gwaythy, *to break, to de-*
stroy.—See GUETHE.
 GWEALL, *to see*; why oll as gweall,
you all see them; also, *the same as Gueal,*
a field.—See GUELAZ.
 GWEDEN, *weak*.—See GUAN.
 GWENEZ, *stinged*; gwenez genadar,
stinged with an adder.
 GWELLY.—See GUELY.
 GWEREN, *a tankard*;—probably from
 the Welsh Guirrod, *drink*.—See Lhuyd's
 Arch. p. 5.
 GWERRAS.—See GWERET.
 GWETHA, *to sell, to dispose*.—See GUERHA.
 GWERYBY, *an answer*.
 GWERTHYA, Gworria, *worship*.—See
 GURIA; also, *to worship*.
 GWESPER, *the vespers, or evening service*.
 GWESTA, *I ought*; ha me gwesta tha vas
 punyohas, *and I ought to be well punished*.
 GWETH, *cloth*; also, *a garment*. Gueth,
id. also, *a rush*.

G Y L

GWETHE, *worse*.—See GUETH.
 GWETTA, (Gwelles ta) *do you see?*
 GWEVE.—See GOEF.
 GWEYTH, *otherwise*.
 GWILLE, *a bed*; gwille plev, *a feather*
bed; gwille cala, *a straw bed*.—See GUELI.
 GWLEZOW, *gads, wedges, such as tin-*
ners use.
 GWOTHEUY, *to see*; wotheuys, *have seen*.
 GWREANS, *work*.
 GWREAR, *a creator, a maker*; gwrens,
let us make.—See GUREI.
 GWY.—See GY.
 GWYLE, *to yield*.
 GWYLS, *grass*.—See GUELZ.
 GWYN, Gwydn, Widn, *white*.—See
 GUIDN.
 GWYRRAS, *matter, stuff*.
 GWYTH, *a tree*; *pl.* Gwethan; Wyth,
id. also, *safety*.
 GY, *a river, or brook*; Bosworgy, *the*
house on the river.—See WY.
 GY, *a contraction of Chy, a house*.
 GY, (*a pron. pers.*) *they, them*; also,
thou, you, the same as xuy; also, *is*; ugy,
who is.
 GYCKE, *noise*; heb gwyl gycke, *with-*
out making a noise.
 GYBEDDERN, *a beetle, mallet*.
 GYBMAR, *take*.—See GEMERES.
 GYDHIHUAR.—See GODHIHUAR; also,
the evening star.
 GYDREVA, *the third day hence*.
 GYGEL.—See GIGAL.
 GYHYDHA.—See GUHUTHA.
 GYHYDHAS, Gydhaz, *a judgment*.
 GYLYUA.—See GOLOUA. *To shine*.
 GYLE.—See GELE. *Another*.
 GYLL, *defect, default*; heb tull na gyll,
without blemish or fault.
 GYLL, *to lose*.—See GELI. Gyllys,
gone;

H A B

gone; ha gyllys the ken tyreth, and gone to another country; gyllyf, I go, I depart.

GYLWYR, a creator, a maker.—See GIL. Also, to be called; mester genough ym gylwyr, a master by you I am called.

GYLVAN, a sparrow.—See GOLVAN.

GYN, with.—See GEN. Gynen, id.

GYNNADWUR, a sower, a seedsman.

GYNEZ, dho gynez, to sow, to beget, to plant.

GYNYS, born.—See GENY.

GYRHAS, the gyrhas, to fetch, or bring.—See KERGH.

GYRHEFFIAS, offered, proffered.

GYSSY, Gyffys.—See GESY. To forsake.

GYST, Gyftys, pl. a beam, a bar or lever; also, a bound, or limit; agy the gyft, within the limit.

GYTHEFFIA, to propose, to offer; gyth, wood, timber, woody, a wood.

GYVYANS.—See GIVIA.

GYZ.—See GUZ, and AGIS.

GYZIGAN, the bladder.

GYMPS.—See GEMPES.

H A

HA, Hach, Hage, Hag, (conj. cop.) and; hagen zol, and also; furthermore, moreover; ha heys, wholly, altogether; han, and the; hai, and she, and that; hain, and our; harn, and my; hath, and thy, and this, or her's.

HA, alas! also, of, by, so; also, id. qd. an, the.

HABLYS, preparation; an dytheve deyow hablys, the day was the Thursday of preparation.

HABLYTH, pliant.

HABADIN, bondage, slavery.

HABAL, Able, apt, fit.—See ABAL.

H A N

+ HACHS, bleit hachs, a lynx; q. d. a cruel wolf.

HACHRA, fouler, uglier; the foulest, most vile.—See HAGAR, HACTAR.

+ HAF, the summer. Hod. Hâv, Hâff; hâv zeah, a dry summer.

HAGAR, cruel, baggard, fierce, ugly.

HAGEN, but, but yet.

HAGENZOL, and also.—See HA.

HAGRYS, defiled, stained; gans peagh ew hagrys, with sin it is stained.

HAGH, Haugh, over, upper; Trehawk in Menhinnet, the upper town.—See AUGH.

HAHEYS.—See HA.

HAI.—See HA.

+ HAIL, bountiful, great, large; also, a river that falls into the sea, of which name we have two—Hail by St. Ives, and Hail ford; Trenhaile, the town by the river Haile, or the salt water river. Hayle, id.

HAIN.—See HA.

HAIZ, barley.

Hâl, Hale, (pl. Hallow) a moor; Penhâl in St. Ennador, the head of the moor; Penhallow in Philly, the head of the moors. Hallo, id.

Hâl, a hill; pl. Halou.

HALAN, + Haloin, salt; + Haloiner, a salt-maker, a salter.

HALAN, the Calends; deu halan guâv, All Saints Day; q. d. the Calends of winter.

HAMBROKKYA, dho hambrokkia, to wash.

HALLER, I may; halle, hallo, hallons, he or they may see.

HAMLOS, Hamlos Duyow, the Thursday of the flower.

HA'N, and he.—See HA.

HANAF, a drinking cup; also, of me, at me; why a vyth pur wyr sclandrys a hanaf, you shall verily be offended at me.

HANADZHAN,

H A R

HANADZHAN, *a sigh.*
 HANAN, *a hanan, from us.*
 HANAS, *a hanes, of thee or from thee;*
hag hanes a theffo, and from thee that shall
come.
 HANDERU, *a cousin german.*
 HÂN, *summer.*
 HANE, *since, forasmuch; also, old.—See*
 HEAN.
 HANETH, *this night.*
 † HANEU, *a sow.*
 HÂNICK, *summerly.*
 HANOUGH, *Hanaof, why, you; onan*
a hanough, one of you.
 HANOW, *a name; pl. Hynwyn.—See*
 HYNWYN.
 HANTER, *half; hanter deth, noon; han-*
ter, or anternos, midnight.
 HÂR, *slaughter.—Hence comes Heirua,*
which see.
 HAR, *id. qd. Ar, upon.—See AR.*
 HARAU, *an arrow.*
 HARENGA, *Garenga, love.—See CA-*
 RENZA, *KARENZA.*
 † HARFEL, *a viol, a violin.*
 † HARFELLOR, *a fiddler.*
 † HARFELLORES, *a she fiddler.*
 HARHA, *dho harha, to bark.*
 HARLOT—This word is generally used
 by way of reproach, to signify *rogue,*
villain; tho' sometimes it be the same
as ARLUDH, a lord.
 HARLYTH, *exactly.*
 HARLUTRY, *corruption, rottenness.*
 HARO, *Harow, Haru, rough, rusty;*
id. qd. Garo.
 HAROW, *Harow! sad, sad!*
 HARTH, *close, confined; ha me a wyth*
harth, and I will keep them close:—also,
force, strength; navo harth den yn byfna,
not is the strength of man in this world:—

H E B

also, able; na feu harth thaga guythe,
nor shall we be able (or of strength) to keep
them.

HÂS, HÂZ, *seed; also, nature; hâzick,*
seedy, of seed.

HÂS, *a hâs a glu, from right to left;*
mar a hâs, so without intermission.—See A
 HAS. *Dho hâssa, to cease, to desist; an*
woath byth ny hâssaf, if thou hadst known,
never hadst thou delayed.

HÂS, *delay, let, &c.*

HÂTH, *hâath cōrvyth, and thy compa-*
nion.—See HA.

HÂVAL, Hâvel, *alike, as it were.—See*
 AVEL.

HÂVAL, *it seems; der hâval thym in*
della, as it seems to me so. Havan, id. qd.
alike.

HAUNSEL, *a breakfast.*

HAURE, (cop. conj.) *and.*

HAUZ, *in hauz, downwards.*

HAWA, *and this.*

Hawe, *and my, and our; hawe thron,*
and my throne; hawe mabe cothos Cayne,
and our eldest son Cain.

HAWLSONS, *we hallowed.—See HILWY.*

HAY, (ha hy) *and her, and his; and of*
it.—See HA.

HAY, Hey. — Many places in the
 country are so called, which I take to
 signify *an inclosure, a church-yard.*

HÂZ, Hawz, *a duck; pl. Higi.*

HE, Ho, *easily.*

† HE, *the skin.*

† HEÂN, *a bay, port, or haven; whence*
the word. Hâam Richard's copy.

HEÂN, Hên, Hane, *old Trehane in*
St. Probus, the old town, or summer town.
 —See DRA.

HEB, Hep, *without; Heb ken, with-*
out care or regard.

† HEBFORD,

HEL

- † **HEBFORD**, *without a way.*
HEBRENCIAT, *an elder, a priest.*
HEBRENCIAT-LUIR, *a captain, leader, or rather, general; q. d. the elder of the army.*
HECKA, *Richard, Dick.*
HED, *Hedda, Hodda, (pron. dem.) that, that same, that there; hed yu, that is.*
HEDH, *easy, gentle.*
HEDHA, *to stretch out.—See HETHE.*
HEDRE, *whilst, mean while.*
HEEN, *drowsy; from Hûn, Hÿn.*
HEERE, *Here, long; from Hir. Tre mênhere in Ludgian, the town of the long stone.*
HEGAR, *lovely; also, a bondman, a slave.*
HEHEN, *particular; yn pup hehen, in every particular; Heghen, id.—See EGHEN.*
HEIR, *a battle; heirua, heirva, a place of battle; Lb. Arch. 236. Hence Har-raburro in Calstock.*
† **HEIRNIOR**, *a workman in iron, a blacksmith; tha herniah, to shoe horses, q. d. to iron them.*
† **HEL**, *an ball; also, slack, slow; ny gothe thys bones hel, nor ought thou to be slack.*
HELES, *called; kyns Deas heles, before God calleth.—See HENWEL.*
HELFA, *dho helfia, helhia, to hunt; hellier, † helhwar, a hunter, a huntsman; helhys, helwys, hunted, chased; also, driven out, pursued; hellyn, let us chase, let us hunt.*
† **HELHIAT**, *a persecutor, a pursuit, or hunter.*
HELLYRGHY, *to persecute; also, to pursue, to hunt after; hellyrghys, pursued, hunted.*
† **HELIGEN**, *a willow; Helak, Hellik,*

HEN

- Helagan**, *id. From whence we have the names of several places; as, Helygan, the willows; Penhellick, the head of the willows, &c.*
HELMA, *here, this place, this hall.*
HEM, *Hemma, (pron. dem.) this; an renma, (q. d. an re hemma) these.*
HEMBRYNKY, *to lead, to bring along; hembronkyas, they led.*
† **HEMS**, *a jerkin, or jacket.*
HÊN, *Henna, Hena, that, this.*
† **HÊN**, *old.—See HEAN.*
† **HEN BIDIAT**, *sparing, thrifty.*
HENDA, *kind.*
† **HENDAT**, *a grandfather, q. d. an old father.*
HENDASOU, *ancestors, forefathers; hendas, an ancestor.*
† **HENGOG**, *a great grandfather's, or great grandmother's father.—See HENGYKE.*
HÊNETH, *generation, begetting; Hê-nath, id.*
HENGYKE, *ancestor, progenitor; Cayne ow hengyke, Cain my progenitor.*
HENN, *cast away, thrown aside.*
HENROSA, *to dream; Hod. Hendrez, a dream.*
HENUELES, *named.*
HENWEL, *to call upon, to name; Henuel, Henwyn, id. also, a name; yth henwaf, I will name them; y rof henwyn, I will have names; drefen unwyth the henwel, because once thee I named; henwys, called; also, a name. Hynwys, id.*
HENY, *to remove; henys, removed; pendre enys vyt an mên, for removed is the stone.*
HENY-WAYS, *Hennaways, old, refuse, cast away, refuse tin or copper ore.*
HENZ, *id. qd. Kenz, which see.*

H E U

HEP, *id. qd.* Heb. Hepparou, *incomparable, without equal; hep skians, foolish, without sense, or wit.*

+ HERING, *an herring.*

HERNAN, *a pilchard; hernan guidn, an herring, q. d. a white pilchard.*

HERNIA, *of iron.*

HERGHY, *to bid, command—See ARHAS.*

HERRAF, *id. qd.* Kerthaf, *he went.—See KERDHEZ.*

+ HERMIT, *an hermit.*

HERTHY, *to thrust, to push off; hertheugh hy the ves, thrust ye her out.*

HERTIA, *dho herria, to hurt, or wound.*

HERUYTH, *Herwyth, according to, in respect of.*

HERWYTH, *faction, party; yn aga herwyth aga fe, in their party there was.*

HETHAS, *the hethas, to fetch, or carry away.*

HETHE, *to reach, stretch out; hetho, reach; hethough, hethough, reach ye.*

HETHEN, *id. qd.* Hehen.

+ HETHEN, *a bird.*

HES, *thou; hes sogy goky, thou art a fool.*

+ HESCHEN, *a bulrush, or sedge, burreed; Haskyn, Hoskyn, id. Peneskyn in Gorran, &c. the head of the rushes; Goon haskyn in St. Ennodor, and Goon hoskyn in St. Peran Sabulo, the downs of sedge or rushes.*

+ HESP, *a lock.*

+ HETHEU, *to day; Hethyu, id.*

HETHY, *delay, stay, let; dho hethy, to stay, linger, &c. na hethyn, we will not stay; also, to recover health; na hethens neffre, that she never recover; na hethyn, she shall not recover.*

HEUEL, *visible, conspicuous; also, it seems.*

H O G

HEVEL, *id. qd.* Haval, Hevelep, *alike; hevelepter, heveles, likenesses.—See KEVELEP.*

HEVIS, *a shirt, or smock.*

+ HEUL, *the sun.* Hod. Houl.

+ HEWIL, *watchful; + Hich hewil, very watchful.*

HEYS, Hês, Hêz, *longitude, length of time, place.*

Hêz, *a swarm of bees.*

HEZUX, *place, ease, rest.*

+ HICH, *very.—See HEWIL.*

HIDHU, *id. qd.* Hetheu, Hithow, Hithyou, *id.*

HIGA, *dho higa, to play.*

HILWY, *to hollow.*

+ HIR, *long.*

+ HIRGORN, *a trumpet, q. d. a long horn; hergerniad, a trumpeter.*

+ HISHOMET, *a bat.*

+ HITADUER, *the harvest.*

HIUHELDER, *height.*

+ HIVIN, *a yew tree.*

HO.—*See HE, easily.—See Lh. Arch. p. 250.*

HOALEA, *dho hoalea, to weep, howl, lament.*

+ HOARN, *iron.—See HERNIAH. Her-niok, of iron. Castle Herniak in Mad-dern, vulgo Castle Hornick.*

+ HOCH, *an bog; from whence bog is derived, says Johnson.*

+ HOCHWAYW, *a hunting pole, a boar spear. (Hochguayw.)*

HOCUS POCUS, *a juggle.—See JOHNSON'S Dictionary.*

HODDA, Hodna, Honna, (*pron. dem.*) *that there.*

+ HOET, *a duck; Hod. Hawz. Hoeden, a boiden, a romp.*

HOGAN, Hogen, *mortal; bewnans ho-gan,*

H O U

gan, *mortal life*; also, *coarse, mean, vile*; a *pork pasty*.

Hôh, *a sow*.—See MÔH. Tremôh in Mabe.

HOKYE, *delay*; heb hokye, *without delay*.

HOLERGH, *late*; holergh yn dyth, *late in the day*.

+ HOLOIN, *salt*.

HOLHAN, *Hollan, id. qd. Colhan, a knife*.

HOLON, *the same as Colon, the heart*.

HOLYA, *to follow*.

Ho'n, *and thou*; ho'n geiler, *fustyn-toth dasnd, thou jaylor, hasten quickly*.

HON, *this female*; whence homma, *for hon omma, this woman*; hona, *this*.

HONAN, Honyn, *self*; as in the termination of some pronouns, as Egornet, &c. ma honan, *myself*; fahonan, *thyself*; hagan honan, *ourselves*; ow honan, *myself*, &c. dho gyn honyn, *to ourselves*, &c. Hons, *id. qd. Hanz*.

HONUA, dho honua, *id. qd. Henwel, to call, or name*.

HONYS, *the same*; Seraphyn in wethe honys, *Seraphim likewise the same*.

HONOR, *enough, sufficiently*; honor a fyth vynytha, *sufficiently thou shalt have for ever*.

HÔR, *a sister*.

HÔRA, *a miss, a whore*.

+ HORTH, Hod. Hor, *a ram*; pl. Hyroz; hyroz dyon, *black rams*.

HORVEN, *a prop, support*; pl. Horvennow.

+ Hos, *a boot*.

HOSTLERI, *an inn, an alehouse, a victualling house*.

+ Hot, *a hat*.

HOUL, *the sun*; houldreval, *sun rising*; houl zedhaz, *sun setting*.

H U M

Hoz, *hoarse*; hoiziaz, *hoarseness*.

HUARI, *to play*.—See GUARE.

HUARFO, *to make*.—See WHARFE.

HUATH, Whath, *yet, again, anew, over and above*; Wheth, *id.*

+ HUCHOT, *upward*.

UDER, *an hypocrite*; Hudor, *id.*

+ HUDOL, *a forcerer*.

HUEDH, *a swelling*; dho huedhi, *to swell*.

HUEDZHA, dho huedzha, *to spew, to vomit*.

HUEFAS, Wheffas, *the sixth*.

HUEG, *sweet*; huêkah, *sweeter*; huekter, *sweetness, pleasantness*; Whieg, Week, *idem*.

HUEI, *you*; Why, *id.*

HUEL, *a tin work or mine*.—See WHEAL.

HUERO, Wherow, *bitter*; huera, *more bitter*; Huerua, *id.*

HUERTHIN, *laughter*; also, *to laugh*.

HUETHA, *to blow, to whisper in one's ear*; dho huethia, *to blow*; huethys, *blown up*; huethvians an dour, *a bubble of water*.

HUETTAG, *sixteen*.

HUEZ, *a blast of wind*; also, *sweat*; dho hueza, *to sweat*; a hugh, *over*.

HUEZ, *breath*; also, *a flight*; pel huez, *a far or high flight*.

HUHEL, *high*; a huhon, *on high*.

HUIK, *six*.

HUHELDAR, *height*.

HUILA, dho huila, *to seek or search for diligently*; huiliog, *a searcher, a seeker*; also, *a conjuror*.—See CHUILLIOG.

HUIS, *an age*.

+ HUITEL, *a tale, a story*; pl. Whitlow.

HULE,* *an owl*. Hod. Ula.

HUMTHAN, *breeding*; ma hy a humthan,

H Y L

than, *she is breeding; conceived; leb vye a humthan, who was conceived.*

HUMY, *of us; yndella ywe leas humy, so are many of us.*

HUN, *sleep, drowsiness; hunnes,* a dream. Hod. Henrosa; q. d. given by sleep, to dream. Henzez, a dream.*

HUNHELDER.—See HUHEL.

HUNY, *pup huny, all of us, every one.*

HURE, *to embalm.*—See URE.

HUS, *abuse, wrong.*

HUTH, *delusion, fascination; huthick, bewitched; also, Huth, is high, loud; huthick, loudly; also, id. qd. Cuth.*

HUTHA, *to cover; id. qd. Cutha.*

HUTHEWON, *Yuthewon, the Jews.*

HUTHY, *to be afflicted, vexed.*

HUTHY, *to lift up, to exalt; huthys, exalted.*

HUTYCH, *glad.*

+ HUVEL, *bumble; hyvela, most humble.*

HUVELDOR, *humility.*

+ HUWEGER, *a mother-in-law; hwegeren, a father-in-law.*

+ HUWELTAT, *a patriarch; q. d. high father.*

+ HUWELWAIR, *a viscount, a sheriff.*

+ HUWELWUR, *a nobleman; q. d. a high man.*

+ HWILLAEN, *a beetle.*

+ HWIRNORES, *a hornet.*

HWNYTH.—See HONYN.

HY, *she, her; Hye, id.*

H'Y, *of this, of it.*

+ HYANNEN,* *a flea. Hod. Whannon; pl. Whidden.*

+ HYC, *a fish-hook; also, a crook, tenter, &c.*

HYDOR, *an impostor.*—See HUDOR.

HYLL, *the middle; ha cothas war the yr hyll, and she fell to her middle.*

I C K

HYLLER, *a fellow.*

HYLLY, *the same as Gally, to be able; hyllyn, we may; mai hylley, that I may.*

—See YLLY.

HYLWYS, Hynwys.—See HENWEL.

HYNADZHAZ, *id. qd. Handzhan; dho hynadzha, to groan, to sigh.*

HYNELEP, *a napkin, towel, or handkerchief.*

HYNSE, *sex; Deu ruth ros flour hy hynse, God made a rose flower of thy sex.*

HYRENATH, *a long time, length of time.*

HYRETH, *desire, longing. Hod. Her-rath.*

HYRLIAU, *to burl.*

HYRSY, *to offer.*

HYVLA, *to obey; hyvela, obedient; also, most humble.*

HYZ, *until.*

I.

I, *her, she, her's.*

Iâ, *yea, yes.*

+ IACH, *sound, in health.*

IAG, *a cure.*

JAMMAS, *Jammes, ever.*

JANNUES, *doors, gates; ynno jannues rag trege, within its gates to dwell.*

I'AR, *a stalk, a stem; syzhan bian gen i'ar nedhez, a small herb with a twisted stalk.*

JAUDYN, *an obstinate wilful fellow.*

JAWL.—See JOWL.

ICK—This being the termination of the names of many places, (formerly *ek*) I take it to signify either a creek, rivulet, or brook; as, Trevorick in Goran, the town on the brook, &c.

ICK, is also an adjective termination, as *us* or *um* in Latin; as, Benallick (anciently

J O V

ciently Benathelick) *a broomy place*; Tre-
vedic, *a clown, or rustic place*; Bruenick,
a place of rushes, &c.

IDHEN, *id. qd. Hethen, a bird.*

+ IDNE, *a fowler; also, narrow*; Codn'
idne in St. Peran Sabulo, *the narrow*
neck; also, *one*; try person yn idne Dew-
ges, *three persons in one Deity.*

+ IDNINC, *a chicken, a young bird.*

IDHIO, *the ivy tree.*

IDZHA, Ydzha'n, *is there?* idzhaw, id-
zhean, *are, were.*

IDNAK, *eleven.*

JE VODY, *I swear.*

JEFFO, *come.*

+ JEIN, *cold.*—See YEN.—Triganien,
the dwelling with cold.

+ JEU, *a yoke.*

JEVAN, *the devil.*

JEY, *frost.*

IFARN, *bell.*

IG, *id. qd. Hyc, a book.*

IGANS, *twenty*; iganz vath, *the twen-
tieth.*

IL, dha il, *to do*; ty a il, *thou canst*; ni
illi, *he cannot.*

ILIN, *the elbow.*

+ IMPINION, Hod. Pidnian, *the brain.*

+ IMPOC, *a kiss.*

IN, and En, *in, between*; in nanz, *soon,*
now; in weth, yn weth, *also, likewise*; in
'wall, *for the better.*

+ INGUINOR, *a craftsman, an engineer.*

INNIAS, *a repulse, a denial*; pl. Inniadou.

JORNA, Jurna, *a day.*

+ JOT, *a hasty pudding, a pap.*

JOUL, *pottage, broth*; venyth ny ef yth
joul, *never shalt thou sup of pottage.*

JOUL, Jowl, *the devil*; pl. Jowlow.—
Map jowl, *the son of the devil.*

JOVYN, re Jovyn, *by Jove*; re St. Jo-
vyn, *by St. Jovian.*

K A E

JOWAN, *single, alone, lonely*; Bejowan in
St. Cuthbert, *the single or lonely house.*

IRA, *to anoint*; irat, *ointment.*

+ IRCH,* Hod. Er, *snow.*

Is, It, Iz, Yd, *corn*, but chiefly *wheat*;
isick, *belonging to corn*; Portisick in En-
dellian, *the port of corn.*

ISAL, Isel, *humble*; iseldor, *the lowest*;
the bottom of; iza, isa, *lower*: Trevisa in
St. Enoder, *the lower town.*

ISION, *chaff, corn straw.*

+ ISKEL, Hod. Isgal, *broth, pottage.*

+ ISOT, *downwards.*

ISPAK, *a bishop.*

ITHIG, Ithik, *huge, large, very great*;
bugely, largely.

ITHICK TRA, *most of all, very much*;
Uthick, *id.*

ITHO, *id. qd. Ithick*; Bolitho, *the great*
belly.—See BOL and ETHA.

JUH, *upon, above, beyond, beside.*

JUIN, *a nail*; pl. Juinoz.

JUNGK, *young*; jyn kar, *a young man*;
Dean Junk, *id. a youngster.*

Iz.—See Is.

IZAL, Iza.—See ISAL.—Gwaz izal, *hum-
ble servant.*

IZALA, *lower*; tshei izala, *the lower*
house.

IZ DIU, *a hurtle-berry*; q. d. *a black-
berry.*

IZY, *a bottom*; er izy, *upon the bottom*;
pare erizy, *the field upon the bottom.*

K.

KABM, *id. qd. CABM.*

KABMDYBIANZ, *a difference*;—q. d.
wrong, or differently thinking.

KAER.—See CAER.

KAERAT,

K A V

KAERAT, *to adorn, to beautify*:—Perhaps from KAER.

KAKAN, *to bite*; kaka angwille, *to bite a bed*.

KAKAN, *a cake*; pl. Kakez.

KAL, *membrum virile*.

+ KALA, *straw*.

+ KALA GUELI, *a mattress of a bed*.

KALANEDH, *murder, manslaughter*.

KALDZHA, kaldzha vi, *I could*; kally, *to be able*.—See CALLAF.

KALLAMINGI, *quietness, stillness*.

KALONK, *valiant, stout*;—from Colon:—Kalonek, *bearty*. Hod. Keledneck.—See COLANNAK.

KAMMEN, *a way*; na venta kammen tryle, *thou wilt not thy way turn*.—See CAMEN.

+ KAMPIER, *a champion*; q. d. *a camp man*.

+ KANNA, *a flagon, a can*.

KANZ, Kanzuyth, *a hundred times*.—See CANZ.

KAR, *away*; leddrez a kar, *stolen away*.—See KER.

KARA, *like, as it were*.—See also Cara, *to love*.

KARG, *a burden, a load, a charge*.

KARLATH, *a smooth ray fish*.

KAROL, *a choir, a concert of music*.—I take it to be the same with our Christmas carol.

KASTAL, Kestell, *a fort, a castle*.

+ KAT, Hod. Kath, *a cat*; gurkath, *a be or ram cat*; koitgath, *a wild cat*; q. d. *a wood cat*.

KAVAETHIAZ, *covetousness*.

KAUANSKIS, *a reason, a pretence*. In Welch Kynghedyedh: Kaunscuse, *id.* also *to excuse*.

KAVATSH, *cabbage*.

K E I

KAUAZ, *to have*.—See CAWAS.

KASAK, *a mare*.—See COSSEC.

KAZAL, *the arm-pit*.

KAZEK, Coit, *the greater green woodpecker*.

KE, *be*.

KE, *go*; ke yn rak, *go before, come*; ke yn ker, *go thy way*; now kee, kee thurt, *go from me*.

KE, *a hedge, a fence*; Kegwyn in St. Just, *the white hedge*; dho keaz, *to hedge, inclose, fence*; kea, *an inclosure*; kealinec, *a field of flax*.

KEAR, *to love*; also, *dear*.

KEARNE. See CARN.—Keas. See KEZ.

+ KEBER, *a rafter of a house*.

KETVA.—See CHETVA.

KEETHEZ, *hidden*.—See KUTHE.

KEFER, *to find*; py kefer pren thy croufye, *where shall we find a stick to crucify him*.—See GEFYTH.

KEFFRYZ, Keheffrys, *so as, as well, likewise, equally*; Kevery, Keverys, *id.*

KEFFYL, Kevil, *an horse*. Still retained in the names of several places; as, Nankevil, Penkevil.

Kêg, *a cook*.

KEGAZ, *hemlock*.

+ KEGHIN, *a kitchen*. Hod. Kegin, Gegan.

* KEIN.—See CHEIN.

KEHAVALL, *equal, equally*.—See HAVAL.

KEHEDZHE, *a reaching, or stretching of the body*.

KEIF, Kief, Kev, *like*.

KEINAK, *a shad fish*.

+ KEINATAN CORN BRICANS, *a blower of a small trumpet, or fife*.

KEISUAS, *a keeper*.

* KEI, *a dog*; kei helfig, *a hunting hound*.—See KI.

KEIGWIN,

K E N

KEIGWIN, *white dog*. Nomen familiæ.

+ KELEGEL, *a chalice*.

KELEDNACK.—See KALONEK.

KELES, *become*; ny dal keles, *I am become blind*.

KELLER, *Kylle, can*.

+ KELIN, *a holly tree*; kelynnék, *a place where holly trees grow*; in Kea Kelynach, *idem*.

+ KELIONEN, *a fly*.

+ KELLI, *a grove*; Bo Kelly in St. Kew, *the house in the grove*; Pengelly in Breage, *the head of the grove*; pl. Kelliow, *groves*.

KELLI.—See GOLLAS. Kellys, *lost*; Porth Kellis in Wendron, *the lost port*.

+ KELLILLIC, *a penknife*.

KELMY, dho kelmy, *to bind, fasten, tie*; kelmys, *bound, tied, engaged*; dho kelma, *idem*; kelmough, *bind ye*.

KEMER, Kibmer, Kemo'wyth, *take care*; kemerav, *I will take*; dho kymera, *to take*; kemas, kemeris, *leave*; dho kembra keor, *to take away*; kemereugh, *take ye*.

KEMYNNI, *to bequeath*; kemynnys, *bequeathed*.

KEMYS, Kemmys, *so much, so great, so many*; kemysdrok, *so much evil*.

KEMYSKY, *to mix together*; kemmyskys, *mixed*.

KEN, Keen, *another*; ken yfda, *other than good*.

KEN, *anguish, fear, pity*; hep ken, *without pity*; also, *cause*.—See CHEN. Also, *regard, complaint, a crime*.

KEN, *although*; ken thewpell, *although it be long*; kenna, *if not*; ha kenna fe da genes, *and if it be not well with thee*.

KENDE, *kind, or nature*; pur contraryus yn kende, *quite contrary in nature*.

K E R

KENDONER, *a debtor*.—See KYNDAN.

KENEUAL, dho keneual *to dine*.

+ KENIAT, *a singer*; kennough, *why, sing ye*; kenys, *bath sung*; kyns bos then kullyek kenys, *before that the cock doth crow*.—See CAN.

KENIFER, *so many*.

+ KENINEUYNOC, *garlic*.

KENKIA, dho kenkia, *to contend, strive, &c.*

+ KENTAR, *a nail*; pl. Kentrou.

KENYMBO, (ken ym bo) *if in me be*.

KENSA, *first*; kensa dydh, *first day*.

KENZ, Kynz, *better, rather*; kenz vel, *rather than*; kenzemmyn, *ere now*; kenzenna, *ere that*; kenz, *before*.

KENZHOHA, en kenozha, *in the morning*.

KEPAR, *like to, as it is*; keparfa, *as well as, like as*.

KER, *dear*; kerra, *most dear*.

KER, Kerd, *a journey*; ke yn ker, *go thy way*; also, *far off, &c.* Hod. Kerth, *away*.

KERANS, kemere kerans, (Kerr, *id.*) *to take away*.

KERRAS, dho kerras, *to go*.—See GARRAS. Dho kerdhez, *id. from Kerdh*.—Kerthough, *go ye*.

KERDEN, *the quicken, or care tree*.

KERENG, Kerenze, *love*.—See CAR; dho kerry, *to love*; kerrys, *beloved*.

KERGH, *carry off*; kereugh, kerghough, *carry off, or bring ye*; me an kergeugh, *I will bring him to you*; ny an kurgh, *we will bring him*; the kerhez, gerhas, kergh, kyrgh, *to carry off, fetch, or bring*. Kerghas, *id.*

KERGH, *is also the same as Kerth, away, or journey*; dun yn kergh, *come away*.

KERGHEN, *wearing*.

KERH, *oats*; bara kerh, *eaten bread*.

KERHEZ.—See KERGH.

+ KERHIDH,

K E T

- † KERHIDH, *a heron.*
 KERN, Kren, *round.*
 KERNAH, dho kēnah, *to tremble;*
 Krenna, *id.*
 KERNICK, *rocky. From Carne. Ker-*
 nick in St. Stephen's.
 KERNOW, *Cornwall.*
 KERRIG, *pl. of Carrick, rocks.*
 † KERRIN, *a pipe, or tun.*
 KERTH.—*See KER, KERD.*
 KES, *very; keskewetha, very familiar.*
 KES, *from, with.*
 KESADOW.—*See CASADOW.*
 † KESER, *bail. Hod. Kezzor.*
 KESKIANS, *conscience.*
 KESKY, *to bless; Trekisky in Meva-*
 giffy, *is perhaps from hence, the blessed*
town.
 KESOLETH, Kysoleth, *peace, rest, con-*
cord; y setheugh yn kefoleth, sit ye down
in peace.
 KESENYANZ, *id. qd. Keskians; also,*
agreement, consent.
 KESSONYIS, *a consonant; pl. Kessonys.*
 KESTEL.—*See KASTEL.*
 KESOW, *to burn.—See KEZAN.*
 KET, (a conj. prep.) *implies an equa-*
lity, and answers to the Welsh Kyd in
Kydymmeth Kettoth (or Kettoft) as soon
as; kettella, so, in such a manner; ketel,
how, in what manner; ketwel, when.
 KETH, *the same; keth fordh, the same*
way; keth dyth, this same day; also,
this.
 KETHE, *the common people; deugh ge-*
nef vy bryntyn ha kethe, come along with
me nobles and commons.
 † KETHEL, *a meat knife, a whittle.*
 KETORVA, *the groin.*
 KETTEP, *every one; kettep pol, every*
head; kettep onen, every one of them.

K I D

- KETTERMEN, *likewise; also, in like*
manner, q. d. the same time.
 KETTELLA, *so, in such manner; ketel,*
how, in what manner; ketwel, when.
 KETTOST, Kettoth, *as soon as; kettoth*
an gerthy a thue othys, as soon as the
word I will come to thee; kettuth, id. ket-
tyl, id. kettyl an gesso an bay, as soon as
he finds him to kiss him.
 KEV.—*See KOV.*
 KEUAR, *weather; also, a storm, a tem-*
pest; keuarleb, wet weather.
 KEVARVOZ, *to recover.*
 KEVARWOUTH, *most dear; ou map ke-*
varwouth, my dearest son.
 KEVELEP, *like.*
 KEVELYN, *a cubit.* *Heaven the Back, see Chain.*
 KEVEREL, Cheverel, *a kid, or little goat;*
whence Keverel in St. Martin's by Loo
gave that for his arms.
 KEVERY, Kevrys.—*See KEFFRYZ.*
 KEUSEL, *to speak; rys eu thym keusel,*
necessity is to me to speak; keusynz den
mynz, tell ye all men.
 KEVYS, *found.—See KEFER.*
 KEY, *id. qd. Ken, altho'; key thew*
thym greyff, tho' it be grievous to me.
 KEYSON, *an accusation; pa han keyson,*
what charge, or accusation?—See CHEY-
SON.
 KEZ, *cheese; now generally written*
and pronounced Keas.
 KEZAN, *a clod or turf; pl. Kezau.*
 KEZZAR, *bail.*
 KI, *a dog; pl. Kēn. Hod. Kei. Carn-*
kie in Illogan, the dog's rocks; ky heer,
a greyhound; ky gwidn, a white dog.
 KIBMIAS, *leave; kibmiaz tēgev a ky-*
meraz, fair leave he took; deres kibmiaz,
by your leave.
 KIDIORCH, *a roe buck.*

KIDNIADH,

KOD

KIDNIADH, *Autumn*.
 KIDNIAN, *a dinner*; kyneual, *to dine*; now Kidnow.
 † KIG, *flesh*; kiglin, *carnation, or flesh colour*.
 † KIGEL, Hod. Gigal, *a distaff*.
 † KIGUER, *a frail; a pannier*; also, *a fork*. Both from Kig.
 KILEDNAK, *sincere, downright*; Kylednak, *id.*—See KALONEK.
 KILYGAN, *the sheath fish*; pl. Kilygys.
 KINAK, *a worm*; pl. Kinougas.
 KINEDEL.—See ENCHINETHEL.
 † KINETHAL, *engendering, begetting, a generation*.
 KININ, *a leek, chive, or challot*.
 KINNIS, *fuel*.—See CUNIS.
 KINS.—See KENZ; also, *before*; kinsa, *kinso, the first*; kinsa dyth, *the first day*; Kyns, &c. *id.*
 KIO, *a snipe*.
 KISKY, Gisky.—See KESKY.
 KITHA, dho githa.—See CUTHA.
 KLEDH, *the left*; dorn kledh, *the left hand*; kledhek, *left banded*.
 KLEVAZ, *a disease, sickness*; klevaz y mantedh, *the stone in the bladder or kidney*.—See CLEWET.
 KLODZHIA, dho klodzhia, *to harrow the clods*.
 KLYMIAR, and Klomiar, *a pigeon house, a dove cote*.—See KYLOBMAN.
 KNËU GLÂN, *a fleece, a fell*; kneus, *blood*; yn kye yn kneus, *in flesh and blood*.
 Ko, ma ko dho vi, *to remember*.—See COVIO.
 KOBER, *copper*.
 KODHA, dho kodha, *to fall*.—See COTHA.
 KODHAV, *I know*.

KOV

† KOILEN, *a reed, a stalk, a quill*. Hod. Kuilan.
 KOILGIM, *to forbear, to omit*.
 KOK GINI, *a turkey, or guinea cock*.
 KOLAN, *a coal*; kolan leskiz, *a burning coal, or fire-brand*; kolan beu, *a burning or live coal*; sometimes Kolan singly doth so signify.
 KOLYAZ, *to watch*; ou kolyaz, *watching*.—See GOLLYAZ.
 KOMERO WYTH.—See KEMER.
 KOPHER, *a coffer*; kopher braz, *a chest, a great coffer*.
 KOR, *a dwarf*; korres, *a woman dwarf*.—See COR.
 KOR, *it may, or can*.—See Lh. Arch.—Y threheuel mara kor, *it raise if he can*.
 KORNAL, *a nook, a corner*.
 † KORSEN, *a reed, a stalk*; perhaps our korse, or gorse. Penkors in St. Enodor, *the head of the Gors, or Gorse moors near by it*.
 KOSGAR, *a guard*.
 KOSGARDH, *young men*.
 KOSGAZO, *to shade, or defend*.
 KOSOUA, dho kosoua, *to lessen, lighten, ease*.
 KORUEDHA, *to lie down*.—See GROWETH.
 KOTH, *old*; enan koth davaz ma, *in these ancient tongues*; kothnanz tavazo, *those ancient tongues*.—See COTH.
 KOTHA, *older, oldest*; kotha lavar, *oldest language*.
 Kov, (See KEV, or KYV,) implies an equality, and answers to the Latin *Con*, often changing as well as it the last letter. Kovlenuel, and Collenuel, *to fulfil*.
 KOVAITH, *riches*; kovaithak, *rich, wealthy*.

K U I

KOUAZ, dho gouaz, *to get, to enjoy.*—
See GAUAL.

KOVYZ, *mindful, remembering.*

KOVLENUEL, *to fulfil; kovelleneugh, fulfil ye.*—See COWLENWEL.

KOYN, *a supper; Kon, id.*—See COON.

KRAMPOTHAN, *pl. Krampeth, a fritter, or pancake.*—See CRAMPESSAN.

KREDZHANZ, *faith, belief; credzhi and kridzhi, to believe; also, to think, to consider.*—See CREDZHA.

KREI, *a call, a cry; dho kreia, to name, to invite; kreias, kreies, kreiz, called, invited.*

† KREIS, *a smock, or shirt.* Hod. Krys.

KREN, *round.*—See KERN.

KRENNA.—See KERNAH.

KRÊVDER, *a stay, or ground, security; also, strength, power.*—See CREV.

KRIBA.—See CRIBA.

KRODDRE, *to winnow; a vel ys y noth lennow th' agas krodre, like corn in a winnowing sheet to you winnow.*

KRUST.—See CROUST.

KRYHIAZ, *to neigh like a horse.*

KRYSSAT, *a kestrel, or crest hawk.*

KRYUEDHE, *a bed.* From Koruedha, *to lie down.*

KUARTAN, *the fourth part or quarter of, &c.*

KUBMA, dho kubma, *to fall by a blow, to be slain.*

KUEF, Gweff, *sorrowful; kuoth, grief.*—See CUTH.

KUEIA, *if.*

KUER, *bemp.*

KUES, Kueus, Kus, *blood.* After which different spellings it is used in the plays. Hod. Gudzh.

KUF.—See CUF.

KUILAN, *a pen, a quill; Kuillan, id.*

K Y M

KUL.—See GU, GUL, CUL. On kul maystn bras, *doing great masteries, or feats.*

KULETH, *an aet, or deed; drak kuleth, an evil aet, a bad deed.*—See DROCOLETH.

KULLIAG, *a cock, or male of any bird.*—CHELIOC.

KULLIAG GODHO, *a gander; kullriages, a drake, or mallard.*

KUNDURU, *the post of a door.* Corrupted from Kunys, and Daras.

KUNYS, *timber, wood, fuel.*—See CUNYS.

KUR, *the coast, or border of a country.*

KUTHE, *to cover, hide.*—See CUTHA.

KUZ, *a wood.*

KY, *as, so; ky guêr vel an guelz, as green as the grass.*

KYC.*—See KIG.

KYDHA.—See KODHA. Ha an hûel a kydhaz skent, *and the work fell scant.*

KYDNIK, *crafty, witty.*

KUF, *remembrance; also, to find; hag an kyf, and it shall find.*—See KEFER. Kyffyn, *id.* Kyffys, *found.*

KYFFRIS, *likeness.*—See too KEFFRYZ.

KYHYDHA, *to betray.*

KYLBAN, *the backside; may thomelly theth kylban, that thou tumble to thy backside.*

KYLDEN, *an inn, a lodging, &c.* an beys yu cales kylden, *the world is an hard inn.*

KYLIGI, *a cockle fish.*—See KILYGAN.

KYLLHAN.—See COLHAN.

KYLOBMAN, *a pigeon; kylobman-kuz, a wood dove.*

KYLYUI.—See GOLOUA.

KYM, *but.*

KYMERAZ.—See KEMER. Dho kymeras uihith, (*vulgo wyth*) *to beware, take heed; dho kymeras kerr, to take away.*

KYMMYS,

K Y U

KYMMYS, *very much, so much*.—See KEMYZ.

KYMPEZ, *always, continually*; Fenton-gympes in Peran Sabulo, *the continual, or ever flowing well*.

KYN, *by*; kyn wyilly mur wolowys, *by seeing much light*; also, *before, altho'*; kyn gys merwel, *before you die*; also, *since*; kyn thaw, *since that it is*; kyn fe, &c.—See KEN. Kyne, *as if not*; kyne ef nyn vena Du, *as if he was not God*; Kynna, *id.*

KYNAVA, *a knave*.

KYNDAN, *a debt*; dha bosen kyndan, *to be in debt*.

+ KYNIAF,* *Autumn*.—See KIDNIADH.

KYNIN, Kynîngen, *a rabbit*.

KYNIHAS, *the neighing of a horse or mare*.

KYNIFER.—See KENIFER; also *how many*; kynifar dzyrna, *daily, every day*; kynivar uonon, *every one*.

KYNIVIAZ, *to shave*.

KYNNYS, *so much*.—See KYMMYS.

KYNS, Kynfa.—See KINS.

KYNTIL, dho kyntil, guntel, *to choose, to gather*.—See CUNTULLY.

KYNTREVAK, *a neighbour*.—See CONTREVA; *pl. Controvagion*.

KYNY, *to lament, mourn, &c.* In Welsh, Kuyno ma hallaf kyny, *that I may lament, alas*.

KYNYPHAN, *a nut*; kynyphan frenk, *a French, or wall nut*; Kynyfan.

KYR, *dearly beloved*; kyry, *to love dearly*.—See KER, and KERENGE.

KYRIÂK, *a pimple, or spot in the face*.

KYRHAS, Kyrgh.—See KERGH.

KYRHY, *to hire*; kyrhys, *hired*.

KYRTAZ, *to tarry behind, to remain*.—See GORTHA.

KYV.—See KOV.

+ KYUEDHIAD, *a colleague, a copartner*,

L A K

a fellow. Hod. Kyuedh.—See COWETHES.

KYVELAK, *a woodcock*.

KYVELYN, *id. qd. Kevelyn*.

KYUERAS, *help, succour*.

KYULAT, *tapestry, cloth of arras*; also, *a coverlid*.

KYZALATH, *peace, concord, &c.*—See KESOLETH.

L.

LACKA, *tha lacka, to faint away*.

+ LADER, *a thief, a robber*; *pl. Ladhron, ladran, laddarn*:—do ladra, *to steal, to rob*.—Nanladron, *vulgo Lanhadron in St. Ewe, the valley of thieves*.—Hod. Ladar, *a thief*.

LADH, dho ladh, *to kill, to slay*; dho latha, *to cut one's throat, to kill*; ledhaz, *lethys, killed, slain*.

+ LADUIT, *nothing*.

+ LAFROC, *breeches*. Hod. Lavrak.

LAFURYE, *to deceive*; rag ef thym a lafurye, *for he me hath deceived*; lafurye, *a deceiver, a seducer*.

+ LAGAT, *the eye*; *pl. Lageit*. Hod. Lagaz; *pl. Lagafoioe*.—Lagadzhak, *full of eyes, quick of sight*; ydn lagadzhak, *one that hath but one eye*.

+ LAGEN, *a pond, a pool, a lake*.

LAHA, Lagma, *law, light*; *pl. Lahez*.

+ LAHVELET, *the rudder of a ship*.—See LEU.

+ LAIAN, *faithful*.—See LEN.

LAIG, *a layman*.

+ LAINES, *a nun*.

+ LAIT, *milk*. Hod. Leath.—Leath creve, *raw milk*; leath cowles, *sour milk*.

LAK, *naught*; laka, lakka, *worse*.

LAK, *to lace or lash*; meath lak, *I thee will lace*.

LAN

LAKKA, *a well, a pit, or rather a rivulet*; which we still call a *lake*, and *leak*, or *leate*: Landleake, *the church on the rivulet*.

LLAS, *prof.* Hod. Leas.

LAM, *a space of time or place*; whence it comes to signify *a plot of land*; also, *a slip, a fall, a sliding, a trip*; also, *a leap*; also, *a lump of any thing*.—See LAN.

LAMAS, (*lamma, to cast out, to leap*) *cast out*; yn mes an dor y lamas, *the earth casts out*.

LAN, *a church*: so it is too in Welsh, and Bas-Breton. But as Mr. Lh. notes in his Arch. p. 273, it denoted properly only *a yard*; whence we find *a garden* in the Cambrian is called *landa*: and in the additions to Cara. in Monmouthshire, he saith farther,—“Lhan (for so the Welsh write it) signifies, *a yard, or small inclosure*; as may be observed in compound words: for we find *a vineyard* called Gwin Lhan; *an orchard*, Per Lhan; *a bay yard*, Yn Lhan, &c.—Some of these words are of the signification in Cornish, as you may see under their respective letters. And that *Lan* signified *an inclosure of any extent*, we have several instances; as, Lambourne in St. Peran Sabulo, anciently written Lambron, *the inclosure of the round hill*; Lanyon in Maderne, *the furzy inclosure*; Landew in Lézant, *the black inclosure*; Lanleake in St. Petherwyn.

+ LANHERCH, *a forest, a grove*; also, *a lawn, a bare place in a wood*.—See Lh. Arch. p. 237.—Probably Lannar in St. Allen is named from this last.

LANTE, *truth*; rum lante, *by my truth, in troth, verity*.

LANWES, *satiety, fullness, glut*. From Laun,* *full*.

LAY

LAOL; *to say, speak, tell*; dho laol gou, *to dissemble, or rather, to tell a lye*.

LAPPIOR, *a dancer, a leaper*; lappiores, *a dancing woman*. Hence the name of Lappior for the men and boys belonging to the coomb.

LARDZH, *large*.

LASTHE, *vehemently, strongly*; ren gwylyks lasthe, *him struck vehemently*.

LATHA, *manslaughter*; lathe, *a violent death*.—See LADH, LATHDEN.

LAU, Lof, pl. Luef, *a band*; lau is also *laud, praise*.

LAVALU, *guedhan lavalu, an apple-tree*.

LAUEN, *mirth, gladness, joy*; lauenez, *id. lauenik, cheerful, glad, merry*.

LAUN,* *full*.

LAVAR, *a speech, a word, a saying, a proverb*; y lavaraf, *I say*; lavarel, *say thou, tell*; lavarow, pl. of lavar; lave-ryanz, *the language*.

LAUASOS, *persuaded*; me a pyth a lau-asos, *I thee pray be persuaded*.

LAVIRIA, dho laviria, *to work, to labour*; lavut, lavyr, *work, labour*.

LAUR, *enough, sufficiently*; also, *very much, abundantly*.

LAUSE.—See LANTE.

LAWAN, *birds, fowls*.

Lawe, *laud, praise, request*.

LAWETHAN, *fiends*; Belsebuc ha lawethan, *Belsebub and the fiends*.

LAWN, *clean*; from Gulan, *open*; Tre-lawn, *an open or clean town*.

LAYFF, Lebf, *id. qd. Lau, Lof*.—This shews that Mr. Lhuyd's notes on Lau are right.

LAYNE, *sorrow, grief*; may tho ve genys tha ve ar layne, *that we are born to great sorrow*.

LAYS,

LEG

LAYS, green; pren lays, a green tree. Hod. Lâse, Lâz. Goonlase in St. Agnes, the green downs; Borlase, the green summit, or top.

+ LE, Li, Lo, a place; en le, in place.

Lê, Lêa, less, or lesser; mer lê, much less; dau leiah, en leiah, at least; leiha, the least.

LEAL, faithful, loyal; Lel, id. also, true.

LEANA, dho leana, to fill up, full. Lena, id.

LEAS, sufficiently; dra veth oll a rella leas, any thing at all that will give sufficiently; also, many; leasder, plenty, abundance.—See LIAS.

LEAS, Lees, abroad, open; gans tha lagasowe u lees, with thy eyes abroad; dylas vee a vyn lese, cloaths I will spread abroad; leas, les, leys, broad, breadth.

LEATH, milk.—See LAIT.

LEAUH, a calf, a yearling.

LEB, which, who, wh.

LEBMA, dho lebma, to whet, sharpen; lebmys, sharpened.

LEBMA, Lemma, from hence; lebmy, lebben, now.

LEBMAL, dho lebm, to leap, dance, skip about.

LEDAN, ample, broad, extensive.

LEDANLES, plantain; q. d. a broad herb.

LEDR, Ledra, a cliff, a steep hill; lam ledra, the cliff, or steep spot of ground.

LEDDREZ, stolen; leddrez a kar, stolen away.

LEDZHEK, Ledziek, an heifer.

LEDYA, dho ledia, to lead.

LEF, Lêv, sound, voice.

LEGAST, a lobster, a long eye, a sort of lobster without the great claws.—See Mr. Lh. Arch. on this word.

LES

LEGRADZ, a reading, a varying, a changing; pl. Legradzho; dho legria, to read, to vary, to change.

LEH, a place; from Le, here.

LEHAN, a tile.

LEHY, Leihy, to lessen, to diminish; leiha, the least; lehys, lessened.

+ LEIC, Hod. Laig, a layman.

+ LEID, a tribe; people of the same progeny.

LEL, id. qd. Leal, also, rightly, well.

LEL, or Lell, more loyal; loyal, faithful.

LEMMA.—See LEBMA.

LEMAN, Lemmyn, now; also, but; lemmyn dar nep marthegy, but sorrow that is wonderful.

LEMMYS, sharp, sharpened.—See LEBMA.

+ LENSAGUM, a blanket; pl. Lennow; which is also sheets, or any thing of linen.—See LIEN.

LEN, full; dho leana, to fill; lenwys, filled.

LEN, is also, faithful, trusty; ha colle the bryes len, and deceive thy faithful husband.

LEN, a ling fish; pl. Lenesow.

LENDURY, cleanliness, cleanness; from Glanuthder: also, truth.

LENNEN, but; lennen rag caffas ran bras, but for to have a great share.

LENNER, a reader; pl. Lennerio; dho lenn, to read.

LENTE, id. qd. Lante, indeed.

Lêr, the floor, the pavement; an mêan lêr, the ground, or floor stone; pl. Lerou, lerriou.

+ LES, commodity, profit.

LES, Lis, in the Arm. is a court, hall, &c. Lh. Arch. p. 206. We often meet with this word in the names of our places; and I believe it sometimes doth signify

LEV

signify the same as in the Arm. as, *Les*, or *Liskard*; which I interpret the *castle court*, from its castles, one of the ancient seats of the Dukes of Cornwall.—*Lefnewith*, the new court, as being a new hundred.

LES, doth also signify *broad*; as was observed before.

+ *LES*, an herb; pl. *Losow*, *Luzu*.

LES-DERTH, feverfew.

+ *LES-DUSHOC*, q. d. betony.

+ *LES-EN-GOC*, a marygold; the gold coloured herb; from *Gox*, gold coloured.

+ *LES EN-HOC*, the clot bur, the hog's herb.

+ *LES-LUIT*, mug wort; luitles, vel lottles, q. d. the white or greyish herb; also, white borebound.

LESICK, *Lefek*, *Lessick*, Mr. Gwavas interprets, *bushy*: so *Trelesek*, or *Trelliffick*, in St. Earth, &c. the bushy town; from the Irish *Treilliseack*; or else from *Ledzhek*, a beifer, the beifer's town.

LESK, a cradle; *lesky*, dho *lesky*, to burn; *leskys*, burnt.—See *LOSK*.

LESTER, a ship; *lester cok*, (properly a ship boat) is the name of an engine for taking fish, described by Mr. Carew, p. 34. *Lestri*, ships; *luu listri*, a fleet.

LESTEZIUS, lousy.

LETH, the same; yn *leth chyna eugh ganse*, into the same house you go with him.

LEATHER, *Letheren*, a litter; pl. *Letherau*.

LETSHAR, a frying-pan.

Lêv, *Leff*, a band.

+ *Lêu*, a lion; *leues*, a lioness.

+ *LEU-PI-OBIL*, the rudder of a ship. Hod. *Leu gurhal*.

LEVAR, pl. *Levrou*, *levarva*, a library; q. d. a book place.

LIU

LEVEN, smooth, bare.

LEUN, id. qd. *Len*, full.

LEUNEK, *Leunik*, glad, merry, frolick.

LEVEREL, dho *leverel*, to speak, to tell; pan *leverath ym*, what sayest thou to me; *guyra leverys certan*, truth thou hast spoken certainly; *leveryns*, speak; also, a speech; *leveroug*, speak ye.

+ *LEVERID*, sweet milk.

+ *LEUINT*, the master, or pilot of a ship. Hod. *Lêuiader*. *Leuint*, the boatswain, steersman.

+ *LEWILLOIT*, the spleen.

+ *LEWINKI*, a dog fly.

LEYTA, *Lyth*, the back.

LEYS, breadth.

LHY, a troop, a company of horsemen.

LI, id. qd. *Lê*, a place; *Ly*, id. *Li*, a breakfast; *fâv a man kiber tha li*, get up, take thy breakfast.

LÎAS, a band, a company; also, much, many; *lias termen*, often; *liastre*, *lias der*, abundance, plenty; *liaz onen*, many a one.

LIDHIU, ashes; *Lufew*, id.

+ *LIEN*, a linen cloth.

+ *LIEN DÛILOF*, a towel, q. d. hand cloth. + *Lien gueli*, a bed-sheet. Hod. *Ledn*. pl. *Lednow*.—See *LEN*.—It signifies also, a child's whittle. *See the Cornish Song at End.*

+ *LIFERN*, the heel, or rather the ankle bone.

+ *LILIE*, a lily.

LILL, a goat; *Trelill* in St. Ewe, the goat's town.

+ *LIN*, flax, linen; + *Linin*, thread.

+ *LINHADEN*, a nettle. Hod. *Linachs*, *Linar*, ke *linacks*, a nettle bedge.

+ *LITHEREN*, a letter; pl. *Litherow*.—See *LEATHER*.

LITHRIAD, a fall, a trip.

+ *LIU*,

LOO

- + LIU, *a colour, dye, or hue.*
- + LIU MELET, *red lead.*
- LIUIER, *a dyer.*
- + LIUOR, *a painter.*
- + LIVER, *a book; pl. Livrou.*—See LEVAR.
- Lo, Loe, *a pool, a standing water—hence the Lo-Pool. Loo, id. the towns of East and West Loo.*
- Lo, *a spoon; pl. Leu.*
- LOANE, Lowene, *joy.*
- LOBMAZ; *a lesser sort of bream, a chad fish.*
- + LOCH, Hod. Leauch, *a calf.*
- + LOCH EUHIC, *a hind-calf, a fawn.*
- + LODER, *a stocking; pl. Lydrau.*
- LODN, *a bullock, or steer; pl. Ludnu; Lodn Gwarack, id.*
- LODN, vel Lodon, *a wether sheep.*
- LOER, *the moon.*
- + LOF.—See LAU.
- LOFGURHCHEL, *any thing for use.*
- + LOGEL, *a little coffer, a coffin; lodgel, corf—the an logel ve degis, the body—to the burying place was carried; Logol, id. teuleugh why—war an logol, cast you—upon the coffin (or chest).*
- + LOGODEN, *a mouse, a field mouse, a rat.*
- + LOGODENFÊR, *the calf of the leg.*
- LOINOÛ, *bushes.*
- LOMMEN, *a mefs of meat, &c. lommen cowle, a mefs of pottage.*
- LONATH, *the reins, the kidneys.*
- LONTE, Lountee, Rum Loute.—See LANTE.
- LOOB, *slime, sludge.*
- LOOSEX, *hire.*
- LOOW, *lice; pl. of Luan.*
- * LOOSE, *id. qd. Ludzh, grey, boary; ty a vew may fota loose, thou shalt live till thou art grey; Carloose in St. Ewe,*

LOU

- the grey rock; Los, id. rak yonk ha los, for young and grey, (i. e. old) Lous, Loynd. Caraclouse in St. Merin, the grey rock.*
- + LOR, *a pavement, a floor.*—See LER; also, *the moon.*
- + LORCH, *a staff. Hod. Lor. Lor vraoz, a club.*
- LOREL, *a vagrant; rag nyn fough mas deu lorel, for you are but two vagrants.*
- Los, *mean.*—See LOOSE. Losel, *a knave, a vile, idle fellow.*
- + LOSC, *a burning, a searing; loschi, dho losgi, to burn; leskez, burnt; los-tuan, a fire, a burning; Trelosk in Lanwannick, the town of burning, or burnt town.*
- LOSK, *corn smut.*
- LOST, *a tail, a rump; lost-flavan, the dirty tail.*
- LOSTÊK, *a fox, q. d. fair tail.*—Lorn, I take to be a contraction of Lowern, *a fox.*
- LOTHMOW, *bullocks; a pl. of Lodn.*
- LÔUAN, *a rope, a line.*
- LOVANNAN, *a cord.*
- LOUAS, *lightning.*
- + LOUEN, *glad; Louenak, id. Louene, more merry; also, mirth, joy.*—See LEUENAK.
- LOVEN,* *a bed.*
- + LOUENNAN, *a weasel.*
- LOUS.—See LOOSE. Also, *musty; also, frail.*
- LOUR, Lower.—See LAUR.
- LOUR, *downwards, lower.*
- LOUR, *a lord; of which this Lour is plainly a corruption.*
- LOUNDREZ, *London.*
- + LOUERN, fem. Lowernez, *a fox, a vixen; hence Trelawarren in Mawgen Meneage, the fox's town; lowarn, a fox.*
- LOUZALL, dho louzall, *to loose, untie.*
- LOWARTH,

L U M

LOWARTH, *a garden*; Goloures in Gorran, *at the garden*.

LOWENE, *id. qd. mirth, joy*; also, *glory*; lowene thys map David, *glory to thee, son of David*.

LOWENDAR, *joy, &c. theth welas in lowendar, thee to behold in joy (or glory);* dho lowenny, *to make glad, comfort, refresh*; lowenna, *comfort thou*; lowenhas, *making glad*.

LOWSA, *id. qd. Lous*.

+ LOYEN, *a louse*. Hod. Luan, *pl. Lou*.

LOYS.—*See LOOSE*.

LU, *id. qd. Lê, a place*; ny vynyth the pobel Deu gafe cres thyn yn nep lu, *wilt thou not the people of God leave in peace to us in any place?*

+ LLU, *an army*.—*See Mr. Lh. remarks on this, and LEES, p. 10, col. 1.*

LUAN, *a house*.

LUAN, *a louse*; *pl. Lou, Loow*.

LUAR, *a garden*.

LUCK, *enough*.—Luk, Lyk.

+ LUDER, *a lord lieutenant, a peer*.

LUDZH, *grey, hoary*.

LUED, Luth, *mire, filth*; Treluddero in Newlyn, *the miry town of oaks*.

LUEDIK, *miry, stinking*; Treludick in Egloskerry, *the miry town*.

LUEN, *id. qd. Len, full*; also, *fully, much*.

LUES, Lues, *acceptable, pleasing*; also, *many*; lues scoren, *many boughs*.

LUG, *a tower*; hence Lugvan, *vulgo Luduan, the high, or high placed tower*.

LUHAR, Lues, Lufesen; Hod. Lugar.

+ LUID, *a battle array*.

+ LUIR, Hod. Lur, *the moon*.

+ LUMAN, *now, at present*. Hod. Leb-myn.

LUR, *plainly*; lemyn dyswa, *ha gura*

L Y S

lur, *now shew, and make it plainly out*; also, *the earth*; delos formyas then nef han lur, *as thou art the former of heaven and earth*; also, *down, to the deep*; barathrum, guynen may tesso then lur, *with us that he might come to the abyss*.

LUSEW, *ashes*.—*See LIDHU*.

+ LUU LESTRI, *an army of ships, a fleet*.

+ LUWET, *lightning*.

+ LUWORCHGUIT, *a clump of young sprigs growing up together*; q. d. *a wood of staves, or shooters*.

LYCHY, dho lychy, *to fasten, to bind*; lycheugh ef, *fasten ye him*.

LYDRU, *stockings*.

LYFRESON, *liberty*.

LYGARN, *a candle, lamp, or light*.

LYGHA, Lyha.—*See LEHY, LEIHY*.

LYGODZHAN, *a mouse*; —lygodzhan vrase, *a rat*.

LYHUETHA, dho lyhuetha, *to shut, to lock*.

LYHYS, *id. qd. Lethys, killed, slain*.

LYK, *enough*.—This adverb, and lauer, are placed after the noun; as, pysgoz lyk, *and pysgoz lauer, fish enough*.

LYM, *sharp, rough, prickly*; ha dreyn lym, *and prickles rough*.

LYMERY, *to account of, or esteem*; ym a lymerys my a pref, *him accounted I will prove*.

LYN, *a pond, a pool, a standing water*; also, *albeit, although*; also, *moisture*; lynnek, lynnick, *moist, wet*; Garlyniek in Creed, *upon a marsh, or a moist town*.

LYNNETH, *progeny, offspring*.

LYRGH, *afterwards*; wary lurgh, *after him*.

LYS, Lyys, *id. qd. Lias, much*.

LYS, Lyys, *mire*; abol haga lyys for-mys, *of clay and of mire formed*.

LYSTEN,

M A E

LYSTEN, *a towel.*

LYSUAN, *an herb.*

LYTH, *Leth, the back.*

LYTHERAU, *an epistle, or letter sent to a friend; learning.*

LYTTRY, *id. qd. Ladra, to steal.*

LYU, *form, shape, &c.*

LYV, *a deluge, a great flood; pl. Lyfow.*

M.

MA, *I; ma ko dho vi, I remember.*

MA, *there is; ma stryf yntre an theu cam, there is strife between the two rogues.*

MA, (pron. pass.) *my, mine; ma, if; my ny, if not.*

MA, *this; note, that this Ma is generally subjoined to it's substantive, (being an abbreviation of Omma) as, andra-ma, this thing; andrema, this town; an guelenma, this rod; ma na yl uth ynaghe, that not, can be deny it.*

† MAB, *a son; pl. Mebbyon, Mebbyn, Vebbyn; which pl. signifies boys as well as sons; Trevebbyn in Little St. Petrock, the boy's town.*

† MAB ALAVAR, *an infant, without speech.*

† MAB MEIDRIN, *a foster son.*

MAB COTHA, *the eldest son.*

MAB LYEN, *a clerk, a clergyman, q. d. the son of linen; I suppose from the surplice.*

† MADERE, *the herb madder.*

MADRA, *study, consider.*

MAES, Mêz, *a plain field, a champain, a down.*

MAËN, Mên, *a stone; maen flent, a flint stone.*

MAER, Mêr, *much.*

M A N

MAGA, *as, so much, as much; magata, as well.*

MAGA, dho maga, *to feed; frutes thone both rage maga, fruits the appetite for to feed.*

MAGAS, Maes, *that, for that.*

MAGE, *very, wondrous; mage fur te a vea; wondrous wise thou shalt be.*

† MAGLEN, *a gin, a springle, a balter.*

† MAHTHEID, *a virgin; Mayteth, Hod. Maithee; also, a maid servant; Maythys, id.*

† MAIDOR, *a sutler, a victualler.*

† MAIR, *a mayor of a town.*

† MAISTER, *a master.*

† MAISTER MEBION, *a school-master, q. d. a master of the boys.*

MAISTRY, Maistrizi, *mastery, power; y ma ow kul maystry bras, there doing great masteries, (i. e.) shewing great authority.*

MAL, *as, like as; also, will, desire.*

MÂL, *a joint; pl. Meliou.*

MALBEW, *no way, in no wise; ny veas malbew ferrys, thou wouldest not in no wise be angry.*

MALAN, *the devil; the evil one.*

MALLEW, (Mall-ew) *is welcome.*

MALEGAS, *accursed.*

† MAM, *mother; also, the womb; † Mam-math, a nurse.*

† MAM TEILU, *the mistress of the house.*

MAM GWENEN, *a stock of bees.*

MAN, *well.*

MAN, *that; man geffo pup ol byfne, that may have every one a loathing; also, of naught, a trifle; thynny gueres ny dal man, to us help, (i. e. our help) is not worth ought; man, up; dreves man, roused up.*

MAN, *there was not; rak mysteve man*

T

thy

M A R

thy pe, for sufficient there was not to pay; Mana, *id.*

MAN, to will; mar man Deu, if God will; mannaf, I will.

MANA, *id.* qd. Man, it is not; also, if not many, *id.* ow tas many yl bones, my father if it cannot be.

+ MANACH, a monk.

+ MANAES, a nun.

MANAF, I can, or may.

MANAK, a glove, a mitten.

MANAL, a handful, a gripe; manal yz, a sheaf of corn.

MANAN, unless; manan geso ef ragas forbras, unless he should procure for it great wrath.

MANE, enough; dog mane uhel ou banner, bear up high enough my banner.

MANGEW, he is; hage yn bysma man-gew squyth, and in this world he is weary.

MANN, up, upwards; a mann, feva mann, stand or rise up; Man, *id.*

MANNO, Mennough, often, many times.

+ MANS, maimed, lame, &c.

MANSAK, ek, ick, stony; Killyman-fek, the stony grove.—See MEAN.

+ MANTEL, a mantle.

+ MANULE, a manual book.

MANYN, Menen, butter.

MAOZ, Mâz, to go; dâoz meaz, dho maoz a leaz, to go out, or abroad; maoz dhan dre, to return, or come home; ou mâz, going; da vaz dhan dre, to go to town, or to go home.

MAR, although; mar hethaf kelmys lemmyn, altho' I am bound now.

MAR, if; mar gura goth vethys mar pyth, if he doth, discovered, if he be. Hence Mar comes to signify doubting; hep-mar, hemmar, doubtless, without doubt; Man, *idem.*

M A R

MAR-NY, or in one word, unless, if not; Marnes, *id.* Maro, *id.* qd. Mar, if.

MAR, Marth, a wonder.—See MARTH.

MAR, Mor, as, so, so much; marbel, so far, so long; mar scon, so soon; mars, if; marlen, marsyn, marloge, marfos, if thou art, if he be, if thou be, &c.

Mâr, much; * also, Mars signifies sometimes, except, unless; mars dre mur our, unless by much gold.

MARADGYON.—See MARTHAGION MARTH.

MARBEL.—See MAR, MOR.

+ MARBURAN, a raven; Hod. Marvran.

+ MARCH, an horse; Hod. Marh, Marrek, Marhag; pl. Marrougion, a soldier; but chiefly, an horseman; also, a knight; marogeth, to ride; marh-bian, a horse colt, q. d. a little horse.

MARHAR, mercury, &c. Marhar, Wednesday.

MARHAS, Maraz, a market; telhar-marhas, the market-place; thy marhazno, to buy in a market; Marghas, *idem*; pl. Marhasow; panwreugh agas marhasow, when ye make your markets; Marazion, (*vulgo*, Market jew) the sea coast market; Marghesan vose (*vulgo*, Marasanvose) in St. Peran Sabulo, the maid's market, or on the ditch.

MARL, W. a kind of clay; also, a wonder.

MARNANS, Mernans, death, destruction.

MARO, if.—See MAR.

MARO, dho maro, dho maru, to die; maro, dead; Tresmarow in St. Petherwyn, the town of the dead; Marrak, a soldier.—See MARCH.

MARSETH, to have mercy, pity, compassion; an thewen nefre marseth a honan, the

M E A

the Gods never have mercy on me; Marseth is also, if thou art; Marses, Marsew, id. —See MAR.

MARTH, *a wonder, a marvel; pl. Marthegion, maradgion; marthys, miracles, wonders; Varth, id. marthas, marthusy, miraculous, wonderful; marthys teke, wondrous fair.*

MARTEZEN, (Mar te sen,) *perhaps, it may be.*

MARTHA, *better, q. d. so good.*

MARU, dho maru. —See MARO.

MARU, *marrow.*

MARUEL, Meruel, Veruel, Myruel, Myrul, *to die.*

MARUTHICK, (Mar-uthick) *so big, extreme big.*

MAS, Maz, Mez, *but, only, unless; mas gorthebeugh, unless you answer.*

MATERN, *the king; maternes, the queen.*

MATHEN, *with speed.*

MATOBURUR, *a foul reproachful act.*

MAUR, Vaur, Vear, *great.*

MAÛ, VaÛ, Maw, *a boy, a lad, a servant boy; pl. Kosgar.*

MAY, *that; may fe, may fo, that there be; also, but with.*

MAYN, *a friend, an intimate.*

MAZ, *good; Mâs, id. dremas, the good man, the husband; an diz vaz, the good people.*

MAZ, *but. —See MAS.*

ME, *I, me.*

MEADOW, *beloved.*

MEAN, Mên, *a stone; pl. Myyn, Vyyn. Meneage, (that part of the hundred of Kerier so called) the deaf stone; mean bian, a little stone or pebble; mean pobaz, a bake stone; Mân pobaz, id.*

MEAR, *great, many, much; meardens a benenas, many men and women.*

M E L

MEAS, Mes, Mez, yn mes, e meas, *without. —See MEZ.*

MEDDAN, *a meadow; Trigameddon (now Trigavethan) in Kea, the dwellers in the meadows.*

MEDH, yn medh, meth, *to say; medhav, I say, quoth I; medhyz, &c. yn meth Chrest, yn meth Pilat, saith Christ, saith Pilate.*

+ MEDHEC, *a physician.*

+ MEDHECNAID, *physick.*

MEDDAL, *gentle, easy, mild, soft; medalder, gentleness, softness.*

MEDHDAS, *drunkenness; — medho, drunk.*

MEDRA, dha medra, *to behold.*

MEERO, *look; — meero enna, look there.*

MEGI, dho megy, *to choak, to throttle, &c. megis, choaking, stifling; rag own a megis, for fear of stifling.*

MEGGANY, *the vulgar, the rabble; ha war mear megganu, and after him many of the rabble.*

MEGINOU, *a bellows.*

+ MEHIL, *a mullet. Hod. Mehal; pl. Mehilly.*

+ MEHIN, *bacon, or lard.*

MEIN, *id. qd. Mean, a stone; meny, veney, stony.*

MEIN, *the face, the mien; pl. Meyne.*

MEITH, *wey, butter-milk.*

MEKIEK, Mexiek, *stinking, of an ill savour.*

+ MÊL, Hod. Meal, *honey; — Carn meal in St. Agnes, (a noted tin-mine) the honey rock; this is also used to signify, sweet.*

MÊLDER, *sweetness.*

MÊLHUEZ, an velhuez, *a lark, the lark; mel huez, a sweet breath; this bird is so*

M E N

named perhaps from Pelhudz, *a high flight*.

+ MELHYONEN, *a violet, from its sweetness of scent*.

MELIAS, *to grind*.

MELIN, *a mill*; Mellyn, Port Mellyn, *the mill cove*.

MELLOW, *the reins*.

MELLYN, *a bright yellow like gold*.

+ MELWIOGES, *a tortoise*.

+ MELYEN, *a snail*.

MELYN-ÔI, *the yolk of an egg*; q. d. *the yellow of an egg*.

MEN, singly, is used for *a head*, or *a bill*; as, Menwinnick, *the head of the marshes*; Menabilly, *the colt's bill*.

+ MENAS, *except, but*; menes, *beside*.

MENDZHA, *to will*; mendzha vy, *po ny vendzham, would I, or would I not*;—Mentha, *id.* mar menthaf, *if I would*.—See MENNY.

MENER, *a mountain*: Menes, Meneth, *idem*.

MENESTROUTHY, *musicians*; menestrouthy ha can wek, *musicians singing sweet*.

+ MENISTROR, *a butler*, but as the word comes from *minister*, it may signify any other attendant.

+ MENIT, Hod. Menyth, *a mountain*; war venyth, *upon a bill*; Trewarvenyth in St. Paulin;—*pl.* Menedhiou, Monedh.

MENNY, *to will*; Menna, *id.*

MENOUGH, *many times, often, many*; rag on menough rebellis, *for our many rebellions*.

MENOU, *very little*.

MENS, *id.* qd. Myns, *all*.

+ MENTE, *the herb mint*.

MENTHA.—See MENDZHA.

+ MENWIONEN, *an ant*.

MENYS.—See MINYS.

M E Z

MEPPIG, *a little son*; ma meppig huêg, *my sweet little son*.

MÊR, *much*; mêt, mêt, *great*; Tremere in Lannivet, *the great town*.

MERÈ, Merê, *look, look*; Meir, *idem*.—Merbugh, Mervugh, Merough, *look ye, look ye*.

MERNANS, *id.* qd. Marnans; Merual, *id.* Dho Merual, Merwel.—See Maruel. Ev a veruys, *he died*.

MERH, *a daughter*; also, *the month of March*.

MERKYL, *a miracle*.

MERTHYS.—See MARTH.

MES, *id.* qd. Maes, *a field*.

+ MESILEN, *a muscle fish*.

+ MESEN, *an acorn*.

MÊSK, yn mesk, *among*.

MESKAT, *mad, foolish*; meskatter, *madness*.

MESLAN, *a mastiff dog*.

MESSYGER, *a messenger*.

METH.—See MEDH.

METH, *shame, bashfulness*; dho meth, *to be ashamed*.

METHEL, *id.* qd. Meddal.

METHEN, *fully, quite*.

METHES, *to swear*.

METHIA, dho methia, *to feed, nourish*, &c. Methian in St. Agnes, *a feeding place*.

+ METIN, *the morning*; hyñs vythyn, *before day*.

METOL, *steel*.

MEUGH, *willingly*; ny'n meugh gevyth, *we would find him willingly*.

MEVIY, *to be moved*.

MEYNY, *within*.

MEZ, Maz, *but*.

Mêz, Meys, (Maes) signify properly *an open field*; but *Avêr* is also the common word for *without*; yn mes, meys, meas,

M I R

meas, vease, *without, out of doors*; Fenton vease in St. Peran Sabulo: Pendarves in Camborne, may be interpreted, *the head of the oak field*, Pen-dar-vêz.

MEZE, *to will*; na meze a dorn da ny wraf, *nor will I with my hands do good*.

MI, *I, me*.

MIDHIL, *a reaper, a mower*. Hod. Midzhar, Midzhi, *to reap, to mow*.

MIGTERNE.—See MATERN.

MIGTERNES, *the queen*. Hod. Myternes.

MIGINAU.—See MEGINOU.

MIHÂL, *Michael, a christian name*.

MIKAN, *a morsel*.

MIL, *a thousand*; pl. Milo. Myl, *id.* Miluith, *a thousand times*; Myldyth, *id.*

+ MÎL, *an animal, a beast*; pl. Miliow.

MÎL-PRÊV, *the druid's, or serpent's egg*.

MILGY, *a fitchew*.

MILIN, *yellow*.—See MELLYN.

+ MIN, *a kid*; Mingus in St. Agnes, *the kid's wood*; Now Mynnan.—Min, Myin, *is, also, stones*; as, Bodmin, *the houses of stone*.

MÎN, *an edge*.

MINNY.—See MENNY.—Mar minnyth crefy, *if thou wilt believe*.

MINOUGH, *id. qd. Menough, also many, great*.

MINOW, *little, small*:—Carminow in Mawgan-Meneage, *the little city*; but Mr. Scawen interprets it, *a rock unmoveable*.

+ MINFEL, *yarrow*.

MINYS; Menys, *small*; mar venys avel skye brag, *as small as the dust of malt*; pyfgaz minys, *small fishes*.

MÎRAS, *the aspect, look, mien*; dho mira rag, *to search for diligently*; dho viroz, *to see*; miraz, *to look*; mira, *look*

M O I

thou; Myr, *id.* dho viraz, *id. qd. viroz, to behold*.

+ MIS, *a month*. Hod. Mîz; mîz Yenvar, *the month of January*; Huevral, *February*; Merh, *March*; Ebral, *April*; Me, *May*; Ephan, *June*; Gorephan, *July*; East, *August*; Guedngala, *September*; Hedra, *October*; Miz diu, *q. d. the black month, November*; Kevardhin, *December*.—Kyn pen viz, *before a month's end*.

MISK, Myfk.—See MESK.—Ynmisk, *between; also, mixt*.

MISKYMERAZ, *to err, mistake; also, to wander*.

MISKOGGAN, *a fool*.

+ MIUS, *a table*.

Mo, *my, mine*; mo lavarow, *my words*.

MOD, Med, Mot, *a place*; Modrose (*vulgo Medras*) in Luxilian, &c. *a place in a valley*. Mud, *id.*

MODEREB A BARTH, *an aunt by the mother's side*. † Moderebat barth mem, *an aunt by the mother's side*.

+ MODERUY, *a bracelet*.

MOEL, *bald, bare*; moel vre (*vulgo, Mul berry*) in St. Austel, *the bare hill*.

MOELH, *a blackbird*; A Mearl. Hod. Mola-dhiû. *And in composition, Woelk, Woof, Trewoof in Burian, the town of blackbirds*.

MOLENECK, *pl. goldfinches*. Moleneck in St. German's.

MÔG, *smoak*.

MOGAN, *great*:—Polmaugan in St. Winnow, *the great pool*. Moggha, Moghia, *the greatest*.

MOGGON, *vulgar*; Keare do moggon, *loving the vulgar*.

MOH, *a bog*; krow mow, *a bog's sty*; Tremogh in Mabe, *the bog's town*.

MOIN, *slender*.

MOINA,

M O R

MOID, *a woman, a maid; from whence it is plainly taken.*

MOINA, *mines; moina stean, tin mines.*

MOLATH, *pl. Molathow, a curse.*

MOLHUIDZHAN, *a dew or naked snail.*

MOLYTHIA, *to curse, to imprecate; molletha, to curse, &c. mollethians, cursing, reviling, slandering; molleth, a curse, a reproach:—Mylÿge, mylyges or gys, cursed, accursed.*

MONAS, *which thou could'st not; monas the thibbry heb peghe, which thou could'st not (or ought not) to eat without sin.*

MONEDH, *a bill; monedh braz, a great bill, a mountain.*

MONEZ, *to go; menaff monez, I will go.*

+ MOR, *the sea; + mor difeid, the main sea; + mortot, the ocean; q. d. all sea; morleuol, the tide; morep, above sea.*

MOR, *as, so; mor uhel, so high; id. qd. mar, if.*

MORAN, *a berry; moran diu, a black-berry, a bramble-berry; Rosmorein in Gulval, the black-berry valley.*

+ MORAIN, *a girl.*

MORBEN, *a wooden mallet, a beetle.*

+ MORBOTS, *Hod. Morraz, the thigh.*

MORHAUS, *many.*

+ MOR-HOCH, *a porpoise; the word signifies a sea hog.*

MORETH, *grief, sorrow; morethek, doleful, mournful; ganfo test a morethek, with them sad and mournful.*

MORGI, *the dog fish, or sea dog.*

+ MOR-NADER, *a lamprey, q. d. a sea adder.*

MOR-KATH, *a ray, q. d. the sea cat; it's mouth, eyes, and tail being like those of a cat at land. Morefk, morick, of the sea, near the sea.*

MORRAZ, *the thigh.*

M U I

MORTHOL, *a hammer, beetle, or maul; from hence comes Morthelek, hammered, rough beaten; fan kyn fons y morthelek, but though they be rough beaten.*

MORVA, *a place near the sea; Morva in Penwith, also, a moory, fenny place. Hence perhaps Morval in the hundred of West.*

+ MORVIL, *a whale.*

MORVORON, *a mermaid.*

MOSTETHES, *filth, dirt; Mostys, id. Nynsyu gulan lemmyn mostys, I am not clean now from dirt.*

MOURDER, *bigness, greatness; moure-riak, high flown, vaunting, &c. mour-obrur, magnificent, sumptuous; a corruption of Maur, great.*

MOUSEGY, *stinking, loathsome; ow flerye ou mousegy, kepar, ha kuen, stinking, ill savouring, like the dogs.*

MOWES, *a maid; pl. Mowisy; may geffo sur yn mowes, that he hath surely a maid; Moz, id.*

MOWNS, *are; ha steare-ou poyntia mowns purefan, and the stars pointing are very plainly.*

MOY, *more, great; moygha, greatness. —See MOGAN.*

+ MOYAR, *a black-berry. Hod. Moran diu; pl. Môr diu.*

+ MOYR BREN *a bramble bush; but I believe rather a mulberry tree.*

Moz, *dho moz, to go, to walk, to take a journey, &c. Mod, id.—See MAOZ.*

Moz, *pl. Muzy, a maid, a servant maid; an voze, the maid.*

MU, *much; mu mur, much more; also, if; ha my ny wreth, and if thou dost not.*

MUCH, *a daughter.*

MUD, *id. qd. Mod.*

MUI, *id. qd. Muz, great; mui braôz, greater;*

M Y N

greater; mûy, more, of more, above; muy vel, more than; Mewden in Mawnan, the great hill.

† MUIN, slender.—See MOIN.

MUR, great; also, if.

MUSAC, stinking.—See MOUSEGY, which perhaps is the plural of this.

MÛR, as above; Ponsmur, now Grandpont, the great bridge; mur, if; me ath pys gynes mur plek, I thee pray, with thee, if it pleaseth.

MURRIAN, an ant; Creeg Murrian in Philly, the hill of ants.

MUSKEGY, to grow mad; mus, muskegyi, muscok, mustok, amazed, mad, distracted.

MUSTOGHNETH, madness; nener na gous mustoghneth, woman do not speak madness.

MY, I, me.

MYCH, much; Mych teyrn.—See MYTERN.

MYCKE, a discovery.—See MYGY.

MYDZHOVAN, a yoke.

MYGILDER, warmth.

MYGY, to fly; myg, fly; colom whek glafs hy lagas, ke myg augh lues pow, sweet dove, green her eye, go fly over much country.

MYGY, dho mygy, to discover; hay then ganfo preft mygys, and thy speech soon discovereth it; mygys, discovered.

MYGYZ, bred, educated; genyz ha mygyz, born and bred.

MYIN, pl. of Mein, stones; fos or foz a vyen, a stone wall.

MYLEGES, wicked.

MYN, to know.

MYNGAR, a collar for horses, a yoke.

MYNS, all; Mens, id.

MYNTA, mar mynta, if thou wilt; ny vynfa, be will not.

N A G

MYRGH, a weed; myrgh gal, a bad weed.

MYRGH, pl. Myrghes, a daughter, a maid, a virgin.

MYRWEL, Myrav, to die.

MYSHEVY, to mischief, (whence the word) destroy; mysheys, destroyed.

MYSTERDEN, a mason; pl. Mysterdys.

MYTERN, Myghtern, a king; myternes, a queen; myterneth, sovereignty, (q. d. much rule, Mr. Gw.)

N.

NA, no; na gouz, do not speak; na olux, do not ye weep; also, nor, not.

NA, is also that; and is, like ma, generally subjoined to it's substantive, being an abbreviation of Henna; as, an mawna, that lad; an guâz-na, that fellow; en kuzna, in the wood, &c.

NA, is sometimes the same as an, the; a'n, from, of; Kûz karn na huilan in Burrian, the lapwing's rock by a wood; and sometimes the a is cut off, as Nennys in St. Mewan, is the same as, An Ennys, the island.

NADELİK, one's birth-day; Deu nadelik, Christmas, q. d. God's birth-day.

† NADER, a viper, a serpent, an adder. Hod. Nadyr, Naddy.

NADZHEDH, a needle.

NAG, Nagg, no, not, nor, nay; nagella, there can or shall not; nagew, it is not; Nagew, id. nago, nagofy, nagufy, nagus, there is not, not is he, he is not. Nago.

Nagha, Naghe, Nahe, to deny; nagha ol the gous gulan, and deny all her words clean.

NAGONAN, no one; Nagonen, id.

NAGUS.

N E A

NAGUS.—See NAG. Aban nagus ken maner, *since there is no other way*; Nagus.—See NYGYS.

NAHEN, *otherwise*; *fau many yl bros nahen, but if it cannot be otherwise.*

NAM, *now*; also, *almost, well nigh*; Nam-na, *id.* Namna dallas, *almost made blind*; nam, *not to me*; nambes, nymbys, *not is to me*; namby, namby ve tryge, *not shall I tarry.*

NAN, *now*; n'an, *not be, him, or the.*

NANCE, † Nans, *a valley*; properly, *a level, or plain, a dale*; Pennans in Creed, *the head of the valley*; Trenance in St. Austel, *the town in the valley*; Nans in Illogan, *the plain, or valley.*

NANS, *now*; nanfyu, *now is.*

NANSO, *not are, or were.*

NANTZ, *id. qd.* Nance.

NANYL, *a cloak*; ha nep nan geffo nanyl, *and he who now hath a cloak.*

NAN SCONYER, *he will not deny.*—See SCONYA.

NASTRA, *the womb*; may wruk the thon ym nastra, *that I did thee bear in my womb.*

NASTEVE, Nastevyth, *not bore*; nasteve vyth queth flehes, *that not bore ever children.*

NATYR, *nature.*

NAU, Nawe, *nine*; nau kanz, *nine hundred*; nauhuas, *the ninth.*

† NAUN, *hunger.*

NAVE, Navy, (Na-vy) *I be not, or should not be*; Navo, *id.* navons, *we should be.*

NAWNYO, *now being*; agan peg he nawnyo war ren, *our sins now being upon him.* Nawn, *id. qd.* Nan, *now.*

NE, *id. qd.* Na, *no, nor, not.*

NEAGE, *moss*; Trevenêge in St. Hil-

N E P

lery, *the dwelling of moss, mossy houses*; Treneage in St. Stephens in Brannel, *the mossy dwelling.*

NEAU.—See NEF.

NEB, Nep, *who, what*; neb yu Deu ha dên keffrys, *who is God and man likewise*; some, *certain*; neb dean, *some man, any one*; nebonen, *nobody, none.*

NEBAZ, *little, but little, something*; koufa nebaz, ha koufa da, *speake but little, and speake well.*

NEBRAZ, *not large*; tregonebraz, *dwelling not large nor small.*

† NEBTRA, *something*; ni nebtra, *nothing.*

NEDHA, tha nethe, *to spin*; nedher, *spun, twisted*; j'ar nedhez, *a twisted stalk*; Eva, kymmer the gygel rag nethê, *Eve, take thy distaff to spin.*

NEDHAN, *a nit*; pl. Nedh.

NEF, *the heavens, the sky.* Hod. Nev, Neve.

NEFERE.—See NEVRA.

NEGHY, *to deny*; neghys, nehys, *denied.*—See NAGHA.

NEGYS, *business.*

NEI, *night*; nei hur, *last night.*—See NÔS.

NEI, *we, us.*

† NEID, *a nest.* Hod. Nyth; Glassnyth in St. Gluvias, *the green nest*; pl. Nythow; nyth yare, *a hen's nest.*

NEL, *power, might*; gans ol ou nel, *with all might.*

NENA, *then, now, moreover.*

† NENBREN, *a roof of a chamber.*

NENNA, (A'n Nenna) *from hence, from that place.*

NENNIS, (An Ennis) *the island*; Ninnis, *id.*—See ENNIS.

NEONIA, *a daisy.*

NEP, *id. qd.* Neb, Nepeth, *something*; (Nep-peth)

N I S

(Nep-peth) neple, *some place*; nep, neb, *is, he, that, who*; herwedh nep, *in respect of whom, any*; in nep pou, *in any country*; yn nep plas, *in any place*; Nepyth, *id. qd. nepeth nepre, some one*; nepre erel, *some others*.

NERTH, *strength*.

NES, *near*; nessa, *the nearer, the hithermost*; dho nesse, *to approach, draw near*; ou nesse, *drawing near*; Nees, *id. qd. Nes*; Nessa, *is also the second*.

+ NESHEVIN, *a neighbour*.

NETH, ha neth, *this night*.

NETHE.—See NEDHA.

NETHE, an nethe, *thereof, of it*.

NETHOW, *news*; ow leverel an nethow, *telling the news*.

NEVER, *a number*; dho nevera, *to number, to tell*; rolle nevera ol ys feren, *might tell all his bones*.

NEVRA, Neffre, *ever, at any time*; na nevra, *never*. The adverb, Nevra (*never*) with some such like, require another negative with them, the verb being commonly interposed; *as, Nê uêl byth-queth, he will never see*; n' vra vi screfa na mui, *I can write no more, &c.*

NEUYDH, *new*; pl. Neuydho; newethow, *the news*; newethow contrevak, *new neighbours*.

NEWNYO, *not yet was*; newnyo' dosan prys, *not yet was come the time*. Newnyo.

NEYL, Nyl, *one*.—See NYL.

Nêz, *nigh, near to*.

NI, *id. qd. Na, Ne*; ni traveth, *nothing (not anything)*; po ni, *unless*; ni, *if not*.

Nî, (pron. pers.) *we*; also, *of us*.

NIDES, *id. qd. Nijah*; scharron nides, *a ship to sail in*.

NIS, *id. qd. Nys, not*.

NIUL, *a little cloud, a mist, a fog*.

N Y G

NIZHYEA, dho nijah, *to swim, to fly*.—See NYIDZHA.

NOAR, *the earth*. An' oar.

NOATH, Nooth, Noth, *bald, naked, bare*.

NOATHA, Nootha, *nakedness*.

NOADHO, *id. qd. Newethow, the news*.

NODZHEDZHEK, *notable, noted*.

+ NODEN, *thread, yarn*.

NOER, Noor, *the earth*; neve ha noore, *heaven and earth*; nor vaz, *good land*.

NOHAN, *oxen*; war an beaftas an nohan, *over the beasts and oxen*.

+ NOI, *a nephew*.

+ NOIT, *a niece*.

NOOTH, *new*. Nomen familiæ.

+ Nos, Noys, *night*; nosma, noysma, *this night*.

NOTH-LENNOW, *a winnowing sheet*.

NOTYE, *to note, observe*.

NOUEDZHA, *new, fresh*; nouedzhanz, *a novelty*.

NOVA, *to make*.

Now, *a noise*; yn prys hanter heb now, *at the time of midnight without noise*.

NOWETH, Nowth, Nowydh, *new*; Nowethys, *id. qd. Nowethow, the news*; pan a fara a nova ef an nowethys, *what regard he will make of the news*.

NOT, war not, *upon the spot*.

Noz, *night*.

+ NUIBREN, *a cloud*.

NÛR, *near*; po anre nûr, *or which is more near*.

NUUER, *a bargain*; y wre nuuer, *they made a bargain*.

NY, *we*.

NY, no, nor, not.

NY, nay, yea, I.

NYGE, *to fly*; nygethys, *a flying bird*; gorreugh an fal nygethys, *put ye the false flying bird*.

O C K

NYGOF, *I am not; ha me nygof over
fottall, and I am not over subtle.*

NYGOTH, *it ought not.—See GOTH.*

NYGYS, Nagys, Negys, *an errand, a
message.*

NYIDZHA, dho nyidzha, *to swim; also,
to fly.*

NYL, Neyl, *one; an nyl, the one; nyl
tenewen, one side; Nyel, id.*

NYM, *not to me; nymbys, nymbes.—
See NAMBES.*

NYMDER, *a weles an chy nymder, to
see the houses may not shun; nymduer, I
may not shun.*

NYN, Nyz, *not; nynges, nyngens,
nyngev, there is not; nynsa, I shall not;
nynfyw, there is not.*

NYS, *to fly.*

NYSTEYV FLOGH, *to bring forth a child;
nystevyth, shall bring forth.*

NYTH.—*See NEID.*

NYVER, *id. qd. never, a number.*

NYWRA, *never, id. qd. nevra, which see.*

O.

O, *of; o thyn, of or from us.*

O, *I am; rag ny alse de lo degys, for
I cannot, as I am, him carry.*

O, *is, was, were.*

OAN, *a lamb; pl. Ein; ean ennes,
the earth.*

OAR, *id. qd. Uar, upon; also, the earth.*

OBEL, *afar off, aloof.*

+ OBER, *a work; pl. Oberiou.*

+ OBEROR, *belonging to work, a work-
man; oberuaz, a work servant, or fellow;
dho obery, to labour, to work.*

OBMA, Obba, *(adv.) here, in this place.*

Ock, Og, *id. qd. Ick, (adj. term.) as,*

O M B

Torrog, *big bellied; Tredinock in St.
Breock, the hilly dwelling, &c.*

ODGHA, *after; odgha uena, afterwards.*

ODHIUORTO, *(pron. perf.) from him.*

+ ODION, *an ox. Hod. Udzheon,
Odgan; pl. Ohan, oxen.*

ODN.—*See ONAN.*

OEL, *oil.*

OER, *an hour.—See OUR.*

OEZYN, *we were; ozey', you were;
oezynz, they were.*

OF, Ef, *I am.*

+ OFERGUGOL, *a cope.—See OVERGU-
GOL.*

+ OFERIAT, *a priest.*

OFFENDYL, *to offend.*

OFFRYN, *an offering; rag offryna, to offer.*

OG,* *id. qd. Oys, age; as in Dipog,
Hengog; also, art; Oge, id. also, alas.*

OGAZ, *a neighbour, a near friend, a
kinsman.—See CAROGOS. Dôz ogaz, to
approach, or draw near.*

OGOZ, *nigh, near to.*

OI, Oye, *an egg; pl. Oiou.*

+ OILET, *a frying pan.*

+ OIN, *a lamb; pl. Ean, Ennes.*

+ OIR, *cold.*

OL, *all; ol hedda, all that.*

OL, *pl. Olow, the print or mark of the
foot, the footstep; Ool, id.*

OLAH, *weeping.*

OLAZ, *a hearth; dha olaz glawn, to
hearth wool.*

+ OLEU, *oil; also, an olive; + oleu
bren, an olive tree. Hod. Guedhan olêu.*

+ OLIPHANT, *an elephant.*

OLUA, dho olua, *to howl, yell; also,
an howling.*

OM, *also I am; Oma, id.—See EM.*

OMBDINA, *hereafter.—See CAREW,
p. 141.*

OMDENA,

O R T

OMDENA, *to go out, to depart, &c.*

OMDHAL, *dho omdhal, to fight, quarrel, strive; also, to repress.*

OMELYS, *away, from; nep grew trylyas omelys, who hath turned away.*

OMLANAS, *lame.*

OMMA, *vid. Obma; yn meth Chrest mighterne oma, saith Christ a king I am.*

OMSKEMYNES, *branded, stigmatized, accursed; omskeminy, to curse.—See SKEMINA.*

OMSTUMUNYS, *stupidified, amazed, astonished.*

OMWERAS, *to prevent; pan na yllo omweras, when I could not prevent him.*

OMWETHE, *to keep, preserve, &c. rag na ywe omwethe, from us he cannot himself preserve.*

OMWREYTH, *to feign oneself; yn methens mar te omwreith claff, say they if thou fainest thyself sick.*

ON, *the same as Ou, is, art, are.*

ONAN, *one; Onen, Onyn, Odn, idem; pub onyn, every one.*

ONEMENT, *ointment.*

ONEST, *honest.*

ONETHY, *to them; ow bannath y rof onethy, my blessing I give to them.*

+ ONNEN, *pl. Enwith, an ash tree; Trenwith by St. Ives, the town of ash trees.*

ONOUR, *honour.*

ONY, *we are; del ony onen ha try, as we are one and three.*

ÔR, *to be able; mi ôr mor, I can go; also, to know; from Wor. Oare, id.*

+ ORCHINAT, *a shoe.*

ORDNES, Ordnen, Ordny, *to order, ordain, dispose; ordnas, ordained, kept; ornys, ordered; ornys yns tha vownt Tabor, ordered are to mount Tabor.*

O V E

OREN, *known.—See OR.*

ORPHENNYAZ, *a desire, petition, request.*

+ ORS, *a bear.*

ORTH, *of; orthe, by; orth an drama, concerning this thing; orthiv, to me; also, of me; orthyn, to us; orthynz, to him, or them; also, of us, of him, of them.*

ORTA, Orte, Orto, *to him, with him; orthaf, to me.*

ORRACH, *dung.—Mr. GWAVAS.*

Os, *art; ofta, thou art; Osa, id. ofav, I am; ofe, see here.*

Os, Oss, *age, aged; naw cans bloth ofs, nine hundred years old.*

OST, *an army, an host.*

OST, Oster, *an host, an hostess; oftel, an inn; dho oftia, to lodge in an inn.*

OTA, Ote, *behold, see here.*

OTHOM.—*See ETHOM. Othomegyon, the necessitous.*

OTHOREDZHEK, *authority.*

OTTENSE, Ottenfy, *look you, behold; ottengy, here they are.*

OTHVAS, *id. qd. Wothvas, to know; tha othvas a drake ha da, to know of evil and good.*

OTTOMA, ow ottoma, *you see here.—See ATTOMA.*

Ou, Ow, *my, mine. Ou, Ow, doth also signify the same as our ing,—being put before the verb, as, Ou ocua, howling; ou myraz, seeing; ou scorpya, scorning.*

Ou, Ow, *of; ow mysterdys yn powma, of architects in this country.*

Ou, Ow, Ough, *you; these are generally put at the end of the verb for the plural tense, but are sometimes used singly; as, Ow ottoma an trok horn, you behold here the trunk of iron; it is sometimes also, Ow, we.*

Ou, Ow, *are.*

O Y S

† OVERGUGOL.—This Mr. Lh. in his Arch. hath translated, *a cottage, a hut, &c.* but this is manifestly a mistake of that great man, for the word in the original is, Ofergugol; and translated a cope as before; and being placed between Guise, *a vesture*, and Canes, *an alb, or surplice*, can signify nothing else; being a compound of the English *over*, and the Latin Cucullus, *a monk's cowl, or hood*.—TONKIN.

OUGH, *you*.—See OU.

OUN, *fear*; dho ouna, *to fear*; also, *to amend, correct, or make better*; ownow, *amend, correct you*; ma oun dho yi, *I fear*.

OUNEK, *a coward, a fearful fellow*; ownakes, *frighted*.

OUNTER, *an uncle by the mother*.

OUR, *gold*.

OUR, Oer, *an hour*; hanter ûr, *half an hour*; pup ûrol, *every hour*; in urna, *in that hour*.

OURLYN, *silk*.

OUS, *use, account*.

OW.—See OU.

OWAV, *answering*; them y feth ow can hag owav, *to me you shall be singing and answering*.

OWERBYN, *to undertake*; in Welch, Derbyn.—Kyn fova gwryesa owerbyn, *when it is done, I will undertake*.

OWERENE, *to tremble, to shake for fear*; hag ef rag own owerene, *and be for fear trembling*.

OYREK, *fiery, red, ruddy, bright like gold from our gold*.

OYE, *pl. Oyow, an egg*; oye godho, *a goose's egg*; oyow ethen, *bird's eggs*.

OYS, Oydge, *age*; hag ve oevethys the oys, *and was come to age*; Ooz, Oze, Uze, *id. oze coth, old age*; ooz younk, *youthful age*.

P A R

P.

PA, *when, what*; pale, *where, in what place*.

PADAR, *the Lord's Prayer*; properly, being taken from the first word Pater; but used indifferently too for any prayer. Padarda in Linkinhorne, *prayers good*.

† PADEL, Hod. Padal, *a dish*.

† PADEL HOARN, *a frying pan*, q. d. *a pan of iron*.

PADN, *cloth of either linen, or wool*.

PADZHAR, (olim pider) *four*.

PADZHUERA, *the fourth*; padzhuardzhak, *fourteen*; padzhar iganz ha dêg, *ninety*.

PAL, *a spade, a shovel, a mattock*.—See BAL.

PALADOR, *a shaft of a mine, or any shaft*; literally, *a cast of earth*.—See BALAS.

PALCH, *weak or sick, to mend poorly*.

† PALF, *the palm of the hand*.

† PALORES, *a Cornish daw, or chough*.

† PALTOWAT, *fruitfulness*.

PAM, *since, when*.

PAN, *with, since, when*; panna, *what*; pandra, pendra, *what thing, whatever*; pandra bennak, *whatsoever*; panfo, panvo, *when*; pandrew, *what is it?* Pahan, *id. qd. Pan*.

PANAN, *a parsnip*; pl. Panez.

PANVETER, Panvotter, *trouble, vexation*; kymys vyth an panveter, *so great shall be the trouble*.

PANYN, (pa-anyn) *whether of them*; pahan, pahyn, *what*; Paynyn, *id. qd. Panyn*.

PAPAR, *paper*.

PAR, *very*; par var, *very early*.

PAR, *as, that*; parma, parna, *such, like*; par, *like, very*.

† PARCHEMIN, *parchment*.

PARDEL,

P E D

- PARDEL, *like as, so as.*
 PAREZ, *ready, prepared; Parys, id.*
 PARH, *a part, side; parh aral, the other side; Part, id.*
 PARLEDH, *a parlour.*
 PARK, *pl. Parkou, a field, an enclosure; Parc, id.*
 PARATHYS, *paradise.*
 PAROW, *equal, like; hep parow, without equal, without his like, or its like.*
 PAROT, *boiled, made ready.*
 PARTHY, *likewise, in like manner.*
 PASK, *Easter, the passover.*
 PASSIER, *passed; en termen en passier, in time that is past.*
 PATTEL, Fattel, Patla, *how, by what means.*
 PATSHAN, *a buttock, or haunch.*
 + PAUGEN, *a woollen or felt sock.*
 PAW, *a foot; ny won ple toulaf ow paw, nor know I where I shall cast my foot.*
 Pawen, W. *a paw; inde.*
 PAYNIA, *to run; paynyn, let us run.—See PUNNIA.*
 PAYS, *but.*
 Pâz, *a cough; perhaps our, to have a pawse, a cold that runs at the nose, comes from hence.*
 PE, Peh, *a sin; pe, was.*
 PE, *what; pe dra, what thing.*
 PEA, *dho pea, to pay.*
 PEB, *id. qd. Pub, all; peb ol, every one.*
 + PEBER, *a baker.*
 PEBOUGH, *tune you, pipe you.*
 PEBS kynifer uynyn, *all, every one, as many as there are of them.*
 PECHADYR, *a sinner; pechadyres, a she sinner.*
 PEDN, *a bead.—See PEN. Pedn diu, young frogs, black beads; Pednan, id.*

P E L

- PEDHIGLA, *dho pedhigla, to roar like a lion, to bellow.*
 PEDUZHIVIK, *noble, principal.*
 PEDNZHIVIKIANZ, *nobility, gentility.*
 + PEDRERIFF, *a lizard, eft, or newt.*
 PEDREVAN, *id. Pedrevan an dour, a water lizard.*
 PEDRY, *to rot, or grow rotten; peydrennow, rotten.*
 PEDYR, *four; also, Peter. Hod. Pefwere.*
 PEFESTA, Pefeste, *where hast thou been; Abel, pefeste marbel, Abel, where hast thou been so long.*
 PEG, *pitch; also, a prick, smart, or smarting.*
 PEGANS, *necessaries for life; also, money; ia, meth Jowan, maz pa peganz, ay, quoth John, but where's the money or necessities.*
 PEGHY, *to sin, to offend; peghes, have sinned.*
 PEH, Pehaz, *pl. Pehadou, a sin, an offence; rag ou fehas, for my sin; Peghis, idem.*
 + PEIDWURA, *an architect.*
 + PEIS, *a jacket, or jerkin.*
 PEKAR.—*See POKAR.*
 PEL, *afar off, long since; pella, farther; na pella, no farther; peldar, far off; pellear, a long time, q. d. a long hour; pel dhan urma, long since, q. d. long to that hour; pellaf, longer; pellys, driven.*
 PEL, *a bowl to play with; pl. Peliou; pelema, this ball.*
 PELE, *a spire, a steeple; carne pele, the spire rock.*
 PELEA, Polea, *where? Pele a.*
 + PELLAN, *a ball of wool, a bowl.*
 PELEZ, *bald; pedn pelez, a bald head; Pilez, id.*

PELIHA,

P E N

PELIHA, *which, or whether of them.*

+ PELLIST, *a leathern pilch*; + Pellist ker, *a fur coat.*

PEMA, *where.*

PEMP, Pymp, *five*; pemdhak, *fifteen*; an pempas, pempes, *the fifth.*

PEN, *the head.* Hod. Pedn, Pednow; pl. Pedn brauze, pedn maur, *a great head, a jolt-headed fellow*; pednou iz, *heads of corn.* Note, that Pen or Pedn, in the British of all countries, signifies, *an end, as well as, an head.* So Kynz pedn zythyn, *is, before the end of the week*; pedn viz, pedn vlethan, *the end of the month, the end of the year.*

PEN, Pedn, pl. Pennou, Pednou, (doth often signify) *a hill.*—See LHUYD.

+ PEN CANGUER, *a captain, a centurion*; q. d. *the head of an hundred men.*

+ PEN CLIN, *the knee.* Hod. Pedn glin; pl. Pendew glyn, and Penthew glyn, *the knees.*

PENAG, Peneges, *id. qd. Ponag, (conj. ex.) but, unless, if not.*

+ PEN CLUN, *the buttock.*

+ PENDEFIG, *a prince.*—See Penzhivik; Penzivik, pl. Penzivygion, *id. noble, famous.*

PENAG, *whomsoever*; pe penag vo, *whatsoever it be*; pe penag of willy, *whatsoever thou seest.*

PENDERI, Pedery, *id. qd. Predery, to think, to consider.*—Podery, *id.*

PENDRA, *whensoever, whatsoever.*—See PAN.

PENDRUPHIA, dho pendruphia, *to shake the head, or nod.*

PENGARNE, *a gurnet fish*; q. d. *a rock-head, a piper fish.*

+ PENGUGHREK, *a fur coat.*

PENKAST, *Whitsuntide.*

P E T

PEN PRAL, Pedn pral, *a skull*; pedn pral marh, *a horse's skull.*

+ PENTEILU, *the master of the house.*

+ PENS GUREC, *any thing being on a bed.*

PENZ, Poyns, pl. Poynsew, *a pound in money, or twenty shillings.*

PENYS, *to fast*; penys a reys ragh y terros, *fast I needs must because of his vaunting.*

PER, *a pear.*

+ PER, *a cauldron, a kettle*; also, *very.*

PERA, *an end.*

PERDEL.—See PARDEL.

PERFYTH, *perfect, in perfection.*

PERHEN, *the owner, the possessor of any thing*; also, *to buy.*

PERKOU, *to call to mind, to remember*; Perko, *to remember.*

PERNA, dho perna, *to buy, redeem, ransom*; pernar, *a buyer, a purchaser, a redeemer.*

PERS, *partial.*

+ PERSEIT, *a jug with two ears.*

PERTHEGY, *to wax angry, sharp*; perthege, *grown angry.*

PERTHEGY, *to bear, suffer, forbear*; mar na allo perthege, *that he be not able to bear it.*

PES, wert; mar pes, *if thou wert.*

PESACH, *rotten.*

PESGUYTHE, *as soon as*; pesguythe may gwella why hy, *as soon as that you see her.*

PESK, pesk zal, *salt fish of any sort.*—See PISK.

PESWERE.—See PEDYR.

PETH, Pith, pl. Pethou, Pytho, *riches, wealth*; Nanpetho in St. Agnes, *the rich valley*; Nanpitho in Gerrans, *id. Peth tshyi, household stuff, furniture.*

PETH, *a sin*; peth pur uvas, *a very great sin.*

PETHAF,

P I L

PETHAF, *I am, or be; mar pethaf kel-myn lemmyn, although I be bound, I be bound now; mur petho gein, if it be cold.*

PETHKESTER, *poverty, want of wealth.*

PEVA, *it is; Peves, id.*

PEVEVA, *where, in what place; peveva kefys, where was it found.*

PEW, *what; pew an jowle pandra vyt gwryes, what the devil shall be done.*

PEWA, *id. qd. Bewa, to live; presou pewa, still living; mar a pewaf, if I live.*

PEWAS, *a recompence, a reward.*

PEYI, *to drop; ny's pyrth dên mara peys pel, no man can bear it if it drops long.*

PEYLL, *a knot; ten hy yn bas yn peyll, draw it (the arrow) up along the knot.—So named, I suppose, from being round.—See PEL, a bowl.*

PEYN, *pain, torment; pl. Penys.*

Pêz, *pease.*

PEZEALLA, *how many, so many as.*

PHOKKAT, *a pocket.*

PIB, *a pipe of any sort, a flute; peban, a flute, a flagellet, a little pipe.*

PIDNIAN, *the brain.*

PIDZHA, *dho pidzha, to pray; pidzhi, pl. pydzhadou, a prayer.*

PIGA, *dho piga, to prick, to sting, to nettle.*

PIGOL, *a mattock, a pickax, a tinner's pick.*

PIGY, *id. qd. Pidzha, Pygyn, we pray; also, let us pray.*

PIL, *a little billock; pil gudhar, a mole-bill; pil tyil, a dung-bill.*

PIL, signifies too, *a sea ditch, a trench filled at high water—Hence perhaps Pill in Lanlivery.—Pill is, also, a manor, a lordship.—See Lh. Arch. p. 219.*

PILEZ, *bald, bare: hence that sort of*

P L E

oats called pillis, because it has no husks. The Avena Nuda, of Ray.

+ PILLEN, *a fringe, or border.*

PILM, *flying dust, like flour.*

+ PINBREN, *a pine tree. Hod. Guedhan Pin.*

+ PIRBREN, *a pear tree. Hod. Guedhan peran.*

+ PIRGRIN, *a stranger.*

+ PISC, *a fish. Hod. Pysg; pl. Pysgyz, Pyzgaz.*

+ PISCADUR, *a fisherman; piscadur yn mytern, the king's-fisher bird.*

PISC-LIRI, *a fish-pond, or pool.*

PISGETTA, *a fishing.*

PITSHAR, *a pitcher; pitshar piza, an urinal or chamber-vase.*

PIUA, *who; piua yn andennia, who is that man; piua ha bennak, whosoever.*

PIZ, *a part, a piece.*

PIZAZ, *piss.*

PLA, *the devil; oer tan ty yn mîs an pla, surely thou art the son of the devil.*

PLANANTH, *a planet.*

PLANKAN, *a table or plank; pl. Plan-kys, Plankez; plankys zaban, deal boards.*

PLANSE, *Plensy, to plant; plynfyys, planted.*

PLANZ, *a plant.*

PLâs, *a palace.—See Arch. p. 282.—Hence Place, for a gentleman's house.*

PLATH, *py plath, if he, or it pleases; mar plath, if he pleases.*

PLAYNE, *full; an termyn playne, the full time.*

PLE, *Plex, where; plema, where is he, or where he is; plemons, where they are, or where are they.*

PLEAG, *pleasing, pleasantly; me a levar thys ma pleag, I will tell thee so pleasingly.*

PLEG,

P O B

PLEG, *a plait or fold*; Plek, *id.* Plegya, *dho plegya, to wrap or fold in; also, to bow to any one; na ra chec plegy an dor dothywz, thou shalt not bow down to them.*

PLETH, *spread abroad; syghzys y dreys gans the thyu pleth, thou driedst his feet with thy hair spread.*

PLEÛ, Plû, *a parish.*

PLEZIA, *dho plezia, to please.*

PLISKIN, *an egg-shell.*

PLOBM, *lead; plobmrydh, red lead.*

PLOS, *dust, filth; also, a foul offender; also, a weed, and any thing foul and evil; plosek, filthy, wicked; plosek guas, a filthy fellow.*

PLOSI, *dho plose, to dissemble, to counterfeit, feign; the theu plosste geynyre, the god dissembleth with us too much.*

† PLUFOC, *a bolster.*

PLUMAN, *a plumb; guedhan pluman, a plumb tree; † Plumbren, id. mean plymon, a plumb stone.*

PLUS, *a sore, an ulcer; pl. Pluffyon.*

† PLUVEN, *a pen; pl. Plyv, Pliv, feathers.*

PLYE, *to plait, to fold, to knit.*

PLYGADOW, Plegadou, *desirous; also, desire, pleasure.*

PLYNCH, *a plancher.*

PLYSG, *a paring, a shell of a nut.*

Po, *either, or; poken, if not, or else, otherwise.*

Po, *when; po marh ledryz, when a horse is stolen; also, when there is, or shall be; also, if; po na venrio hui gil an della na moi, if you will do so no more.*

POAGAN, *long since; ne poagan arluth ny, not long since our lord.*

POAN, *pain, grief; poenys, grieved, &c.*

POBAS, *dho pobaz, to grind; also, to*

P O N

bake; tshyi pobaz, a bakehouse, and a mill; tshyi vorn, a bakehouse.—See TSHYI.

† POBEL, *the people; pobel tiogou, the commons.*

† POCCAN, *a kiss.*

POCVAN BRAS, *the great pox.*

POCVAN, *lately; semmyn pocvan ha lesk, even now burning.*

PODAR, *rotten, not worth any thing.*

PODEERES, *deemed, thought.—A corruption of Prederys.*

PODDRAC, *a witch, a forcerer or forcerefs.*

PODZHAR, *a porringer, of which this word is a corruption: an earthen dish or platter.*

POENIS, *pained, grieved.*

POESYGYS, *torrid, or extreme hot.*

POER, Poezder, *weight.—See POYS.*

POKAR, Pokara, *as, as like as, such like, so as.*

POKKIA, *dho pokkia, to poke, push, thrust.*

POKKYS FRENK, *the pox; pokkys miniz, the small pox.*

† POL, *a well, or pit; also, a pool, a miry place, dirty, clayey, &c. Polgooth in St. Austel, the old pits; polgrean, a gravel pit.*

POL, *signifies too, the top, the head; though Mr. Lhuyd is of another opinion. Ketters pol, every head; pol kil, the hinder part of the head.*

POLAN, *a pool, a standing water.*

POLS, *some time, a while; pols vian, a little while.*

PONAG, Poni, Pony, *(conj. exc.) except, unless.*

PONFOS, *heat, trouble, vexation; pon fosick, troubled; esedour ha ponvos bras, a warmth, a great heat.*

PONOW, *pl. of Poan, pains.*

† PÔNS,

P O S

+ PONS, Pon, Pont, *a bridge*; Ponsnooth, *new bridge*; Gran Pont, *great bridge*—now Grampound.

PONSTER, *quackery*; *to give improper medicines*.

PONVETER.—See PANVETER.

POOC, or POUK, *a heap or stack of hay or turf*.

POP, Pob.—See PUP.

POP AY DU, *on every side*.

+ POP-TI, *a mill or bakehouse*.—See POBAZ.

PORAG.—See PRAG.

POR, *very*; por dha, *very good*; Porre, *id.*—See PUR.

+ PORCHEL, *a little pig*.

PORAN, *rightly, expressly*; also, *right*; also, *close*.

PORHAL, *a barrow pig, a hog*.

POROGGA, dho porogga, *to read*.

PORPEZ, *pl.* Porpezou, *a plaise fish*; also, *a porpoise*, from whence the word perhaps.

PORRAN, *a leek*.

PORRYS, *will*.

PORTAL, *the threshold, the entry, the portal*.

+ PORTH, *pl.* Porthow, *a door, a gate*; also, *a sea-port, a bay, an harbour, a port*.

PORTH, *chiefly, especially*; porth caf lavar, *especially mind to tell*; or rather, Porth, from Porthy, *to bear, to speak*.

PORTHER, Portherer, *a porter, a portress*; but chiefly, *a door-keeper, man, or woman*.

PORTHY, *to suffer, to bear with*; ny allaf porthy hen na, *I cannot bear this*; also, *to carry*.

+ PORUIT, *a wall*.

Pos, *much*; also, *but*.

POSE, Posse, Bosse, *to lean*; war regon

P R E

byth nyn bosse ys ben, *on them nor ever lean his head*.

POSSYGYON, *heaviness, drowsiness*.

+ POST, *a pillar, a post*.

POT GUIDN, *a bag, or white pudding*.

POTRE, Pottro, *id.*—See PEDRY.

POU, + POW, *a province, a country*; an pou, *the country*; pou izal, *a flat, level country, a plain, a champain, a low country*; dean pow, *a clown, a country fellow*.

Pous, *a pound, a pound in money, a piece of money*.

Pous, *a gown*; na terry pous an plos was, *or rent the gown of the filthy fellow*.

POWES, *rest, quiet*; powesy, *to rest*; powes lemmyn, *rest now*.

POYS, *heavy, grievous*. Hence Forté Powys in Wales. Tyr powys, *heavy-land*.

PRAG, Praga, Perag, *why, wherefore*.

PRAN, Pren, *chance, lot*; teulel pran myl wel vye, *to cast a thousand lots better it were*.

PRÂS, *a meadow*; tyr fegh yn guel nag yn prâs, *land dry in field nor in meadow*; pratheck, *meadowy*.

PRAT, *an act, or deed*.

PRAUNTER.—See PRONTER.

PRE, *id. qd.* Per, *very*; pre da, *very good*.

PREDERI, dho prederi, *to study, meditate, think*; prederys, *studious, thoughtful*.

PREF, *a proof*; dho pref, dho preva, *to prove, try, allow*.

PREGOTH, *a sermon, a preaching*; hag ena pregoth a wra, *and there a preachment shall make*.

PREDN, *now used for Pren, which see*; also, *a tree*.

PREN, *timber, wood*; prenyer, prenyer, *a stick, or piece of wood, or twig*;

P R I

gans scorgis prenyer, *with scourges of rods*; Pridn, Prin, *id.* prenick, pridnick, prinick, *of wood, woody.*

PRENEST, *a window.*

PRENNA, dho preнна, *to buy*; rag y preнна, *to buy it*; also, *to smart, to suffer*; also, *to ransom, redeem.*—See PERNA. Also, *to pray, to atone for.*—See PRYNE.

PRENNE, the preнна, *to bar*; the preнна agan yettys, *to bar our gates.*

PRENNY, *to take, to seize*; er nan preнна, *if I do not take.*

PREST, *soon, quickly, now*; also, *always, ever*; also, *ready.*

PRESHYONS, *altogether*; preshyons havan thom honyn, *altogether like to myself.* From Prez, Pres, *time.*

PRETHY, *id. qd.* Perthy, *to hold out, to forbear*; prethy ny allaf pella, *hold I can no longer.*

PREV, *a worm.*

PREVA, yn preva, *in truth.*—See PREF.

PREVAN, *a moth worm.*

PREZ, Preys, *a time, a season.*

PREZ-BÛZ, *a banquet, a feast, a refreshment, a repast*; from Prez, *ready*, and Bûz, *meat.*

PRÎ, *clay*; pul prî, *a clay pit*; prîan, *clayey ground*; hence the name of, Prîan, *loads, soft clayey veins of tin, &c.*

+ PRIDERYS, *pensive, troubled*; also, *studious.*

PRIDAR, *pl.* Prederow, *a thought, solicitude*; prederow ren kemeras, *troubled thoughts seized him.*

PRIDIRI.—See PREDERI.

+ PRIDIT, *a poet.*

PRIES, *a husband*; ou fries, *my husband*: Bries, *id.*

+ PRIF, *a worm.* Hod. Prev. *pl.* Prêvyon; prev nor, *an earth worm.*

P R Y

+ PRIF-PREN, *a caterpillar.*

PRIN, Pridn.—See PREN.

+ PRIT, *an hour*; Pris.

PRIVE, *firm, secure*; gorhen myn grûthyl wheyl dek ha prive, *command to do the work fair and firm*; from Prev, *proof*; yn priveth, *privately.*

PRIVIA, dho privia, *to bleat.*

PRIZ, *a price*; pan apriz rag hearn? *what price for pilchards?*

PROF, *a proof*; dho provy, *to prove.*—See PREF.

+ PROFUUT, *a prophet.*

PROGATH, *a sermon*; progathar, *a preacher, an orator, or speaker.*—See PRE-GOTH.

+ PROUNDER, *a priest.* Hod. Pronter; pronter berris, *a gorbellied priest.*

PROVYEHA, *to provoke, to stir up, to abuse.*

PRUNNY, *to forgive, to pardon.*

PRYAS, *a wife*; me a vyn gwyll thew pryas, *I will make to thee a wife.*

PRYCKNA, Pruckna, *degree, rank, state*; pryck-na, *that state.*

PRYERY, *to be acquainted*; a! nynsofe pryeryn, *ah! art thou not acquainted.*

PRYGWYTH, yu prygywyth, *a little while.*—See PRYS.

PRYNE, *to pay, to atone for.*

PRYS, *a while*; un prys kyns nos, *a while before night*; also, *too much*; kyns bos prys bos, *before they be too heavy.*

PRYVE, Pryvy, Pryveth, *private*; yn prive, *and privately*; yn nos pryveth, *in the night privately.*

PRYVETH, Priveth, *esteemed, valued, privy*; gans Jhu nynsos priveth, *with Jesus you are not so privy.*

PRYVIA, dho pryvia, *to do, or solicit business for another, to procure.*

PUA,

P Y

PUA, *id. qd.* Piua, *who; also, such.*

PUB, *id. qd.* Pup, *all, every; pub eure, every hour, continually; pub erol, every where; Jesus—pub erol pregoth a wree, Jesus—every where a preaching made.*

PUL, *a pit; pul doun, a deep pit, the bottomless pit; pul stean, a tin pit; Pul, is also, dirt, mire; pullan troillia, a ditch, trench, or mote.*

PUNNYA, *dho punnya, to run; dho punnya kerr, to flee, to run away; Ponya, id.*

PUNSUIE, *to punish.*

PUP, *all, every; pub honyn, every one; pup prys, or preys, at all times.*

PUR, *pure; also, snivel, or snot; purica, snotty.*

PUR, *for; pur, pyr, very; purtha, very good; purthal, very blind; pur-eun, accurate, exactly, very right; pur wyr, certainly, very true, in truth; pur pury, most certainly; purra, the veriest; purra lader yn pow, the veriest thief in the country; purryes, needs must, for very need.*

+ PURCHENIAT, *an enchanter, q. d. a very, or great finger.*

PURVERS, *a purchase; ou otte un purvers da, behold thou a good purchase (or here is).*

PUS, *ny pus, thou art not; war an beys ny pus parow, on the world not art thou equalled.*

PUSORN, *a bundle, or fardle; mean kelm avel puforn, I him will bind like a fardle; also, the burden of a song.*

PUZA, *dho puza, to press, to poze; whence the word, to puzzle.*

+ PWLUDOC, *a rich man.*

PY, *where; py le, in what place; py, what, whether; py thestu, where art thou.*

P Y T

PY, *who, what, which; py le yn ge-vyth ef chy, what place shall he find in the house.*

PYAS, *id. qd.* Pehas, *a sin, an offence.*

PYB, *pyb hehen, every one.—See PUB.*

PYDZHADOW, *Pyiadow, prayers; the pl. of Pidzhi.*

PYGY, *to pray.*

PYLEX, *where.—See PY LE.*

PYLTA, *much; pylta guel, much better.*

PYKAR, *like as; par. adj. even, alike, as big as.—See POKAR.*

PYKEN, *or otherwise.*

PYM, *where; pymava, where is he, or where he is; pymo, where is; pymo (pym-o) Abell, where is Abel; Pyma, id. Pym, what.*

PYMENT, *Pymeth, liquor, drink.*

PYN, *a pluck, a twitch.*

PYN, *id. qd.* Pen, *a head, &c. Trespyn in St. Erme, the head town.*

PYNAG.—*See PENAG.*

PYR, *id. qd.* Pur, *very; pyr, round, all round, very round.*

PYRDZHA, *dho pyrdzha, to purge.*

PYRKAT, *a pulpit, a pleading place.*

PYRN, *great; myr ow pyrn wolý, see my great wounds.*

PYRTHY, *id. qd.* Porthy; *nys pyrth-dên, no man can bear it.*

PYSG.—*See PISC, &c. Pygetsha, id.*

PYST, *blockish, dull, stupid; pen pyft, dull head.*

PYSTRYOR, *a forceror; pystryores, a forcerefs, a witch; pystory, forcery, witchcraft; pyftyk, bewitched; rak dout pyftyk, for fear of being bewitched.*

PYSY, *mea gas pys, I you pray; pysaf, I pray.—See PYGY.*

PYTH, *what, a thing, a substance; pl. Pytho; an puth a scrifys scrifis, that*

QUE

which I have written, I have written.—See PETH.

PYTH, Pythneth, Pythqueth, *ever; marpyth, so much.—See BYTH.*

PYTHEEN, *whether we shall be; pythiow, what is.*

PYTVO, the rag goth vos pytvo y hys, *of whatsoever may be it's length; pytvo, whatsoever.*

PYUHABENNAK, *whatsoever; Pyupenag, id.—See PIUA.*

PYVYTHO, *who; pyvytho as hem bronkthy, who shall them lead on; pyvytho, who shall be be.*

PYW, *who, whom; pywough, wherefore; pywoug leverough henna, wherefore tell you it.*

Q

QUELFE, *saw, from Guelaz; na byth queth ef na quelfe, nor ever him saw.*

QUERTH, (from Gureth) *mar querth me a terru pen, if thou dost I will break thy head.—See GUREY.*

QUETH, *so as; queth thu eth yn grous pren, so as Jesus went to the cross of wood.*

QUETH, *cloth; hag ef yn queth ou maylys, and him in linen cloth swaddled; also, infamy, shame.*

QUETH, Quet, *also; yth worhel quet dew gorre, in the ship also two put; also, a turn, or course.*

QUETHE, (from Cuthe) *to cover; gans quethy ben ylly quethens, with a cloth his head they covered.*

QUETHY, *to weave; quethyon, woven; kerdyn quethyon misk cronow, cords woven among the thongs.*

QUEYT, Quit, *must, take care.—See GUEYT.*

R A T

R.

RA, before the verb expresseth the ablative case, *shall; ra kemera, shall take.—Formerly, Ras.*

RA, *to give; my a ra, I will give; rase, given; Rays, id. Hod. Ry, to give.*

+ RACCA, *a comedy, a play.*

RACHAN, *a rake.*

RACH, *care.*

RADN, *a division, a share, or part, some; em a radn alal, some say; dho radn, vel radna, to divide, part, share.*

RAFARIA, *wonderful.—See REFARIA.*

RÂG, *before; also, for; rag fra, rag fraga, why, wherefore, whereas; rag, as touching before, in comparison of, in regard of.*

RAGAS, *before you; raghenna, therefore, for that cause; ragon nyi (pro. pers.) for us, before us; ragon, before you; ragos, before thee, or you; ragoun, least, for fear; rago huei, for you; ragof, for me.*

RAGTA, *for this; rag token, for a little while; ragoz, for, or because of thee; rag goth, for which ought; rag eun, for your.*

RAGGORRYS, *to let forth.*

RHAG, Rak, Ragh, *id.—See RAG.*

RAGHEMMA, Raghenna, *therefore, &c.*

RAM, *me hast; tyram tullas ve hep kene, thou me hast deceived without pity.—See RUM.*

RAMBLA, dho rambla, *to go straddling, to ramble.*

RAN, *id. qd. Radn, also, to, for; dho ranne, to divide; rannys, divided.*

RAS, *grace; luen a'ras, full of grace; from Gras; also, thanks; rase, raze, to love; me an rase, I him love.*

RASSYS, *ravished, carried off.*

RATHA (Ran-tha) *trusty; owh ratha, trust ye to it.*

RANNY,

R E D

RANNY, *to vex, trouble, &c.*

RAZ.—See RAS.

RE, before a verb, (as, Redorro, Redrygy, Rethanvon, Rethokko, &c.) is but a sort of an expletive as it were to enforce the thing signified.

RE, *some one, somewhat, it; re rethy, it ought.*—See RETH. RE, *what?*

RE, *too much; also, by, through, to, before.*

RE, colm re, *a running knot from the arm; red, running; Re, is also, to give; my a re, I will give.*

REâ, Riâ, Rea, Reve, *strange, wonderful, &c.* sometimes they add an *a*, a Rea, *o rare!*

REâ, Suâs, Repharia, *O wonderful, O strange.*

REFARIA, *vel Varia, by St. Mary, &c.*

REB, Ryb, *nigh, near to, even; also, by, with.*

REBEA, *to begin.*

REBEE, Rebo, Reby, *be it; andellna rebo, amen, so be it.*

REBEGHY, *to sin, to offend; rebeghas, bath sinned.*

REBOS, *to be; rebue, I have been.*

REBOWES, *to rest, to repose.*

REBUE.—See REBOS.

RECLEWES, *to bear.*

RECTO, *to break; mara gwrew un rec-to, if I did once break.*

RED, *a ford.*—See RID.—Redruth, *the red ford.* (Doubtful.)

† REDEVA, *the course of the sun and moon.*

† REDEN, *a fern; redanan, a brake of ferns.*

REDEULY, *to cast or throw away; re-deulseugh, cast you away.*

R E N

† REDIC, *a radish.*

† REDIOR, *a reader; dhe rhedi, to read; ny redyn, we read.*

REDRYGÿ, *to dwell, to inhabit; redry-gas, dwelt, dwelling.*

REDUTH, *ty reduth, thou gavest.*

REESE, *dho rees, to flit or slide away, to rush out:*—Hence our common word and expression of *Comreesing*; and the names of many of our places; as, Rees in St. Peran Sabulo, *the fleeting ground; Trerees (as anciently written) in Newlyn, &c. the town on the fleeting ground; Penrice (olim Penrees) in St. Austel, the head of the fleeting ground, &c. Refas, gushed out, flowing, rushed out.*

REGETH, *confirmed, settled; may yn ys golon fast regeth, that in his heart is fast settled.*

† REGISTEN, *a burning coal.*

REGO, *them; gans rego hembronkyas, with them they led him.*

REGOLLI, *to lose; regollas, lost.*

REGYMMY, *to kiss.*

REI, *dho rei, or rey, to give; reis, reyse, given.*

REINIAT, Renniat, *a dish bearer, a divider, a distributor.*

RELLA, *to give; tra veth oll a rella leas ny gavaf, any thing at all that will give enough, I shall not find.*

REMENAT, *the remainder; pl. Reme-nadou.*

REMMMA, *an remma, these, them.*

REMUFÉ, *to move again.*

REN, *for, by, also him; renna li, them, these; ren, as, according to.*

REN, *the mane of a horse.*

REN, *to bring; also, to prize, to value.*

RENAUTHAS, Ren-au-thas, *by my father; renlewty, in truth, by the truth.*

RENKIA,

R E V

RENKIA, *dho renkia, to snore; rengkias, snoring.*

RENOTHAS, *bound; also, the same as Ren-au-thas, by my father; ren-o-thas.*

RENYGYA, *dho renygia, to swim; renygyas, swimming.*

RENSAWY, *to save, preserve; agan gorhel renygyas rensawy, O Arluth huhel, our ship swimmeth, save us, O Lord supreme.*

REOL, *a rule.*

REONTE, *care, diligence; gans mura reonte, with much care.*

REORDINY, *to reserve; reordynas, reserved.*

RESAS, *went, reached; dray an golon may refas, through the heart that it reached; refeth, went; ple refeth the thyfky blon, where went thy disciples.*

RESEK, *to flow.—In Arm. Redek.—See RAISE.*

RESETH, *Re-feth, verily.*

RESEVE, *to receive.*

RESTYE, *the restye, to thrust.*

RETH, *merit, desert; rethy, to deserve; also, it ought; re rethy scryfys, it ought to be written.*

RETH FO, *(for wreth fo) let it be, it shall be.*

RETHERNO, *Reth ewno, to rectify.—See EAN.*

RETHEWASE, *did reside; yn an bysma rethewase, in this world did reside.*

RETHOKKO, *to bear, produce; ffrutda byner rethokko, na glase, fruit good for food let it not bear, nor be green.—Rethogga in Gwenap, the bearing or fruitful dwelling.*

Rêv, *a shovel; rêv tân, a fire-shovel.*

REU, *frost, ice.*

REV, *an oar; revadar, a rower, an oar man.*

R I S

REVE, *the city of Rome; Revenuer, a Roman.*

REVES, *id. qd. Reys, needs.*

REUNNIAT, *a dish-bearer, a cup-bearer.*

REUGH, *Reu, give you.—See REI.*

REW, *a line; yn udn rew, in a line; also, a row; whence the word.*

REWELAS, *to see.*

REWESE, *to revive.*

REWORRO, *from above.*

REWRUK, *did, wrought.*

REYS.—*See REI. Reyse, id.*

REYS, *Rêz, necessity; also, needs must; also, it behoves, it ought.*

REYSETHA, *to sit; me a reysesthas, I was sitting.*

RHAG.—*See RAG.*

RHAGADAZ, *pl. Ragadazu, an ancestor, a forefather.*

RHEI, *to yield; rhei an guella, I'll yield to you.*

RHÛN, *a bill; Penrhyn, the head of the bill; pronounced now, Reen; pl. Runyow.*

RHYNEN, *a little bill, a billock.*

RHYTTIA, *dho rhyttia'n dha, to rub all over.*

+ RÎD, *a ford.—See RED.*

RIDH-VELLYN, *a deep yellow; Ridh, red.—See RYDH.*

RIDARA KAZHER, *a sieve; which we still call, a casier.*

* RIG HA THRIG, *the tide; Bodrigy in Phillock, the house by the tide.*

RIG, *is also an auxiliary verb, I do, did, &c. del rig a bypryz, as he did always; e'rig scrifa, I did write. Tririff, vulgo Driff.*

+ RINC, *a quail.*

RINE.—*See RYNE.*

RISK, *the bark or rind of a tree.*

RITAN,

R O S

RITAN, *the wind-pipe.*

RIU, *sort, manner; neb riu guefraz vel guerraz veth, some sort of help than no help at all.*

Ro, *a gift; pl. Rohon, Roow; ro, who; dho ro, to give, to grant.*

ROATH, *form, figure.*

ROBBIA, *dho robbia, to rob, spoil; rob-biaz, robbed.*

† ROBBIOR, *a robber.*

ROBO, *shall be; dho Deu robo gor zehâz, to God shall be thanks.*

RODOETHY, *to hire with gifts; dew dêns fals y rodothy, two false men they hired with gifts.*

ROF, *to value; ny rof, I value not; also, I will give; Roof, id.*

ROGOLLI, *to give; a rorolley, I will deliver.*

ROLLE, Rollo, *might; neb a vynne rolle nevera, who would might number.*

ROLLE, Rollo, *to give; may rollo, that he give; rollons y gollow splan, they give their shining light.*

ROM.—See RUM.

ROOZ, *red; pedn rooz, a red head.*

RÔS, *boasting, bragging; ynow rôs, in my boasting, blustering.—From Trôs, a nose.*

Ros, *a promise; me a vyn re thû am ros, I will give thee my promise; also, a request; ha ma tue re thû am ros, and if thou wilt grant me my request; dho ros, to give; ros, gave.—See ROY.*

RÔS, *moſs.*

Ros, *a mountain, meadow; also, a common.*

ROSE, Roſh, (but the former is moſt in uſe) *a valley; it generally ſignifies a valley or dale between hills, or attended with a promontary; as, Nance doth a*

R U N

plain, or level; but this rule is not without exceptions. Penroſe in Sithney, &c. the head of the valley; Treroſe in Mawnan, the town in the valley, &c. Rôſwarne, the valley of elders. Nomen familiæ.

ROSTIA, *dho roſtia, to roast; roſtias, roasted.*

ROTH, *a gift.*

ROULIA, *dho roulia, to rule.*

ROUNSAN, *an aſs; goon rounſan in St. Enodor, the aſs's downs.*

ROWETH, *bounty, liberality.*

ROWMANN, *lay ye aſide, or down.*

ROY, Ro, *give; dho ro, to give.*

ROZ, *a wheel; poul roz, the pit under the wheel of a mill.*

ROZELLEN, *a whirl for a ſpindle.*

RU, Rew, *a ſtreet or pav'd way; Truru, (now Truro) three ſtreets.*

RUAN, *a river; Pol ruan, the pool of the river, in Lanteglas juxta Fowey.*

RUBO, *be it.*

† RUD, Red, now corrupted to Rooz; pedn rooz, *a red head; Rudh, Ruth, Rydh, id.*

RUDDOCK, *a robin red-breast.*

RUG, *I made. From Wrug, Wruk, Gruk.*

† RUID, *a net. Hod. Rûz; pl. Ruzow.*

RUIF, *an oar; † Ruifa dur, a water-man.*

RUM, *bath, or baſt me; ty rum gruk, thou baſt made me; rum lathas, bath me killed.*

RUM, *by me, by my, by mine; rum lance, rum lewte, by my truth, verily; rum thaſ, by my forehead; rum fey, by my faith.*

RUM, *with; rum trôs, with noiſe; rum peryl, with danger.*

† RUNEN, *a billock, a ſmall hill.—See RHYNEN.*

† RUSE,

R Y S

- † RUSC, *the bark or rind of a tree.*
 RUSSE, Ruffys, *thou gavest or hast given.*
From RY, to give.
 † RUTE, *the herb rue.*
 RUTH, *red; also, broad, big.*
 RUTH, *a crowd, a multitude; ruth ve-*
oradens holyough, a great multitude of
men followed.
 † RUY, *a king; † Ruifanes, the queen;*
 † Ruifanaid, *a kingdom.*
 RY, *dhe ry, to give, to grant; the tam*
ry, I give.
 RYB, Ryp, Rybon, *near by: Ny, Reb,*
idem.
 RYBY, *by; Adam may pegn ryby,*
that Adam sinned by.
 † RYD, *a ford.*
 RYDH, *red, ruddy; pedn ryth, a red*
head, red haired; rydik, reddish.
 RYDH, *(pronounced now Reeth) plain,*
open; Goonreeth in Gluvias, the open
downs; also, flourishing.—See RYTH.
 RYEL, Ryal, *royal; Ryalton in St.*
Colomb Minor, the royal town; pur ryel,
very, or most royal.
 RYGEMERAZ, *to take away.*
 RYGOLLY, *to lose; rygollas, bath lost.*
 RYGTHE, *to command.*
 RYGUELAZ, *to discover, to find out.*
 RYKAVAZ, *to find.*
 RYNA, *pl. of Ren, them.*
 RYNE, Rine, Rin, *id. qd. Ruan, the*
channel of a river.
 RYNNA, *dho rynna, to grin; ha rynny,*
and grinning.
 RYNNAN, *notwithstanding; rynnan bo-*
na lowena, notwithstanding I shall be glad,
or I will rejoice.
 RYS, *id. qd. Rez; rys yw horrys lasu-*
rye, need's must I will labour.
 RYS, *I gave; lowene a rys, the joy*

S A U

- which I gave; ryffuel, I will give; ryfis,*
thou gavest.
 RYSYE, *the ryfye, to exalt, to praise;*
also, to follow.
 RYTH, *flourishing.*
 RYTH, *kind; a! vynyryn ryth, na touche*
vynes, ah! woman kind, touch me not near.
- S.
- † SACH DIAVOL, *one possessed with the*
devil.
 SACRA, *to consecrate; y sacra fcon my*
a wra, him consecrate I will.
 SADARN, *strong; from Cadarn; Tresa-*
darne in St. Colomb Major, the strong
town.
 SADT, *easy; Arluth ow cufyl yu fadt,*
Lord my counsel is easy.
 SAF, Sav, *stand; saf yn ban, stand up;*
hae favaz aman a mez a' uili, and he got
up out of his bed.
 † SAIR PREN, *a woodman, a carpenter;*
q. d. a sawer of wood.
 SALVER, *a Saviour.*
 SAM, *a burden.*
 SAN, *but.*
 SANT, *feasting, food.*
 SANT, *is also, a saint, sacred, holy;*
Lanfant, vulgo Lefant, the holy church,
or saint's church, viz. Allhallows.
 SANZ, Zanz, *a saint. Hod. pl. Seinz.*
 SARF, *a serpent.*
 SARRA, *farra wheag, sweet fir. — See*
SERA.
 SARSYN, *a heathen; or rather, a Sara-*
cen.
 † SART, *a hedge-hog.*
 † SARTHOR, *a diver, a douker bird.*
 SAU, San, *(conj. discr.) but.*

SAU,

SCH

SAU, SAW, *safe, sound*; fawsack, *healthy*; Boffawsack in Constenton, *the healthy dwelling*.

SAUARN, *a savour, a smell*.

SAW, Sam, *a burden, a load*; y ma lour the saw thyso, *there's enough of load for thee, or, thy load is sufficient to thee*.

SAWTHENY, *to mislead, to run out of the way*; maga veny sawthenys, *that we may not be misled*. Sawthanas, *id. qd.* Sawtheny.

SAWYA, *to cure, heal, save*; efan sawse, *he him would heal*.

SAWYA, an Sawya, *the Saviour*.

SAWELL, (saw-ell) *that giveth health, healthful*.

SAWAN, *a hole in the cliff through which the sea passeth*; Sawan davis, *sheep's hole*.

SCABERIA, *to sweep*; scaberias, *a sweeper*; also, *a barn*; Scaberias or Skeberiove in Probus, *the barn*.

SCAF, *nimble*; srafe, *more nimble, and nimbly*.

SCAFA, *a goblet*.

SCALLYE, *to hurt, offend*; in Welsh, Kail; ha scallye y ympynnyon, *and offend his brains*.

SCAUAN, Scawen, *an elder tree*; Boscawen-rose in Burian, *the house in the elder tree valley*. Nomen familiæ.

+ SCAVEL, *a bench, a stool*. Hod. Skaval; skaval angow, *the bench of lies*; skaval droasa, *a foot-stool*.

SCAVDER, *levity, lightness*.

+ SCEVENS, *the lungs*.

SCHARRON, *a ship*.

SCHAPY, *to fashion, or shape*.

SCHATH, *a boat*.—See SKATH.

SCHEREWETH, *contempt, derision*.

SCHEREWYNETH, Scherewynfy, *hypocrisy*.

SCHEREWYS, *proud, scornful*; also, *a scribe*.

SCU

SCHYNDY, *to defile, pollute*; aga fleyr a yl scyndyes, *their smell may defile or poison*.

SCILLY, *cut off*; from hence the Scilly Isles.—Cut off from the insular Continent.

SCLANDRY, *to offend, to slander*; why a vyth pur sclandrys a hannaaf, *you shall verily be offended at me*.

+ SCOD, *a shadow*. Hod. Skez.

+ SCOL, *a school*; scol heick, *a scholar, a scholastick*.

+ SCOREN, *a bough*; pl. Scorrenow.

+ SCON, *soon, forthwith, immediately*; Skan, *id.*

SCONYA, *to refuse, deny*; me sconyaf, *I refuse*; Sconye, *id.*

SCORNYE, *to strive*.

+ SCOVAÛN, *the ear*.

+ SCOVARNOE, *a hare*; q. d. long ear'd.

SCODH, Scouth, Scuth, *the shoulder*.

+ SCOUL, *a kite*.

SCOVVA, *a tent, a pavillion*; rag nya ylgul scovva, *for we may make a tent*.

SCREPHA, dho scrifa, scrife, *to write*; scrividh, *scripture, writing*; screphys, *written*.

+ SCRIVEN DANVON, *a letter missive, or to be sent*.

+ SCRIVINIAT, *a writer, a scrivener*.

+ SCRIVIT, *a writing*.

SCRIPTIR, Scriptyr, *the scripture*.

SCRYRYA, *to forsake*; scryryis, *forsaken*; prag thyfta ve scryryas, *why hast thou forsaken me*.

+ SCUBILEN, *a scourge, a whip*.

+ SCUDEL, *a dish, or platter*.

+ SCUIDLIEN, *a hood, or such-like thing, worn over the shoulders*; verbatim, *a shoulder cloth*.

+ SCUID, *the shoulder blade*.

Y

SCULLYE,

S E L

SCULLYE, *to shed, spill, or scatter, to pour; Scollye, id.*

SCYLE, *plainly, clearly; po Crest levereough scyle, he Barabbas, either Christ, say you plainly, or Barabbas.*

SE, *she, her; mya se gusk, I will her strike.*

SE, *a seat.*

SEADHA, *dho seadha, to sit down; sethough, sit ye down.*

SEBAN, *upright; Sef-ban.*

SEF, *to stand; a thyow thum tas yth fef Sylwadur beys, at the right hand of my Father I shall stand the Saviour of the world; also, to be; yn peynys, y fam y fef, in the pains of hell they shall be.*

SEF, *to arise, get up; efa fef the pen trydeth, he shall rise at the end of three days; pan fef fis hythw myttyn, when thou dist rise this day morning.*

SEGERIS, *empty, void of, vain.*

SEGHES, *thirst; feghes thymmo vy yma, thirst to me there is (or I thirst.)*

SEGHYS, *dry; dor feghys, dry land; Seyh, id. Dor Segh, id. Sygh, id. Tyr Sygh, id. dho feghy, to dry; faw me as fegh ganfow blew, but I will dry them with my hair.*

SEIGH, *id. qd. Seghys, gans anpren fegh (or feygh) with the dry tree.*

SEITH, *seven; feitag, seventeen; feithvas, the seventh.*

+ SEITH, *a pot. Hod. Zeath.*

SEITHUN, *a week; feithves dyth, the seventh day.*

SEHA, *dho seha, to wipe, scour; also, to dry.*

SEHY, *dho sehy, to be dry, or thirsty; fehys, thirsty.*

SEKERDER, *a ground stay, security.*

SEL, *a foundation.*

S E R

SELDA, *a cellar.*

SEL, Sil, Sul, *a view, a prospect; from the Welsh, Syllly, to look, or behold; and the Armoric, Sell, a look, or sight; fellick, fillick, in open view, remarkable, conspicuous; Crugfellick in Verian, the barrow in open view, or conspicuous.*

SELLEN, *mar fellen, if I should.*

+ SELLI, *an eel. Hod. Zilli.*

SELYZ, *salted.*

SELWEL, *to save.*

SELY, *the arms; ha y ys fely, and of his arms.—See YSEL.*

SELYA, *a conger eel; pl. Selyas.*

SEN, Sin, Zen, *to, unto; rak oon defef sen merwel, for fear you fallen were dead; here Sen signifies you was, or were.*

SENDZHA, *dho sendza, to apprehend, to catch; Sinsy, Sanfa, id.*

+ SENED, *a synod.*

+ SENGYS, *bound, obliged, esteemed.*

SENSA, *Sensy; (taken in a passive sense;) ny fenlaf poynt, I shall not be seized at all; (as here in an active,) synsewe fast, seize him strait; also, to bold; sens, bold.—See SENDZHA.*

SENSA, *to esteem, value; un denma my ny sensaf, such a fellow I do not value.*

SENTS, *the saints.*

SERA, *sir; also, a father; Sira, id. Seera.*

SEREN, *bones; nevera ol ys seren, number all his bones.*

SERA, *to lock, shut up; assentyes ythyns sera, have assented to shut up; in Armor. Serra, (both from) Sera, a lock.*

SERF, *I am; mur serf ef bad y vester, if I am he, a bad master.*

SERFANS, *modesty; ow setha in pure serfans, sitting in great modesty.*

SERRY, *Sorry, to anger, to provoke; ferrys,*

S E W

ferrys, *angry*; rak hynsyu Pilat ferrys, *for now is Pilate angry*.

SERTH, *stiff, hard*; an priskys serth, *the stiff prickles*.

+ SERVIC, *a shrub*.

SERVIS, *a servant*; pl. Servysy, Servidzhy.

SESE, *to stick*; rusken nyn sese, *the rind doth not stick*.

SESTA, *dost thou*.

SESTYA, *to cease, to give over*; ha homma byth ny festyas, *and she hath never ceased*.

• SETH, *an arrow*. Hod. Zeath, Zethan.

SETHE, *the sethe*.—See SEADHA.

SETHE, *a seat*; also, *a bishop's see*; sethek, sethas, sethys, *sitting, seated*; Sethva, *id. qd. Sethe, to sit*.

SETH, *dry*; Mellinseth in St. Agnes, *the dry mill*.

SETTYA, *to esteem, set by, value*; my ny settyaf gwade gala, *I will not set by the stalk of a straw*.

SEVAL, Sevel, *to stand*; also, *to arise*; sevough a mann, *arise ye, get ye up, erect yourselves*; Seveugh, *id. sevys, arisen, raised up*.—See SEF.

SEVI, Syvi, *a strawberry*.

+ SEUYAD, *a taylor, or botcher*; feuyades, *a woman taylor, a sempstress*.

SEVYLLYAKE, *a sneaker*; ha me sevyllyake omma, *and I a sneaker here*.

SEW, *a bream*; Carnsew, *the bream rock*; also, *black*; Carnsew in Mabe, *the black rock*.

SEW.—See SEWYO.

SEWEL.—See SEVAL.

SEWENA, Sowena, *prosperity*; also, *health to you*.

SEWYA, Sewsya, *to follow*; sew, follow; few olow ou thryys lyskys, *follow the marks that our feet burnt*.

S K A

SEYLE, *an argument, a proof*; dho feyle, *to prove*; natur feyle Chrest, *nature proved Christ*.

SEYM, *train-oil*.

SGâv, *light*.

SGAVEL.—See SCAVEL.

SGELLI-GREHAN, *a bat, q. d. leathern wings*; from Af-kelli, and Crohen, *corrupté, Sgerligrehan*.

SHAGGA, *a cormorant, a shag*.

SHANOL, *a channel, the gutter, the kennel*.

SHYNDYY, *to spit*; shyndyys of gans cronek du, *I am spit upon by a black toad*.

SI, *her's*.

+ SIBUIT, *a fir tree*. Hod. Zaban.

+ SICER, *cyder*.

+ SICK, *dry*; Pensignans in Gwenap, *the head of the dry valley*.—See SEGNYS.

+ SICHOR, *drought, dryness*.

SIGER, Sigr, *full of holes, hollow*.—See SEGERIS.

SIHY, *made dry*.—See SEGHY, SIHYS.

SIL, Sull, *a prospect*; Rosilian in St. Blasys, *the valley in open view*.—See SEL, SYL.

SILLY, Sylly, *to seem, to be seen*; my a fylly in urna, *to me it seemed in that hour*.

+ SIM, *a monkey*.

SINDZHA, *to hold, to keep*.—See SENDZHA.

SINSIAT, *tenacious*.

SIRA, Sirra, Sira uidn, *a grandfather, a white father, a white-headed father*.—See SERA.

+ SIUF, *tallow*.

SKARKEAS, *a shark fish*.

SKAT, *a box, a blow, a buffet*.

SKATH, Scath, pl. Skatha, *a boat*; skath ruz, *a fishing or fayn boat*; skath hyr, *a long boat*; Portscatha in Gerrans, *the port of boats*.

S K Y

SKEANS, *pleasant, witty, merry.*
 SKEMYNA, *to curse, to excommunicate;*
nyngew reis skemyna moye, there is no
need to curse me more.—See OMSKEMENYS.
 SKENTULETH, *knowledge.*
 SKENT, *Scant, sparing, sparingly.*
 SKENTYLLUR, *knowledge, learning;*
Skentyll, id.
 SKENYS, *(the pl. of Geien) the nerves,*
the sinews.
 SKESY, *to escape, flee; pyrk ragof ny*
wrafkesy, a fish from me shall not escape.
 SKÊZ, *a shade, or shadow; hence Ske-*
wys in Cury, the shady place.
 SKIANS, *art, science, skill.*
 SKIBIA, *dho skibia, to brush, sweep, or*
scower.
 SKIBOR, *pl. Skiberio, Skiberiowe, a*
barn; hence Skiberion in Mawgan, the
barns.
 SKIENTIK, *cunning, expert, skilful.*
 † SKIENTOG, *wise.*
 SKIDAL, *a little dish.*
 SKINAN, *a pin.*
 † SKINEY, *an ear-ring.*
 SKIRAN, *a bough, or branch of a tree;*
pl. SKIRAU.
 SKÎTH, *weary, tired.*
 SKOVE, *the tinnors say of a rich load,*
'tis all skove, or scove; pure and clean.
 SKRIVINAS, *dho scrivinas, to scratch,*
to claw.
 SKUATTYA, *dho skuattya, to break,*
burst, tire, or weary.
 SKUTH, *Scudh.—See SCUDH.*
 SKUYTHI, *dho skuythi, to tire, wax*
weary.
 SKWYTH, *a jerk, switch, or twitch.*
 SKYDNYA, *to fall down; na skydnia*
au keth vengeans, that fall not down this
same vengeance.

S O N

SKYL, *dust; skyl brag, malt dust.*
 SKYLUR, *pl. Skylurion, a scholar.*
 SKYMYS, *condemned, the damned; yma*
lower skymys genaf, here are enough
damned with me.—From Skemyna.
 SLÉV, *cunning, expert, skilful.*
 SLEYVETH, *skill, cunning.*
 SLOTTEREE, *rainy weather, foul and*
dirty; inde, slattern.
 SLYNCHA, *to slide; ha slyncha war*
doer a keys, and slide on the ground along.
 SMAT, *a friend; ha lyes smat, and many*
friends; also, a soldier; awos bos ny pes
war smat, altho' we are four soldiers.
 † SNOD, *a ribband.*
 SNYOWE, *(this is a mistake for Suyow)*
Carnsew in Mabe, is called Carnsuyow,
which is the same as Sew.
 So, *he, him; mer Chrest marow vena*
so, if Christ dead was he.
 SOA, *suet, tallow; foath, fat, greasy;*
Nânsoath in Ladock, the fat valley.
 † SOCH, *the ploughshare.*
 SOG, *Sug, moist, wet; Rosogan in*
Stephens, the moist valley.
 SOGOTE, *a detection, or discovering; ha*
ryb tha fogote wre, and by making this
discovery.
 SOL, *id. qd. Sel, a foundation; also, id.*
qd. Sul, a prospect in open view.
 SOL, *alone; also, a long time; fol' a*
breys, long since; fol, since; fol a theth,
since I came to thee; fol a breys, is also
lately, a while since; nebrum guerthes fol
a breys, who me sold a while since.
 † SOLER, *a ground room, an entry, a gal-*
lery, a stage of boards in a mine.
 † SOLS, *money.*
 SOMOT, *a lord.*
 SON, *sound, noise; hep wethe korn, na*
gul son, without blowing horn, or making
noise;

* S P E

noise; also, blefs thou; fon vy kyns mos, blefs me before I go; dhe fona, to blefs; aga fona me a wra, them blefs I will.

SONE, *speech, foun*; lemyn agan fone gura, *now your speech perform.*

SOR, *anger, wrath, grudge, grumbling*; Sorras, *id.*

SORREN, *to be angry.*—See SERRY.

SORN, *a corner.*

+ SORT, *an hedge-bog.*

SORDYA, *to arife; fordyas breffel, arofe a conteft.*

SOSE, *mar fofe, if thou art; Mar fos, id.*

SOTA, *id. qd. Sofe; mar fota del fur, if thou art really fo.*

SOTEL, *cunning, fubtle.*

SOOTH, *ftand; nebe gans fals na soth, never with falshood ftand.*

SOUGH, *you; also, you are; but though this word is here fingle, it is generally at the end of a verb; as, Welfough, you fee; golfough, hear ye, &c.*

SOUL, *foil.*

SOWETH, *accursed, unhappy; a! foweth, ab! unhappy.*

SOWYN, Sowyny, *to prosper, to flourifh, to thrive.*

SPARRIA, *dho fparria, to fpare; whence the word.*

SPAS, *whilft that, until; also, a fpace.*

SPEAL, *ffpecial; ha fpeal bras, and fpecial great, or intimate.*

SPEITIA, *dho fpeitia, to torment, vex, fpite.*

SPENS, *a fpen*, a buttery.

SPEKKIAR, *ffpeckled, ffotted.*

SPERNAN, *a thorn; fpernan uidn, a white thorn; fpernan diu, a black thorn.*

SPERNAS, *ffeady, firm, ffedfaft.*

SPETHES, *briars.*

SPEYES, *a fpace; Spys, Speys, id. a ver fpeys, or great continuance.*

S T E

SPIENA, *to fpare, forbear; ny allaf fpiena moy, I cannot forbear any more.*

+ SPIRIT, *a fpirit.* Hod. Spiriz, *a ghoft, a goblin.* Spiriz Sant, *the Holy Ghoft.*

+ SPLAN, Splen, *clear, bright.* Hod. Spladn; *dho splanna, to fhine, gliften, or glitter; fplandor, ffplendour, brightnefs.*

SPRUS, *a grain, a kernel; pl. Sprufan.* Spus, *id.*

SPRYES, *the breath; tha vewa omma udn fpryes, to live here one breath.*

SPYRYS, *the fpirit, the Holy Ghoft.*

SQUAT, *(a word ufed by the miners) the fquat of the load; a broad heap.*

SQUATTIA, *dho fquattia, to pluck, or tear to pieces, to fmite or ftrike; fquattys ew tha apydgnyan, ftruck out are thy brains.*

+ SQUENIP, *inceft.*

SQUERD, *a rent, any thing torn.*

SQUERDYA, *to tear to pieces; fquerdys, torn; dy jowllow yffran fquerdyas, the devils of hell tore.*

SQUERRYON, Squerryou, *a foot foldier, an efquire.*

SQUYTH, *tired, weary; fquythens, wearinefs.*

SQUYTHEYS, *wrinkled.*

STÊAN, *tin; Stean Coofe in St. Agnes, the wood of tin; pulftean, a tin pit; huelftean, a tin work; ftener, a tinner; pl. Stennerion.*

STEFFO, *may have; may fteffo cas, that they have torment.* Stevo, Stevyth, *id.*

STELLA, *always.*

STÊN, *a milk-pail.*

STENOR, *a bird called a wag-tail.*

+ STEREN, *a ftar.* Hod. Sterran; *fterran lefki, a blazing ftar; pl. Sterrian; fterrian moya, the greater ftars.*

STEVE, Stevyth.—See NASTEVE.

+ STEVEL,

S T R

- + STEVEL, *a dining-room.*
- + STEVAIC, *the palate or roof of the mouth.*
- STEUYA, *company; in un steuya oldous eth, in one company all they went.*
- STEUYs, *warm; rag gwythe steuys, to keep him warmed.*
- STIFFAK, *the cuttle fish.*
- STIKEDN, *a pale, stake, or post.*
- STIL, *a beam of a house.*
- STILLEN, *a hedge in a mine, or stream-work.*
- + STIX, *a screech-owl.*
- + STLAF, *a stammerer.*
- + STOC, *the stock of a tree; Calstock, the hard stock; Callestock in St. Peran Sabulo, id.*
- + STOLE, *a stool.*
- + STOLLOF, *a manual, a little book.*
- STOUS, *stretched out; ow stous fue crous a pren, stretched out I was on a cross of wood.*
- + STORK, *a stork.*
- STRAIL, *tapestry; also, a mat.*
- + STRAIL-ELESTER, *a mat of rushes, or sedge.*
- STRECHE, *a stop, to stop; streche na wryllyn, stop we will not; strech, id. ny strechiaf pell, I will not stop long. Strechya, id.*
- + STREIG, *a buckle, a clasp.*
- + STREIL, *a horse comb.*
- STRÊK, *a stream; aga theth strêk bas, there came a great stream.*
- STRELHA, *to tarry; na strelhe, stop not. Streuha, id.—See STRECHE.*
- STREST, *a shaft or upright stem of a pillar.*
- + STRET, *a fresh spring; pl. Streyth, and perhaps Strafa, Strafsow; Penstrassow in St. Ewe, the head of the springs.*
- STRETH, *id. qd. Streche, and Strelha; na streth, linger not.*

S Y M

- + STRIFOR, *a wrangler, a maker of strife.*
- STRIHUE, *sneezing; dho striuhi, to sneeze.*
- STRIK, *active, nimble, swift.*
- STROTHY, *to gird, to wring; garow thum strothe, sharply we did wring.*
- STÛL, Degl Stûl, *Epiphany, Twelfth-Day.*
- STULL, *a rafter, or syle; des têk a bren rag stullyow, here a fair tree for syles.*
- + STUT, *a gnat.*
- STYNNAR, *a pewterer.*
- + SUBEN, *a morsel.*
- + SUDRONEN, *a drone.*
- SUEL, *who, which; hag ol drek fuel wresse, and all was evil which he did. Sul, id.*
- SUG, *id. qd. Sog; Trefuggan in St. Colomb Major, the moister or bog dwelling.*
- SUIDNAN, *a draught.*
- SUL, *the sul, to look out; na nyl the weyth, na the sul, nor no one thee to keep, or to look on; also, a prospect or view; Trefilian in Newlyn, the town in view, or of prospect.*
- SUR, *surely, certainly.*
- SURGYA, *dhe furgya, to arise.*
- SY, *to me; sy glewyough, hearken ye to me.*
- SYBBOSIA, *to think, consider, suppose.*
- SYGAL, *rye corn; sygalek, a field of rye.*
- SYGAN, *sap, juice, or moisture.*
- SYGHYS, *dried, withered.—See SEGhYS.*
- + SYL,* *the sun; whence De Zyl, Sunday; also, the same with Sul, Sil, Sel.*
- SÛL, *although, albeit.*
- SYLWADER, *a saviour.*
- SYLWANS, Sylwyans, Sylwyas, *salvation.*
- SYLWEL, *to save; yn della Deu thum sylwel, so God me save; dho sylwy, id. sylwys, saved.*

SYMUETH,

T A K

SYMUETH, *respite, intermission*; hag ef vye dryk heb symueth, *and he shall tarry without respite.*

SYNS, Sens, *if, whether*; also, *hold*; also, *saints*.—See SENSEA.

SYNARDY, *to break*; ow holon—nyn fynardy, *my heart—doth not break.*

SYNSIA, *to bind*; fynfys, *bound*; also, *the same as fensa*; hag as myghtern ef synseugh, *and your king him esteem*; also, *to take hold*; ef ny synges, *he did not value*; fyns the clap, *hold thy tongue.*

SYPPOSIA, dho fypozia, *to sleep, to repose.*

SYTH, *seven.*

SYTTYOUGH, *set or lay ye*; syttys, *set or laid on.*

SYUEDH, Syweth, *alas, woe is me.*

SYUEL, *id. qd. Sevel, to arise, to stand up.*

SYWE.—See SEWYA.

T.

TA, *thou.*

TABM, *a bit, a morsel, one jot, a part, luncheon.*

TACKLOW, *things; tackle*.—See TAKEL, *good things, good provisions.*

TADDER, Thadder, *goodness.*

TÂER, *potent, powerful.*

TAGA, dho taga, *to choak, to throttle*; tegez, segys, *choaked, throttled.*

TAHUA, *a sea calf, a seal.*

TAIR, *id. qd. Trei, three*; Teir, *id. tairdhak, thirteen.*

+ TAIRNANT, *a fomentation.*

TAISH, *a mole, spot, or freckle.*

TAKEL, *an act, or deed*; tacklow pri-vie, *private actions, or things.*

T A R

TAKKIA, dho takkia, *to tack, fasten, to tie.*

+ TAL, *the forehead*; talan dshei, *the top of the house*; Tal carne in St. Allen, *the high rock*; for Tal, is also, *high, eminent.*

+ TALBUM, *a capon.*

+ TALCH, *bran.*

+ TALGEL, *a seal.*

TALHAIR, *a platter, a great dish*; Tal-lyour.

+ TALHOC, *a rock fish.*

TALLACK, Tallick, Tallock, *highly placed, a garret.*

TALLETH.—See DALLATH.

+ TALON, *the belly.*

+ TALTOCH, *dull, heavy.*

TALVEZ, Bôz Talvez, *to be worth, of value*; Talfes, *id. a talfes mylpous tho-tho a our day, that they were worth a thousand of good gold to him.*

TALUYTH, *to reward*; my an taluyth thugh, *I will reward you*; Deu tal thy-so, *God reward thee.*

TAM, *at*; tam Chrest cothaff mema-no, *at Christ suffering death*.—See TABM.

TAN, *a part*; also, *id. qd. Dan, under, to, unto the*; Tretane in St. Kew, *the under town.*

+ TÂN, *fire*; a dân, *of fire*; dour tha than, *water and fire*. Hod. Tane.

TANAU, *thin, slim, slender, lean; few, scarce.*

TANAUDER, *thinness, scantiness, scarcity.*

TANOV, (pro. perf.) *under me.*

TANOW, *id. qd. Tanau, few*; tufyw tanow, *men are few.*

+ TANTER, *a suitor, a wooer.*

TANVOUNO, Thanfon.—See DANVON.

+ TAPAR, *a taper, a wax candle.*

TARAD Y KVED, *a woodpecker.*

TARDA,

T E A

- † TARAN, *thunder*.
 TARDA, *an auger, a wimble*.
 TARDHA, *through; dhe tardha, to bore, to prick*.
 TARNEIDZHA, *to swim or pass over*.
 † TARNUTUAN, *a phantom*.
 TARO, *a bull*.
 TARTH, *an eruption, a breaking out; duth tarth, the break of day; dho tartha, to break, or burst out; may an goys mes tarthas, that the blood burst out*.
 Tâs, *a father; pl. Taffow*.
 TASSERKY.—See DASSERGHY.—Ef a tassergh, *he shall arise*.
 TASURN, *a pile of wood, a wood-rick*.
 † TAT, *a father*.
 † TATVAT, *a breeder or nurser, a foster father*.
 Tâu, Taw, *be silent, peace; tauſy, be ye silent*.
 TAVARGN, *tihyi tavargn, a tavern, an alehouse, a victualling-house*.
 TAVAZ, *pl. Tavazow, a tongue; also, a language; tavaz rê hîr, a blab, too long tongued; tavazek, full of words, prating; kothnanz tavazo, ancient tongues*.
 TAVAZETH, *a tongue, or language; tavazeth Kernuak, the Cornish tongue*.
 TAVAZ-NADAR, *adder's-tongue, a herb*.
 TAVETH, *to be told or related; an a waylma taveth lys a vyth, this same work told of much shall be; taveth, spoken of, told of*.
 † TAVOT,* *a tongue*.
 † TAVOLEN, *dock herb*.
 TAW.—See TAU.
 TE, Ty, *thee, thou; tea, thine; ynter ye hays py ha tee, between her seed and thine:—Te is also to swear; the an te thys, I swear it to thee; tos, swore; also, id. qd. Ti, Ty*.

T E I

- TEAGE, Têck, *fair; Rosteage in St. Gerrans, the fair valley*.
 TEBAL, Tebel, *evil, wicked; tebel na mas, ill or well; also, the devil, q. d. the evil one*.
 TEDHA, dho tedha, *to melt, to thaw, or dissolve*.
 TEDNA, dho tedna, *to lead, to draw, to draw out; tedna kledha, to draw a sword, to shoot a bow; tedna zethan, (vel seth) to shoot an arrow; tenda guarrack, to draw a bow*.
 TEER, *id. qd. Tîr; dho teera, to land, to come to shore*.
 TEEN, *to bear, to carry; ow teen rowle vras, bearing great rule.—See TON*.
 TEEN, *a tail; pedn ha teen, head and tail.—See TÿN*.
 TEFENY, *to awake; tefenas an marrek, a soldier awaked.—See DEFUNY*.
 TEES, *men.—See DEES and Tîz*.
 TEFTE, *that; tefte delas dos dens, so that the men come*.
 TEFFO, Teffons; *may tiffio, that he comes, that they come; de teffy, to come*.
 TEFIGIA, *to fire*.
 TEFFRY, Theffry; *pur theffry, very seriously.—See DEFFRY*.
 TÊG, *fair, pleasant. Hod. Teage.—Têkter, beauty; tekke, more fair*.
 TEGEN, (Te-gen) *with thee; yma ou tegen sywe, there is with thee following*.
 TEGEZ.—See TAGA.
 TEGLEUE, *to smart; the worthaf ow tegleue, that by it are smarting*.
 † TEHEN, *a fire-brand quenched*.
 TEIGE, *to bear; y forthyn y teige pur vras, anger to us he will bear very great.—See DÊGYN*.
 TEIL, *dung, dirt, mire; Nantellan in St. Creed, the miry valley*.
 † TEILU,

T E N

+ TEILU, *a family, an household.*

TEIR, *id. qd. Tair; teirgueth, thrice, three times.*

+ TEITHIOC, *a servant, one born in the house; from this, and Teilu, I guess that Tel is the same with Ti, an house; Te-hidy in Illogan, the narrow, or contracted house. From Tei, and Idne.*

TÊK.—See TÊG.

TELL, (*see TOL*), *of which it is too the plural; dre an tell, through the holes; the telly, to hole; tellys, holed.—See DELLY.*

+ TELEIN, *an harp.*

+ TELEINIOR, *an harper.*

TELETH, *to own, to be obliged; y wor-
thye y teleth, worship I owe; Telet, id.*
—See DELLE.

TELHAR, *a palace; also, a place; tela-
rio, palaces.*

TELL, *id. qd. Dell, so.*

TELYWGH, *take ye; war notho tel-
lywgh dyal, on him take ye revenge, cast ye.*
From Teulel, to cast, or throw.

TEMMIG, *a small part, or parcel, a
fragment. From Tam.*

TEMPRE, *to tame, to temper, soften, or
mollify; to soak.*

TEMPEL, *pl. Templys, a church, a
temple; Tempello in Liskeard, the tem-
ples, or the distant or far off temple.*

TEN, *pl. Tennow, a beam of a house.*

TEN, *a draught, or drawing of any thing
with hands, a horse; also, a draught of
liquor; ten guin, a draught of wine.*

TEN, *firm, holding, &c. yn tokyn ten,
as a firm token.*

TENA, *dho tenna, to draw; also, to
suck; denys, suck'd; ow tenne, sucking;
flegghys menys ow tenne, small children
sucking.*

TENNE, *id. also, to be drawn; war beyn*

T E T

*cregyha tenne, on pain of being hanged,
and drawn.*

TENNE, *to persuade, or draw; mar a
callaf y tenne, if I can him persuade (or
draw).*

+ TENEWEN, *the side.*

TER, *id. qd. Tre, a town, a place.*

TER, *three; tergueth, thrice; ternos,
the next day.*

TER, *horror, terror; uthek ter, exces-
sive horror.*

TER, *about, round about; ter i hodna,
about her neck; ter, tre, ynter, yntre, be-
twixt, between, amongst.*

TERHI, *dho terhi, to beat, break, bruise,
tear, cut; terhys, terrys, broken.*

TERLENTY, *to glitter; ow terlentry,
glittering.*

TERMEN, *a term, a season; termen
hep dyuadh, time without end; an termen-
ma, this time; entermen, as long as,
whilst that.*

TERNEHUAN, *id. qd. Tenewen.*

TERRAS, *a province, a territory; Ter-
rus, id. the vôs gynen the terrus, to go
with us to our province.*

TERROS, *pl. Terrigy, a boasting, brag-
ing; ragh y terros, because of his boast-
ing.*

TERRI ANDZÊDH, *the break of day;
terve, tevre, a turf, earth.—See FARTH.*

TERVYN, *id. qd. Termen.*

TERY FAS, *the resurrection; panchewys
ow tery fas, since I heard thy resurrec-
tion.*

+ TES, *a fervent heat.*

TESEN, *perhaps.—See MANTEZEN.*

TEST, *a witness.*

TETH, *might; may ef teth bo fruit,
that he might be fruit.*

TETH, *the teth, to come; ha wâr teth,*

T E W

the an veth, *and warily come to the grave*; the thys, *to come*; also, *to go*; the thons, *they went*.

TETHAN, *a little breast, teat, or dug*.

TETY VALY, *by way of ridicule*; tety valy bram angathe, *tittle tattle, the wind of a cat*.

TEU, *thick, fat, foggy*; teuder, *thickness, grossness*.

TEVA, dho teva, *to grow*; tefo, tefys, tevys, *let it grow*; ny dyf guels, *no grass grows*.

TEUAL, *brown, black, dark, blind*; pl. Tulgu, Teuolgow, *darkness*; Tewolgow, *idem*.

TEUEL, Tewel, *to be silent*; teweugh, *be ye silent*.

TEUL, *a doubting*; ha teul yn agas colon, *and doubting in your hearts*; also, *a cast, a design*; dho teuly, *to propose, to intend*; pyth yu teulys, *where is it purposed*.

TEULEL, *to cast, throw, hurl*.

TEVERY, *glittering, bright, clear*. De-verye, *id.*

TEW, Thew, *id. qd.* Tenewen, *a side*; pl. Theuewy; tewma, thewa, *that side*.

TEWE, Tewy, *to kindle*; tewe an tân, *kindle the fire*; also, *to burn, to blaze, or flame*; ou dyllas ou tewy, *my cloaths are flaming*.

TEWEUGH.—See TEUEL.

TEWL, *a cast*; also, *a hole*; yn nep bos tewl, py yn forn, *in some bush hole, or in a corner*.

TEWLYS, *unchangeable*; also, *the same as Tawl, a cast, or design*; cast, thrown, laid.

TEWRAGE, *thickening*; tew-wrage.—From Teu, *thick*.

TEWYE, *haste, speed*.

T H E

TEYF, gwethany teyf, *tree shall grow*. From TEVA.

TEYL, *to bore, to hole*; my a teyl tol, *I will hole a hole*.

TEZAN, *a cake*; Dezan, *id.*

THA, *the*, (pron. pos.) *thy, thine*; sometimes too, *his, her's, their's*; it is also the same as Dha, Dhe, *to*, (pro. ind.) *unto*; as tha, or the gerthes, *to go*; the'n menes, *to the mountain*; tha'n wethan, *to the tree*; tha'n ner, and tha'n dor, *to the earth*.

THADDER.—See DADER, TADDER.

THAFFE, Thaf, *I shall come*; me thaffe tregis, *I shall come to dwell*.

THAGE, *a choaking, or strangling*.—See TAGA.

THAHO, *may be*; may huth thaho ow colon, *that exalted may be my heart*.

THALLATHFAS, *a beginning*.—See DAL-LATH.

THANWELL, *a message, errand*.—See DANVON.

THARVIVAS, *a descent*.—See DARVYAS.

THASCOR.—See DASCOR.

THASSERHY.—See DASSERGHY.

THAVAS, pl. Tavazow, *a sign, or token*; cabmthavas, *a rainbow*, q. d. *the crooked token, or bow for a sign*.

THE, (see THA, also, THEM). Yntre the a ve guris, *between them that were done*; also, *that this*; the thynnargh, *this commanded*; also, *to come*; an nef ny the mës tues vas, *from heaven come none but good men*.

THEBERHA, Theberhaz, *divided*.—See DOBERHEE.

THEFAN, *to forbid*.—See DYFEN.

THEEK, *to creep*; duwon yn y gorfa theek, *sorrow into the body of it creep*.

THEFE, Theffo, Thyffo, Thyffy.—See TEFO.

THEGE,

T H E

THEGE, *the tithe*.—See DÊG.

THEGTYN, *to tremble*; Eva thyfa à thegtyn, *Eve at thee will tremble*.

THEHESY, *to reach, or strike*; gas vy the thehesy gans morben, *leave me to reach with a mallet*.

THEIS, Theys, *there, then*; also, *to thee*.

THÊK, *the*; also, *fair, pleasant*.—See Teage.—Tretheage in Stithians, *the fair or pleasant dwelling*.

THELLO, *to come in, to enter*; may thello aberneth, *that may enter in*. Thelle, *id.*

THELLY, *to discharge, to shoot off*; ellas! na thellys am gwen, *alas! that I did not discharge my postern*.—Duello and Thello, *idem*.

THEMLOTH, *to struggle, to wrestle*.

THEN, Than, *to the*; (the-an, tha-an).—See THA.

THENSYS, *choice*.—See too DENSYS.

THENWELL, *to seek*; ow thenwell pyth navyth, *seeking for the thing that shall not be*.

THENFYN, *to will*; Dew a thenfyn bos gworthyes, *God will be worshipped*.

THERMAS, *a husband, the good man*.—See DREMAS.

THERA.—See DHERA.

THERYVAS.—See TERYFAS.

THESAF, y thesaf, *I am*; thesta, *thou art*.

THERS, *to thee, with thee*; rage cow-fal thers, *to speak to thee*.

THESE, *unto*.

THESEFSE, *to begin*; hy a thesefse scorne, *she began to contend*.

THESEMPES, Thesempys.—See DHY SEMPYYS.

THESONS, *they came*; pragna thesons y yn chy, *wherefore came they not into the house*.—See TETH.

THESTA, the thesta, *to declare*; relax

T H O

dun ny the thesta, *let us go to declare*.—See THESAF.

THESY, *of thee*; also, *thy, thine*.

THETH, Thethe, *to him, to them*.

THETH, Thyth, *to go*; thethons, *they went*; pragy y theta, *why wilt thou go*.—See GETH.

THEU, God.—See DEU.

THETHYWY, *to pledge one's faith, to engage*; thymmo why a thethywys, *to me you pledge your faith*.

THEUGH, *to you*; also, *you*.

THEVOLE, the *pl.* of Dorn, *hands*; Thewlyn.—See DEROLIN.

THEWEL, y thewel, *it seems*.—See KEUEL.

THEWSYS, *sufferings*.

THEYGN, *to bear*.—See DEGYN.

THEYS, *where after thek, to bear, or carry, you must read, theesyugh, you carried*.—See THEIS.

THIR, *hurt, hurry, astonishment*.

THOGGA, *to bear, produce*.—See RE-THOCKA, and TOCKA.

THOF.—See TOF.

THOMELLY, *to tumble down*.

THOLYA, *to heap up*; nosma dans tholyas, *that night they heaped*.

THORO. See DORO.—Thor. See TOR.

THORT, *from*; sec dho thorta, *from him*.

THOS.—See Dos, Tos.

THOTH, *haste, dispatch*.—See TOTH.

THOTHO, *to him*; Thothans, Dhothans.

THOUR, *a river, a brook*; thour Cedron, *the brook Cedron*; Trethower in Probus, *the town by the river*.—See DOUR.

THOUS, *downward*; drave Deu e thous reth fo; *brought by God downward it must be*.

THOUT, *doubt, (whence the word) fear*; also, *to doubt, fear*.

T H Y

THOWLE.—See TOUL.

THREBAR.—See DEBBRY.) Ty a thre-bar in tha wheys theth bara, *thou shalt eat in thy sweat thy bread.*

THREODAZ, *a patriarch.*

THRES, *barren.*

THU, (*the same as Theu,*) *God; also, thou.*

THUE, *was; somot y thue, a lord he was; also, to have; mur thues oun, if thou hast fear; Thue, is also, it is fit; also, to come; the grygy Thomas a thue, to believe Thomas will come; thueth, thou comest.*

THUETH, *ny thueth an prys, not come is the hour.—See THUE.*

THUETHY, *to detain, let, binder; ny thuethyn ny, not stoppeth us. In Welsh, Oedy.*

THUGH.—See THEUGH.

THUGY, *to meditate, bethink, consider of; dons thy gyons ren the lathy, they meditated him to kill.*

THUM, *thy, thine; thum arluth, thy lord; also, to me, to my, mine.—See THYM.*

THURT.—See THORT.

THUYRAN, *the East. In Welsh, y Dhuyran.*

THWAN.—See DUAN.

THY, (*the same as Tho,*) *to; thy lesky e, to burn him; also, to his, or her's; (the y) hag-an gyd eun thy golon, and it will guide right to his heart; also, thy, thine.—See THA.*

THYASETH, *firm, stedfast; may hal-lough bo thyafeth, that you may be stedfast.*

THYFFLAS, *stiffly.*

THYFFRA, *to throw off, or away; rag y thyffresa anken, for it (the cross) he threw off for grief.*

THYFFY, *to come.—See SEFFO.*

T H Y

THYFYK, *Dyfyg, to fail, to decay.*

THYFUN, *Perrthyfon, full awake.—See DYFON.*

THYGGYOW, *right, straight.*

THYGHYIE.—See DYGHY.

THYGUISEY, *to unrobe, strip, undress; ha mythy guisk, I must disrobe.*

THYGYETH, *methy gueth a vyth gurrys may fo yagh, I will provide that it shall be done that he be healed.*

THYHONS, (*Thy-hone*) *downward; and Thous.*

THYKE, *to lament; en a me a thyke an rowle, here I do lament the rule.—See DIGETH.*

THYM, *Thymmo, to me.*

THYMWETHE, *to seek for; war the lergh ou thymwethe, after thee seeking.*

THYN, *Thynni, to us.*

THYNARGHY, *Thynkerghy, to command; ou 'arlothes—the thynnargh a gas py gys, my lady—this commanded of you to pray.*

THYOW, *right.—See DYHOÜ.*

THYRAG, *before; a thyrag, id. thy-rageugh, before you.*

THYS, *Thyso, to thee, and sometimes to me; it also is the same before a word as Dys.*

THYSO, *doth signify; also, to that, or this.*

THYSPLEVYA, *Thysplevyas, to totter, to reel; ge seugh y the thysplevyas, suffer them to totter.*

THYSCRYSSY, *to distrust; thyscryssough Deu a nef, do not ye distrust the God of heaven.*

THYSKERNY, *to grin like a dog; avil bratkkeys aga ymo dense ylly thyskerny, like mastiff dogs their teeth on him they grind.*

THYSTOUGH.—See DYSTOUGH.

THYTH,

T I T

THYTH, *pl.* Thythyow.—See DYTH.

THYTHANE, *to tickle*; a ruffe the thythane, *would make thee tickle*.

THYU, *God*.—See THEU.

THYU, *hair*; fyghsys y dreys gans the thyu pleth, *thou wipest his feet with thy hair spread*.

THYUSYS, *said*; del the thyusys thymnio by, *as thou said unto me*; a softening of Geusys.—See GEUSEL.

THYWHYN, *to shine*; an houl pan thywyn, *the sun when it shineth*. Perhaps from Diwy, *to kindle*.

+ TI*, *an house*; this is generally written in the names of our places (in which only it is now found, *Chy* being the modern word) Ty; as Tywarnhaile in St. Peran Sabulo, *the house on the salt water river*; Tybesta in Creed, *the house of cattle*; Ti, is also, *thou*; ti a fyth, *thou shalt be*.

TIAH, *dho tiah, to swear*.—See TE.

TIAK, *a husbandman, a farmer*.

TIBIAZ, Tebyaz, *to think, to believe*; tibianz, *a thought*.

TIDY, *a breast, pap, or teat*.

TIENE, Tyene, *to tremble*; delesofotu tyene, *so was I trembling*.

TIHA, Tyha, *towards*.

TIKKI-DEN, *a butterfly*.

TIN, *id. qd.* Din, *a fortified place, or castle*; Tintagel, *the castle of deceit*.

+ TIR, *the earth*; tir-devrak, *a boggy place, fen, or marsh*; *pl.* Terroz, Tirriou, *earths*.

+ TIST, *a witness*; Test, *id.*

TISTUM, *a testimony, an evidence*.

TITH, Tyth, *to thee*; na thow tyth Deu a vercy, *dost thou not fear the God of mercy*; tithe, *thou also*.

TITHIA, dho tithia, *to kiss*.

T O L

TIVIA, *to grow*.—See TEVA.

TIULDER, *darkness*.

TIULEL.—See TEULEL.

+ TIWUIGON, *darkness*.

TIWY, *to kindle, light*.—See TEWYE, and TEWE.

Tîz, *a nation, tribe, or family*; also, the *pl.* of Den, *a man*; an dîz, *the people*; ou thîs, *my men or servants*.

+ To, *the roof of a house*. When no adjective is added to it, it properly signifies, *thatch*; towidnack, *a whitish roof*; some would have the parish of Towednack take it's name from hence.—See TY, *to cover*.

To, *than*; byth moy Ethy ow toaga peghas, *to ow thrayta, never more few sinned against good, than my betrayer*; To, is also, *to swear*.—See TE.

TOAN, *which*; lemen we las toan a an dens, *now see which of the men*.

TOCKA, Tocke, *to bear*; may tockans unna, *that they bear here*.

TODN, olim Tôn, *lay ground*; Chyverton, is by Mr. Carew and others, interpreted, *a house on the green lay*; but I take it to be Chi-uar-ton, *house upon the bill*.—See TON.

TOF, *I go*; thaf, *I shall go*; a thew ple tof, *na ple thaf, on what side I go, or where I shall go*; Thof, *id.* also, *I am*; may thof apoyntytes, *that I am appointed*.

+ TOIM, *hot*; Hod. Tubm; which signifies also, *lukewarm*.

TOIMDER*, *beat*; Hod. Tumder.

+ TOLL, *a hole*; *pl.* Tel; tel yth dyu luef, *holes in thy two hands*; Tolcarne in St. Just, *the stone with a hole*; tollek, *hollow, full of holes*; tollÿs, *bored, perforated, holed*.

+ TOLLER, *a troller*; olim, Tollar.

+ TOLCORN,

T O T

† **TOLCORN**, a fife, or clarion, q. d. a horn with a hole or holes.

TOMALS, quantities, or much of any thing.

TOMMANS, Tommes, put thou; tom-mans, onan, dour war tân, put, some one, water over the fire.

TÔN, dho tôn, to bear, carry, bring.

TON, is also used the same as Todn: and I take it too to signify the same as Dûn, a bill; Chenton in St. Agnes, vulgo Chyton, the house in the bill.

TONEK, a flock, an herd, a drove.

† **TONNELL**, a cask, or any great vessel.

TOOTH, haste, dispatch; toothda, immediately, quickly; tooth bras, with great dispatch; dhe tooth, to hasten; ow can-nas whêk, then beys tooth, my sweet messenger, to the earth hasten. Toth, id.

TOPP, top, height. W.

† **TOR**, the belly; also, a mountain, or great hill; as, Rowtor, the rough or rocky hill; Helmeantor in Lanlivery, the moory stony hill; lenew ov thor, my belly is full; tor an daorn, the belly or palm of the hand.

† **TORCH**, a hog.

TORXAN, a burning fire, a torch.

TORMA, a turn, a season, a term.

TORN, a turning or winding; Tornan-vor in St. Agnes, the turning of the way.

TORNEUAN, the shore, or sea side; tor-neuan an avan, the bank of a river.

TORRI, to break; torse, broken; tor-sons, they break.

TORROG, a big bellied woman, big bellied.

Tos, to come; mar a thothe a lena, if thou comest from thence. Thos, Those, id. tha effarn y towns thymmo, to bell they shall come to me.—See DOZ and THUE.

† **TOSANEA**, a man's long hose, drawers.

TOTH.—See TOOTH, TUTHTA.—To-thetta, Totta, id.

T R A

TOUL.—See TUEL.—Toula, id.

TOULA, dho toula e mêas, to pour out, to cast or throw out; dho toula en, to thrust with force, to obtrude; toulyz da vez, consumed, wasted; dho toula dy vêas, to consume, waste or destroy.—See TEUL.

TOLEUGHA, to cast or throw out.

TOUN, an oath.

TOVYS, grown; tovys tha denes, grown to men.—See TEVA.

TOWAN, Towin, a heap of sand.—Many places in Cornwall are called by this name, whose situation answers to this etymology.—Tewen, Tuan, id.

TOWAN, (or rather Tûyn,*) a hillock; Lh. Arch. p. 220. Hence we have Towan, and Tewinton, in St. Austel. Also, a plain, a green, or level place, says Mr. Gwavas.

TOWITH, to betray; am towyth yn funedy, me hath betrayed assuredly.

TOWLAL, to devise, contrive, cast about.—See TEULEL.

† **TRA**, a thing; pl. Traou, Traveth, Tryveth, or vyth, any thing; Dra, id. re a ydn dra, too much of any thing, or one thing.

TRA, over, beyond, on the other side; tra mor, beyond sea; a foreigner.

TRABARTH, (q. d. Tra marth) a wonderful thing; yma trabarth whar vethys, this is a wonderful thing wrought.

TRAFYL, (q. d. Travyl) vain, foolish; awos lavarow trafyl, notwithstanding thy vain words.

TRAHA, towards; traha'n dor, towards the ground; traha'n darraz, towards the door.

TRAILIA, to turn; dho trailia a dhel-har, to turn back, to tumble over.

TRAIT, sand; Dreath, Traith, Treath, Hod.

T R E

Hod. Tywardraith, *the house on the sand, or sea shore; as Traith signifies the sea shore.*

TRAMYN, *any thing, what you will.*

TRANK, *a space of time or place.*

TRANYTH, *nothing.*

TRAVALIA, *to travel.*

TRAUARAN, (Tra-var-an) *any thing upon; q. d. travaran; na travaran nôr vez, nor thing upon the earth wasted.*

TRAUETHAK, *doleful, mournful.*

TRAVYTH, *no traveth, nothing, of no value.—See TRA, TRAVETH.*

TRAUYTHES, *rare, scarce.*

TRAYTA, Thrayta, *a betrayer, a traitor.*

TRE, *a town, a village, a dwelling, a gentleman's seat.—This is the most common word prefixed to our names of places, and I believe is an original British word, it signifies the same thing in Wales, Cornwall and Armorica.*

TRE, is likewise a conj. prepos. and agrees with the Latin Trans; as, Tremênez, *to traverse, to frequent a place much.* In Welsh, Tramuy; trenydzho, *to fly to and again, to fly over; tremôr, over sea.* Tre-môr.

TRE, Trei, Tres, *three; treiganz a dêg, threescore and ten; trei igans, sixty; trei kanz, three hundred.*

TREBATH, *a trivet, a three-footed stool; also, a brand iron, a brandice.*

TREBE, *until, as far as, 'till when; Trehe, id.*

TREBYTEHYA, *to try out a thing; whath pur brout trebytehya, yet most proudly to try it out; also, to stumble, to trip.*

† TRECH, *a stem, or trunk of a tree.*

TREDHA, *the third; tredhek, thirteen.*

TREDNA, *thunder; dho tredna, trenna, to thunder.*

TREFETH, Trevyth, *sometimes; lyes trefeth, many times.*

T R E

TREFFIA, *to spit; trew, trewe, spat; thotho true wary fas, to him spit on his face.*

TREGER, pl. Tregerion, *an inhabitant; dho trega, to inhabit; tregans, inhabiting.*

TREGERETH, *love; luen tregereth, fully I love thee.*

TREGVA, *a dwelling place.*

TREHAVO, Threhavo, *shall rise again; den marow na threhavo, a man dead shall not rise again.—See DREHEUEL.*

TREHY, dho trehy, *to cut; Trohy, Troghy, id. trehez, cut; my tregh, I will cut; trehesymên, vel trohezi, stone-cutters.*

† TREIN, *the nose.—See TRON.*

TRELEBBA, *even to.*

TRELHOW, *amongst, between.*

TRELOOB, *to stir slime, or any thickened fluid.—See LOOB.*

TREMENE, *to die, to fall; also, to pass over; TREMYN, id. tremyn, a passage.—Tremain, id.*

TRENNA.—See TREDNA.

TRENTZA, *the day after to-morrow, two days hence.*

TRESSE, *the third; yn tresse dyth, in the third day; Treffa, id.*

TRETHON, (pron. pers.) *between, or betwixt us; trethynz, between them.*

TREU, *that.*

TRÊV, *a house; Trevisa in St. Enador, the lower house; pl. Treven, Trevow, Trevon: Treven is also the pl. of Chy.*

TREVEDIC, *a rustick, a countryman.*

TREW, *alas, sad.—See TREFFIA.—Tru, idem.*

TREWYSY, Trowesy, *id. qd. Trauethak, sad, sorrowful; bom trewisy, a sad blow.*

TREYTHE, *hunger; govayte my trethe, that will destroy hunger.*

Trêz,

T R O

TRÊZ, (pro. pos.) *between your; also, beyond, on the other side; what.*

TRIA, Trea, dho tria, *to try, attempt, discuss a thing.*

† TRIBET, *a hand-iron.*

TRIDZHA, Triffa, Trisse.—See TRED-ZHA.

TRIDZHAN, *that.*

TRIG, *an inhabitant; Trigavethan in Kea, the inhabitant of the meadows, or a dwelling, for it signifies both: Dho tri-gia, to dwell or inhabit together. Trivga, id. qd. Tregva, Tryck, Tryk, id.—See TREGER.*

TRIG, *the tide, the ebb of the sea.—See DRÎG, the ebb of the sea.*

† TRIST, *sad; triftyans, sorrow.*

★ TRIUADHEK, *pitiful, courteous, mild, merciful.*

TRIWATH, *mercy, pity.*

TRO, *manner, sort; ty re worthyas war nep tro, thou dost worship in some sort.*

TRO, *how, as, than; also, so that; also, thorough.—See TROHAN.*

TROXA, *towards.—See TRAHA. Trog, idem.*

TRODZHAN, *a starling.*

† TROET, *a turtle-dove.*

TROGH, *downwards; trogh en dor, down to the ground, or the water.*

TROGH, *broken; nam na fue ow colon trogh, almost was my heart broke. — From Torri.*

TROHAN, *through; trustenough trohan daras, make haste through the door.*

TROHAR, *the coulter of a plough.*

TROHAZ, *did cut; dho trohe, to cut asunder.—See TREHY.*

TROK, *a trunk.*

TROM, *full, perfect; trom dyal, a full deluge, or flood.*

T R U

TRON,* *a nose; from whence it comes to mean a promontory or headland; An-tron in Sithney, the promontory or nose of land—in Welsh Truyn; and still preserved by the French, who call it a copper nose; thus, ROUGE TROGNE.—M. Furetiere, from Rigault, derives it from Strongyle, (not knowing, I suppose, that it was a British word) which signifies a great face painted on a shield.—A very far-fetched etymology; since it is commonly used by the French to signify, a great nose or snout.—It also means a bill.—See DRON.*

TROPLESY, *to vex, grieve.*

TRÔS, Trôz, *a great noise, shouting.*

TROSTER, *a beam; pl. T-sters.*

TROT, *the bed or channel of a river; wretched, poor; we still say ‘an old trot,’ speaking of an old miser, or a covetous woman.*

TROVIA, *to find; troviaz, I found.*

TROYS, *(the pl. of Truz) the feet.*

TRU, *alas, sad; ogh! tru, tru, oh! sad, sad.*

† TRUD, *a trout.*

TRUETH, *it pitieth me, 'tis pity; Tru-ath, id. Kymer truath war an ny, take pity on us.*

† TRUIT, *the foot. Hod. Trûz, pl. Treiz; also, Thryys, Troys.*

TRUK, *stay, stop.—From Trig.*

† TRULERCH, *a foot-path.*

TRUMETH, Trumyth, *mercy, pardon; nynfus trumeth vyth thynny, there is not any mercy for us.*

TRUSPREN, *a cross-beam or piece.*

TRUSSEN, *the trussen, to abide, stay.*

TRUZ, *the foot; gol-truz, the sole of the foot; a druz, a foot.*

TRUZUANDARAZ, *the threshold.*

TRWETHEL,

T S K

TRWETHEL, *id. qd. Dreheuel, to erect, raise; trwethill alter me a vydn, raise an altar I will.*

TRY, *three, so that, as long as, whilst that; whilst; also, to bring.*

TRYBO, *id. Trebe.*

TRYCKES, *hythew a tryckes yn tre, this day hadst thou tarried at home; Tryk, Truk, id. stay, tarry.—See Trig.*

TRYDDYTH, (*Try-dyth*) *three days.*

TRYHER, *mighty; ambofoworth tryher gureys, promises by the mighty made.*

TRYKALDZHA, *that this, that the.*

TRYKKIAR, *a fuller.*

TRYLE, *id. qd. Trailia; guthyll thy gowsys tryle, make him to turn his words.*

TRYNGENS, *threescore; ha tryngens moy ganse, and threescore more with them.*

TRYs, Trus, *sad, sorrowful; also, sadly.*

TRYST, *to trust.*

TSHAPPAL, *a chapel.*

TSHAPPON, *a capon.*

TSHAUHA, *a chough, or daw.*

TSHI-KUK, *a swallow; q. d. the house cuckoo.*

TSHIMBLA, *a chimney.*

TSHOFAR, *a chafing-dish.*

TSHYI, Tshai, *pl. Treven; a house, a dwelling; tshyi hora, a brothel house.* But note, that the way of writing this (and all the words here inserted) with *Tsh*, is but lately taken up, and not to be met with in any manuscript—the right word for *an house*, is *Ty*, and now *Chy*, by which name we have perhaps some hundreds of places in this county called in the first syllable.

TSKEKKE'R EITHIN, *a titmouse; but more properly, as the very name signifies, the stone smick, which we call, the furz chatterer.*

T Y

TU, *id. qd. Tew, a side, a part; pup tu, each side.*

TUBAN AGGER, *a dam, bank, or rampart.*

TUBM, *hot, burning; mar dubm, so hot; olim, Tum; dho tubma, to heat, to warm.*

TUCH, *time; na cous un ger tuch vyth, nor say one word at any time; perhaps from hence comes that expression—to keep touch with any one.*

TUE, *to come; mar tue nep guas ha laddre, if comes some fellow and steals; tufa, mar tufa, if he comes; tueth, tuth, came or will come.*

TUES.—*See Tus.*

TUEN, Tuan, Tewen; Pentuan, *the head of the sand banks.—See TOWAN.*

TULGU, *id. Tiwulgon, darkness.*

TULL, *a blemish; heb tull ny gyll, without blemish or fault.*

TULLA, *dho tulla, to bore through, to hole.—See TOLL.*

TULLE, *to deceive.*

+ TULLOR, *a deceiver.*

+ TUMDER, *beat; also, Tumma, Tummasow.*

TÛN, *to bring, or carry.—See TON.*

TUOGU, *the rabble, or common people.*

+ TUR, *a tower; turma, that tower; also, to, unto.*

+ TURAN, *a turtle dove.*

TURNUPAN, *a turnip; whence the word.*

TUS, *the same as, Tees, men; ha tus erel, and other men; Tus, is sometimes used for the singular, a man, and then it's pl. is, Tues. Tus, Membrum Virile.*

TUYLDAR, *id. Tulgu, darkness.*

TUYN*, pronounced Towan, Towyn, *an billock.—See TOWAN.*

TY, *an house.—See TI.*

TY, is a word made use of also in the

T Y N

Stannary of Blackmore, to signify *an adit, or drain to their mines.*

TY, is also, *thou.*

TY, (in Welsh, *Toi*) *to cover an house either with stones or thatch; hag as ty gans plyn kennow, and cover them with planks; tyeugh cover ye; Tyor, pl. Tyorron, a belliar, a thatcher, a tiler.*

TYAN, *whole, entire; yn tyen, wholly, entirely.*

TYBAKKO, *tobacco; a vulgar modern corruption of Tobacco.—There can be no British word for it.*

TYBYANS, *Tye, to mistrust.—See TRIBIAZ.*

TYGLY, *to wince, or kick; may tyglynan tybyles, that wince do the devils.*

TYHA.—*See TIHA.*

TYLDYE, *to cover; tyylde py ny agan beth meth, cover it, or else we shall be shamed.*

TYLLER.—*See TELHAR.*

TYLY, *to reward; tyllys, rewarded; y thadder yw drak tyllys, his goodness is ill rewarded; in Welsh Taly.—See TALUYTH. —*

TYLE, *tile gleb, wet dung.—See TEIL.*

TYMARRHAR, *a suitor, a wooer.*

TYN, *dho tyn, to smart; pan clewyf vy an tan tyn, when I shall feel the fire to smart.*

TYN, *smart, sharp; pen tyn a sharp point; yn tyn, smartly; Tyn is also the same as Tyen; fur pur hÿr a ves thum tyn, sure very long out to me quite.*

TÛN, *the breech; dyllo menough, mes ath tÛn, to discharge often out of thy breech. Hod. Teen.*

TYN, *Ten, a pluck or pull; tynys, a fast, fasting; tynnough ol gans mur a grys, pull ye all with much force; tynnyn, let us pull, draw; also, pulling and drawing.*

V A I

TYOR.—*See TY.*

TYR, *Tyrguas, society, company, a companion, q. d. a land fellow, one of the same country; mur a joy fur yn torma ath tyrguas, much of joy surely at this time of thy company.*

TYRETH, *a country; Dyreyth, id.*

TYRNEHUAŦ LIVAN, *the side of a leaf, or page of a book.*

TYRNYPAN, *a turnip root.*

TYSHATAS, *leisurely, by stroke and stroke.*

V. U.

U, *his, her's, to, who.*

VA, *a place; Trevylva in Veryan, the mean place; also, he, him; ny geas scap-pya dÛ va, there is no escaping from him; also, to, in.*

VABM, *the spleen; in composition, id. q. d. Mam, mother.*

VADN, *Vadna.—See VAN.*

VAEZ, *Verres, a boar pig.*

VAFTER, *envy; dre vafter bras-yn colon, thro' envy great in the heart.*

'UAG, *empty, hollow; Trevanion in St. Michael Carhays, anicently written Tre-uagnian, the town in the hollow valley.—Guagion, caves, cells, or graves.—See GUAG.*

VAGHTETH, *a vaghteth gulan denythys, of a virgin pure, born.—See MAHTEID.*

VAL,—*this word occurs often in the composition of the names of places; as, Trevallack in St. Kevern, Trevalscus in Gorran, Levalsus in St. Ewe.—From Gual, a wall or fence.*

VAILER, *or Vayler, a workman; Tre-vailer in Madderne, the workman's town.—See WAYL.*

VAL,

U D Z

VAL, *equal*; val eal guryz, *equal to the angels made*.

VALLACK, Vallick, *fenced, walled*.

VALSA, *it seems*; marow wrigh hy a valsa, *stark dead she seems to be*.

VAN, Trelevan in Mevagissey, *the dwelling-place above, or high*:—for Van, Ban, is also *above*.—See BAN.

VAN, *to will*; ny vannaf, *I will not*.—See MAN.

VAR, *upon, over*.

UAR, *upon*; uar an diuadh, *at last, on the end*; uarbath, *together*; uar bidn, *against*; (I take it also to signify too, on a bill.—See VER.) Uarnoles, *below, on the bottom*.—See WAR.—Warany, *upon us*.

UAR, is, also, *according to*: it is also used for *aware*; dho uar, *to be aware of*.

UARLERGH.—See WARLERGH.

UARNAN, (pro. per.) *upon us*; uarnaz, *on thee*; uarno, *on you*; uarnedhe, uarnydzhanz, *upon them, over them*.—But note, that all these words are generally written with a w.

UARRAH, *higher, highest, chief*.—See GUARHAZ, GUARRAH.

VAROYON, (see March) *a horse; being the same with maragyon, soldiers*; and is used indifferently for *horse* or *foot*; tho' being derived from March, it ought to signify *horsemen* only.

VARTH, *id. qd.* Uarrah; Trevarth in Gwennap, *the higher town*.

VARWO, *id. qd.* Marow, Maro; pan varwo, *when he dies*; Verow, *id.*

UARY, *licentiousness, boisterousness*.

VAW, Vaow, *a boy, a lad*.—See MAU.

Vâz, *good*.

UBBA, Uppa, *here*.

UBRUE, (U-brue) *his brow*.

UDZHE, Udzhehedda, Udzhehenna,

V E N

afterwards, hereafter; udzhema, *henceforth*; udzhehemma, *id.* udzhena, *hereafter*.

UDZEON, *an ox or cow*.

VE, *id. qd.* Me, I, *me*.

VEA, dho vea, *to be*; ve, veva, *was, were*; a vea, *shall be*.

VEAG, *id. qd.* Vag, Uag; Treveage, *the town in a hollow*.

VEAN, Vian, *little*; Trevean in St. Kevern, *the little town*; Trevyvian, in Warbstow, *the town by the small water*. Nomen familiæ.

VEAR.—See VEOR.

VEASE.—See VÊS, VÊZ.

VEATH.—See VOETH.

VEDN, *to will, desire*; me vedn kenz, *I would rather*; na vedn è, *he will not*; vedou, *they will*; try vedou huei, *that you will*.

VEDOU, Gureg Uedhu, *a widow*.

VEEN, *the sharp top or point of a tree*.

VEL, *this, as well as Val, doth often occur in the names of places*.

VEL, *as if, in a manner*.

VELLAN, Vellyn, *id. qd.* Mellin; Vellan-noweth in St. Agnes, *the new mill*.

VELLANCE, (Vellyn-nance,) *the mill valley*; Trevellance in St. Peran Sabulo, *the town in the mill valley*.

VELLOW.—See MELLOW.

VELYNY, *abuse, vexation; also, villainy*.

VEN, *true, trusty*; del ough tus ven, *as you are men trusty*.

VEN, *to be*; bew hedre ven, *alive while I am*; vena, *is, was*; vens, ven, *are, were*.

VENDZHA, (see MENDZHA) ny venyn ny, *neither will we*.

VENARY.—See BENARY.

VENONS.—See VENYTHA.

VENTEYNE, *to maintain*.

V E T

VENTON, *id. qd.* Fenton, a well; Venton-vez in St. Peran Sabulo, the outer well.

VENYTHA, to come; venons, let it or him come; venza, will come.—See VYNYTHA.

VEOR, Ver, great; Treveor in Gorran, the great town; hep gul dyel a vër speys, without making a deluge of great continuance.

VER, *id. qd.* Ber, short; a ver speys, of a short space, or time.

VER, *id. qd.* Var, upon.

VERAS, to see, to look on.—See MIRAS.

VERHAN, to look; kyn verhan, altho' I look.

VERN, to hinder, to forbid, ha y lathe travyth na vern, and him to kill not any thing hindereth; also, to will; my vern travyth affaye, I will try any thing; ny vern, we will.

VERNANS, Vernens.—See MERNANS.

UERRAZ, help, assistance.—See GUERES.

VERTH, green; Roseverth in Kenwyn, the green valley.—See GUIR, GUIRT.

VERTH, force, strength.—See NERTH.

Vês.—See VEZ.

VESTRY, power, force.—See MEISTRY.

VETH, *id. qd.* Beth, a grave; pl. Vetho, Vethow; Trevetho in Lelant, the town of graves.

VÊTH, Vyth, any; vethol, vethyl, vythyl, any one; wortho dean vethol bos mar fure, that any man be so wise; vethol, any at all.

VETH, is also the same as Verth, green; the *r* being left out, especially in the pronunciation; as, Carveth in St. Cuby, the green town.

VETH, Vyth, shall be; rag ty ny vethys, for thou shalt not be; vethaf, I shall be.—See FE.

U G Y

VETH, a course, time or turn; ke wheth tresse treveth thy, go again the third time within.

VETHAN, a meadow, or meadows; vethik, vythick, of a meadow.—See MEDDAN.

VETHY, to drown; tha vethyan beys, to drown the world.—See BATHY.

VETYE, a curse; may an vetye the thys, that the curse may be to thee.

VEV, Veva, I was; me a vev kelmez, I was bound.—See FE and FES.

VÊU, life; in vêu, in life, alive.—See BEU.

VEUSY, to destroy; gans gwyr the ren veusy, with truth to him destroy.

VEWNS, a dream; war ur mester vewns cref, on her master a strong dream.

VEYF, Vyf, *id. qd.* Vev, I am; hedre veyf bew, while I am alive; veys, thou art.—See VEA.

VEYNS, a loss; war veyns ol of yrvyrys, on the loss of all I am worth.

VEZ, a vez, without doors, on the outside, outwards.—See MEZ.

UFFYA, to know, to understand; hage uffya pub tra, and knows every thing.—From Wothya.

UG, upon.

UGER, to open; an dour a uger a les, the water will open abroad: Ugor, *idem.* Ugorys, opened.—See EGERY.

UGHAN.—See UHAN.

UGHELDER, height.

UGHELLA, the highest.

UGHELLES, ballowed; bethens thy han-now ughelles, ballowed be thy name; also, exalted.

U'GY, (U-chy) to the house; u'gy Deu ker ou corthye, unto the house of God dear to worship.

UGY,

U N L

UGY, *who is*; ugy ou thom wryl map Deu, *who is himself making the Son of God*.

UHAN, *high, higher, above*; uhan Dren- ges, *above the Trinity*; Truan in St. Co- lombe, *the higher town, or above town*.—Tre-Uhan.

UHAL, Uhel, *high*; Arluth uhel, *Lord supreme*; Burnuhal in Burian, *the high hill*.

UHELDER, Uhella, Uhelles.—See UG, *being the same*.

VI, I, *me*.

VIL.—See VYL.

VICKAR, *sovereign lord*; ou kys ray ny a pays vickar, *reigning of the world so- vereign*.

UINDRAU, *numbness, drowsiness*;—Per- haps from Hun.

VIROZ, dho viraz, *to see, to look*.—See MIRAS.

VISKVETHEK, *eternal, everlasting*.

ULA, *an owl*.

ULA, *an elm*; pl. Ulowe; Killisfullowe in St. Probus, *the grove of elms*.

+ ULAIR, *a woman's mantle*.

ULAS, *a region, or country*; ulaskor, *a kingdom*.

VLAWENOW, *the lips*; may fo gos y vlawenow, *that there be gore in his lips*.

ULLIA, *to howl, to bark, to cry*.—See UOLE.

VLONOGATH.—See BLONOGATH.

UMHELAF, *I cast myself down*; war doer lemyn umhelaf, *on the ground now I will cast myself*.

UN, *a, an, one*; an article; as, un dra, *a thing*; un el, *an angel*; un vennen, *a woman*.

UNCHELLY, *to tumble down or off*; ha an meyn unchellys, *and the stone tumbled off*.

UNCENT, *ointment*.

UNLES, (Un-les) *abroad, spread abroad*;

V O R

war an vor dyllas unles, *on the way cloaths spread abroad*.

UNNA, *here, in it, there*.

UNNEK, *only one*; del esan agan unnek, *as he is our only one*.

+ UNICORN, *an unicorn*.

+ UNLIU, *of one colour*.

UNSOL, *only*; saw unsol ty hath flehas, *but only thou and thy children*.

UNTYE, *to anoint*.

UNWITH, Unwyth, *once*; Enweth, *id*.—See ENUEDH.

VO.—See FO.

VOETH, Veath, *rich, fruitful*; Roseveath in Kenwyn, *the rich valley*; gwayth voeth, *a rich work*.

VOLANETH, *the high priest*.

VOLD, *command*.

UOLE, dhouole, dhoullia, *to howl, weep*.

UOLHYA, dho uolhya, *to wash*.

VOLUNGETH, *the will*; Volyndzheth, *id. volyndzhedhek, desirous, willing*; vo- luegeth, *the will*.

VORN.—See BORN.

UOR, Uar.—See WOR.

VOR, Vordh, *a way, a road*—See FORD.

VONES, Vonas, *to be*; *id. qd. Vens. See Ven. Also, Vons, is, be*.—See BONA.

VOOG, Vooga, *smoke*.—We also call a hollow cavern in the earth, or mines, and made by the fretting of the sea, a vooga; which Norden, in his description of Cornwall, calls a googoo, and the Welsh ogo; but Mr. Lh. Arch. p. 47. ogov, *a den, a cave*.—See MOG.

UORDYN, *Ireland*.

VOREN, *a knave, a scoundrel, a jade*; also, *strange, foreign*. Voran, *id*.

VORETH.—See MORETH.

VORH, *a fork*; vorh trivorh, *any tool with three teeth*.—See FÖRH.

VORN.

V R A

VORN.—See FORN.

UORTH, *to, unto*; uorth an dên, *unto the man*; govynna uortho, *ask him*; q. d. *ask (or propose) unto him*; also, *in, or by*, when joined with a verb of the infinitive mood; as, uorth glyuez, *by bearing*; uorth uelez, *by seeing*; uorth dheska, *by teaching*. Worth, *id.*

VORVORAN.—See MORVORON.

Vôs, Vôz, *to go*.—See MAOZ.

VOSE, *the ditch, entrenchment, wall, or fortification*.—See VÔZ.

Voso, *tha voso, to drive away, or out*; hence we have our western term, *to vease away*; *tha voso thoth ans a lemma, to drive them out from thence*.

VOSSAW, *to wish*; *thotho ef me an vof-faw, to him I wish I were*.

VOSTERYON, *a boaster*; whence the word, *a braggart*.

VOSTETHES.—See MONTETHES.—Votches, *id.*

VOTH, *the will*.—See BOTH.

VOULZ, *a hook, sickle, or scythe*.

VOUNDER, *a lane*.—See BOUNDER.

Vow, *to know*; *me ne vow leveral, I cannot tell*; (literally) *I not know to tell*.

Vow, *to be*; *me an na vow dyougel, was I not certain*. From Vo.

VOWN, *id. qd. Doun, deep, low*; Tre-vounance in St. Agnes, *the deep or low town, in the valley*.

Voy, *the voy, to be*; also, *was, is*; *id. qd. Moy, More*.

Vôz, Vôza.—See Bôz.

Uoza, Uoze, *after*; *uoza hemma, hereafter*.

UR, *an hour*.—See URMA.

VRAMA, *to tremble*; *vramamas, I quake or tremble*; *vrame, a trembling or quaking*. In Welsh, *brauxy, brau*.

V R Y

VRÂN, *id. qd. Brân, a crow*; pronounced *vrane*; Park vrane in Gerrans, *the crow's field*.

URANACK, Wraneck, *a frog*.—See WRONICK.

URE, *the ure, to anoint*; *ha'm pen ol hy uras, and my head all she has anointed*.

VRÈ, *a bill*. Brey, *id.*—See BRÈ.

UREDY, *manifest, clear, evident*.

VREG, *a woman, a wife*.—See FREG.

VRÈGH, *an arm*.—See BREGH.

UREHA, *dho ureha, to sow*.

VRETHEL, *force, strength*.

VRINK, *France*; also, *a Frenchman, or French*. Frink, *id.* Nansfrink, or Tre-frink in Gorran, *the French town or valley*.

VRINKAK, *the French tongue*.

URMA, *now, this hour*; *urna, then, that hour*; *yn urna yw leverys, in that hour it shall be said*.

VRER, *as much*; *mar vrer me a wra mar vrer ragos, I will do as much for you*.—Mr. Lhuyd has marked this place as doubtful; I fancy it may be corrupted from *Veor*.

VRETHEK, *lame*; *thymmo a vrethek yn wet, to me who am lame also*.

VRO, *a quarter, or coast*; *pub tyller drys an vro, every place thro' the quarter*. Bro, *id.*

URRIAN, *the border, boundary, or limit of a country*.

URT, *because*.

VRUS, Vrys, *judgment*; Vris, *id. the vrusy, to judge*.—See BRÈZ, and BREYSI.

VRY, *price, value, account*; *a henna my ny wraf vry, of this I not make account*.

VRY, *to obey*; *awas henna nynsus vry, for that she did not obey*; also, *obedience, regard, respect*; *pandra ny vyn Deu gul vry, what will not God make regard*.

VRYS,

V Y

VRYS, (*see* Vrus) a breast; goef termyn—devones a vrys benen, *curfed the time—that he sucked the breast of woman.* From hence it signifies too, a small round hill like a breast; as, Trevrys in Linkin-horne.

VRONGEN, a circle; kechough fef yn vryongen, *catch ye him in a circle.*

Us, is; also, who, which; us y ou cul fals deuow, *who is making false gods.*

† USION, chaff, corn straw.

USKYS, immediately; also, privately.

UT, Uth, *id. qd. Huedh, a swelling;* Utarth, *vulgo* Earth, in St. Stephens, *the high swelling;* as being seated on a high swelling hill.

UTH, quickly, soon; pur clewas uth o an cry, *so quickly was heard the call.*

UTHALL, *q. d. Uhall;* Treuehall in Sithney, *the high town.*

UMHAN, *id. qd. Uhan;* Treuthan in St. Earme, *the above town, or higher town.*

UTHEK, foul, deformed, *q. d. unfair.*

UTHIK, Ithyk, huge, very great; Uthy, *id. Teuthy* in St. Winnow, *the great house.*—*See* ETHEK.

VU, a view, from whence this word is borrowed; y carfen gueles au vu, *I should desire to see my full view.*

VÛR, *id. qd. Mûr, great, much.*

VURU, *pl. of Vor, ways, roads.*

VURU, y vuru, *to-morrow.*

VY, I, me.—*See* VI.

VY, *id. qd. Gy, a river;* Trevydran in Burian, *the town by the brambly river;* Wy, Gwy, *id.*

VY, you; also, we, us; the same as Ny; fayn vy ehed, *plema nyn vye bo kefys, let us fly where we shall not be found.*

Vy, Vye, to be; vyf, I am, I shall be; vyfta, thou art, or shalt be; vye, were;

V Y N

myl wel vye, *a thousand times better it were;* vyen, *I should be;* vys, *it shall be;* a vyth, vyth felwys, *shall be saved;* vyftayn, (*vyfta-yn*) *thou shalt be;* vythons, *are, shall be;* vyns y, *they are.*

VYAGE, a voyage, an expedition.

VYCHAN, *id. qd. Bichan, little.*

VYCKEN, for ever; my ny doraf bys vicken, *I will not break even for ever.*

VYGUONS, *viſuals.*

VYGYTHY, to baptiſe.

VYL, vile, baſe, mean; vyl brybor, *vile hypocrite;* Trevil in St. Sennan, *the mean, or poor town;* this word Vil, Vyl, is often met with in the names of our places, where it cannot be taken in this ſenſe.

VYIN, Vyn, the *pl. of Maen, ſtones;* Carvynick in Gorran, *the ſtone town, or the town of ſtone buildings.*

VYLGY, the ſea; (in Welch, y Ueilgy) Mr. Gwavas doth from hence (and I think not improperly) derive the name of Trevylian, *the dwelling of the ſeamen;* according to the old tradition, and arms of the family of Sir John Trevylian.

VYLLYK, to lament; (in Arm. Guela) ſur y vylyk an prys, *ſurely they will lament the time.*

VYN, *id. qd. Myin, which ſee.*

VYN, to will; mea vyn, *I will;* pan dra vynnogh thym the ry, *what thing will you to me give;* ty a vynta, *wouldeſt thou;* vynnas, *the will.*

UNARY, for ever.—*See* BENARY.

VYNK, a poſt; dvelkyn an vynk then lur, *deſcend from the poſt to the ground.*

VYNNA, here; also, the same as Vynſa, Vyns.—*See* MYNS.

VYNſA, to come; also, to will; my a vynſa the pys, *I am (or I would) pray thee;* vynynes, *I will come;* vynſy, *are.*—*See* VY.

VYNY,

U Z

VYNY, y vyny, *upwards*; uynyn, *one alone*.

VYNYN, *a woman*.—See BENEN.

VYNYTHA, *to come*; also, *ever*; ny vynytha, *never*.

UYROZ, *to bake*; uyraz, *baked*.—See GUYRI, *a flail*.

VYS.—See VY, *I am*.

VYSMER, *an object*; bos gury's mar vër vismër, *to be made so great an object*.

VYSSOW, Vystow, *misery*; why a weall tha vyflew bras, *you see to great misery*.

VYSTERDEN, *an architect, a master workman*; or *else from Veisdar, or Beisdar, a window*; q. d. *a window man*; pl. Vysterdens.

VYTH, Vyt, *any*; cammen vyth, *any way*; also, *was, shall*.—See Vy, Vythgueth, *never*; vythyth, *ever*; ny vythyth, *never*.

VYTHYS, *yet*.

VYTHAN.—See VETHAN.

UYNYN, *one, alone*.

VYTOUR, *a mitre*.

VYVYAN, *to flee, to escape*. Nomen familiaræ. Vyvyan, Vy-bian, *small water*.

Uz, *an age*; pl. Uzow.

W.

Mr. Lhuyd, in his *Cornish Grammar*, has left out this letter, and substituted in its place this, U. In deference to so great authority, I have spelt all the words taken from the *Archæologia* in the same orthography; but as in all the Cornish MSS. even the *Vocabulary*, in the *Cotton Library*, which is supposed to be the most ancient, the W is made use of in the same manner as we do now in the

W A R

English, and the modern Cornish; I have thought fit to restore it here accordingly.

WADOW, *forefathers*; then tyreth a thyth wadow yw reys, *to the countries that to your forefathers were given*.

WAGE, *id. qd. Uoze, after*; wage hemma, *hereafter*.

WANDRE, the wandre, *to wander, to walk*.

WANE, the wane, *to pierce through*.

WANKEN, *else, otherwise*; len a peg has vena wy wanken, *full of sin were you otherwise*.

WAR, *id. qd. Wharre; which see*.

WAR, *careful, diligent, cautious, aware of*; Maria cleyr ha war, *Mary clear and careful*; bethough war, *be you aware*.—See UAR.

WAR, Uar, Var, *upon*; warbyn, *against*; (see my note on this word in Uar;) war-nough, *upon you*; warbarth, *together*; war-nan, *warnas, upon us, upon thee*.—See UAR. Warany, *upon us*.

WAR, Uar, is sometimes also applied to signify *by*; nazyu uar an thiz, *it is not by the length*; and sometimes it is singularly used, as, theravî uar 'yz pîzi, *I desire you*.

WARFO, *upon, or of it*; ha y voluogeth warfo, *and his will upon it*.

WARKERD, *inflicted*; bras ve payne warkerd, *great was the pain inflicted*.

WARLERGH, Warlyrgh, *after that*; war y lergh, *after him*; war the lergh, *after thee*; warneugh, warnetho, warne-thy, *upon you, upon him, upon her*.

WARNOT, *speedily*.

WARNE, *an alder tree, a ship's mast*.—See GUERNEN.

† WAROE, *commodity, ware*.

WARRE,

W E T

WARRE.—See WHARE.

WARRE, *to nail*; rhe warre yn ten, *to nail together*; wary, *to go out*; also, *freedom*.

WAS, *id. qd.* Guas, *a fellow*; *pl.* Wefion.

WAS, *to forgive, remit*; da Dew tho-thef a was, *and God to him did remit*.

WARTH, *high*; wartha, *the higher*; And-wartha in St. Agnes, *the higher town*; a wartha, *from above*.

WAT, *a blow*; pyua ros thyfo an wat, *who gave thee the blow*.

WATH, *id. qd.* Gwayth.

WATHYLL, *to make*; the wathyll crows nethe, *to make a cross of*.

WAYL, *a work, an action*; wayler, *a workman*.

WE, *them*; man bethen dre we fyl-wans, *that there should be by them salvation*.

WEEK, *id. qd.* Hueg, *sweet*; Treweek, *the sweet town*.

WEFFRA, yn weffra, *for ever*. Ueffre, *idem*.

WEIOR, *courage, valour*.

WELLAS, *the wellas, to see*; welſe, *welſons, did see*; welta, *thou ſeeſt*.

WELAS, *the welas, to seek, to look for*; also, *to see*.

WEN, *id. qd.* Wyn; Trewen, *the fair town*.

WER, *a complaint*; also, *away, be gone*.

WER, *sorrow, grief*; a! vam whek na porth a wer, *ah! mother sweet bear not sorrow*. Werras, Weres.—See GUERES.

WERN, *pl.* Werniw, *a mast*; also, *the same as Warne, an elder tree*.—See GUERN.

WESION, *the pl. of Was, a fellow*; rag an weſyon ordenys, *for the fellow's ordained*.

WETH, (*a time or turn*) is generally

W H A

annexed to nouns of time and number; as, Dyweth, *or* Deweth, *twice*; milweth, *a thousand times*.

WETH, *is, also*; also, *likewise*; ha ty wethe, *and thou also*; Johowan a wêthe, *John too also*.

WETHA, *to keep, preserve*; tha wetha oll ow hanyn, *to keep all myself*.—See CUITHA.

WETHAN, *a tree*.—See WITHEN.

WETHES, *id. qd.* Wothes, *you know*.—See WOTH.

WETRA, *to stoop down*; ha Chreſt wortto ynno wetras, *and Chriſt towards him ſtooped*.

WETTA, *thou ſeeſt*.—See GWETTA.

WEYL, *the ſight*; a weyl ol then arlythy, *in the ſight of all the lords*.—See WELLAS.

WEYLL, *a belly tripe*; der weyll o gor hemen trogha, *by gripes I ſhall command to cut*.

WEYTH, *worſe*; in Welſh, Guaeth; neffre ny a vyt the weyth, *ever we ſhall have the worſe*.

WHAD, *ſix*; in whaddyth yw formyys, *in ſix days all were formed*.

WHAF, *a blow*; arollo whaf mar gales, *that will give a blow ſo hard*.

WHANS, *deſire, longing*; whanſeck, *deſirous*; de-whanz, *without deſire*.

WHARE, Wharre, *by and by*.

WHARFE, *to work*; wharfetheys, *done, wrought*; a wharfo, *I ſhall do*.

WHARFETHY, *to vanquiſh, to overcome*; wharfethys, *vanquiſhed*; bos wharfethys yn ou gulas, *I am vanquiſhed in my kingdom*.

WHARTHE, *laughter*; dhe wharthy, *to laugh*; deugh gynef ol why a wharth, *come with me all you ſhall laugh*.—See HUERTHYN.

WHAT, wheta ban, *not a bit, not a jot*.

B b

whet

W H O

whet a ban thu the yth chy, *not a jot since I came into thy house*; also, yet; *id. qd.* Whath.

WHATH, yet.—See HUATH.

WHEAL, a work; whence it is frequently applied to signify a mine—which we commonly in Cornwall call *work*, and as often apply to signify a *bal* or *mine*; as, wheal dreath, *the sandy work*; wheal ryth, *the red work*; wheal stean, a *tin work*; wheal cober, a *copper work*, wheal glou, a *coal work*; wheal ober, *labour, pains, drudgery, hardship*; mein wheal, *work stones, or stones for building*; dho wheal, *to labour, to work*.

WHELA, dho whelas, *id. qd.* Whelas, *to work*; as, whela, wheela, *is a work*. Karenza whelas karenza, *love worketh love, or seeketh love*; Mr. Polwhele's motto. Whele, *id.* Wheleugh, *seek ye*.

WHEG, Whek, *id. qd.* Week, and Hueg, *sweet*; whekka, *sweeter*; wheggol, *most sweet, all sweet*; ys vam whegol, *his most sweet mother*.

WHER, a complaint. Whear, *id.*—See WER.

WHET, *fully and plainly*; also, *id. qd.* Wheth, *near, at hand*.

WHETH, yet, near.—See WHATH.

WHETH, a boasting, bragging; ny wreth wheth, *thou dost but make boasts*. Perhaps from

WHETHY, *to blow*; dho wheythy, *to blow*; wheyth the corn, *blow thy horn*.

WHETLOW, a dissembler, a tale-bearer; cala rhag whetlow, *a straw for a tale-bearer*;—Carminoe's motto. Also, *lying tales*.

WHOM, Whon, *to give*; tha thew y whom gras raetha, *to God I will give thanks for it*.

W L A

WHOW, *to know, to perceive*.

WHREUGH, you shall make; yn urna whreugh pycadow, *in that hour you shall make prayers*. From Wharfe.

WHRYLLY, *to make*; kyn whrylly vyth cous, *although thou makest any speech*.

WHUL, dho whul.—See WHEAL.

WHY, Wy, you.

WHYLAS, *id. qd.* Whela, *to seek*; why-leugh, *seek you*.

WHYLLY, *to see*; whyllyn, *we see*.

WHYRRYS, *made, done*.

WHYRVYTH, *to perceive, to observe*.

WHYTHYR, *search out*; whythyr pup tra ol bysy, *search out every thing diligently*.

WHYS, *sweat*; ha whys pup goth ol ha lyth, *and sweat all falling on my back*; dho whys, *to sweat*.—See HUEZ.

WICK, a village; wicket, a little village; Wicket in St. Agnes.—See GUIK.

WIGGAN, little; *id. qd.* Ychan Lambourn—Wiggan (*vulgo* Lambriggan) in St. Peran Sabulo, *the little lambourn*.

+ WILECUR, a parasite.

+ WIN, wine.

WINAZ, the nails.—See EUIN.

WINNICK, a marsh, a fenny or moorish place; Thewinnick in Mevagissy; Arwinnick, near Falmouth, upon the marsh; Penwinnick in St. Agnes, the head of the marsh; Whynick, *id. pl.* Winnow; Trewinnow in Creed, the dwelling in the moors; winny, boggy, fenny, marshy; Trewinny in Mevagissy, the boggy town.

WISKY, *to cloath*; wiskys, *cloathed*.

+ WIY, an egg.

WITHEN, a tree; withenick, woody, full of wood.

WLASE, a country.—See ULAS. Wlafcor, a kingdom.—See GULASCOR.

WOATH,

W O N

WOATH, an wo'ath, *if thou hadst known*.—See WOTH.

WOFFAS.—See WOTHVOS.

WOGÉ, Wose, Woza, *after*.

WOKY, *churlish, rude*; orth an ethe-won woky, *of the Jews churlish*; also, *the same as Goky, a fool, foolish*; wokyneth, *folly*.

WOLY, the woly, wolghy, wolhy, *to wash*; mos the woly ow dule, *go to wash my hands*; wolhas, *washed*.

WOLLA, *vel* Wollas, *lower*; Trewolla in Gorran, *the lower town*.

WOLEWETH, Wolteweth, *at last, finally*; ha woleweth rag densys, *and at last for hunger*.

WOLOCK, *the side*; hence we have Tornawollock in Gorran, *the turning of one side*; hag ath whyp waran woloek, *and will thee whip on the side*.

WOLSOWAS, dhe wolsowas, *to bear*; dhe wolsowasy bassyon, *to bear the passion*.

WOLLTAYS, del wolltays, *as thou knowest*.

WOLY, *pl.* Wolyow, *a wound*.

WOMES, *knowledge, skill*. From Wothvos.

WON, dhe won, *to know*; an wo'ath, (wonath) *if thou hadst known*; wonyn, *you know*. Woyn, *id. qd.* Won.

WÔN, Woon, *id. qd.* Goon, *a down*; dag wôn, *a certain down*; Woonbocca in Kenwyn, *the he goats down*; Trewoone in Budock, *the dwelling on, or near the down or common*.

WONESEK, *pl.* Wonesugy, *a workman, a labourer*.—See GONESIG.

WONNEN, *to stay, to tarry*.

WONYS, *to till, or sow*; also, *to dwell*; my a dreha ragon chypols the wonys, *I will raise for us an house a while to dwell in*.

W O R

WOOF, *a blackbird*; Trewoof in Burrian.—See MOETH.

WOOGÉ, *smoak*.—See VOOG.

WOOLACK, *respect, regard*; woolack da, *good respect*.

WOR, *id. qd.* War, *upon*; Bosworgy in St. Hillary, *the house on the river*.—See WAR, UAR.

WOR, *to know*; mî a wor, *I know*. Wore, *id.*

WORCHYMYN, *pl.* Worrymadow, *a commandment*; Worhemmyn, *id. to command*.—See GORHEMMYN.

WORFEN, Worfyn, *an end*.—See GORFEN.

WORFYN, *to lay on, put in*; Wore, *id.* worfyn, *we put in*; aberth yn beth del reth worfyn, *within the grave as did thee we put*.

WORLOS, *to stay, abide*; nyn aga dous hard the worlos, *not were they able to stay*.

WORLENE, *to quell, subdue, oppress*; ny wra bom y worlene, *not will a blow him quell*.

WORSTAN, yth worstan, *for ever*; ty a wra bys yth worstan, *thou shalt even for ever*.

WORTH, *also much, to, from, of*; wor-thaf me, *of, or concerning me*; worthy-eugh, *from you, or of you*; worthyn, *from or out of us*; also, *to, unto*; worthys, *from, or out of them, from thee*.

WORTH, *to worship*; my a worth pur wyr pefre, *I will worship thee very truly ever*.

WORTH, Wurth, *is also, id. qd.* Warth, *high*; wortha, *higher*; Penwortha in St. Peran Sabulo, *the higher hill*; also, Worth, *is upon*.

WORTHEY, Worthyby, *to answer*.—See GORTHYBY.

W O W

WORTHAS, *pl.* Worthesow, *the thigh.*

WORTHYANS, *glory*; worthyans the Theu, *glory to God*; also, *worship*:—See GORTHY.

WORTO, Worte, *to him, or from him*; worty (wortyhy,) *to her, from her.*

WORTY, *the man of the house.*—See GORTY.

WORVAN, *the dissolution*; ogas tha worvan an beyse, *near to the dissolution (or end) of the world*; it is only a different way of writing Worfen, *the end.*

Wos, *blood*; also, *a manner*; also, *after*; Wose, *id.*—See GOYS.

Wos, *to be able*; wose, *to know.*

WOSLEWYS, *to sunder*; worte denna woslewys, *him drawing in sunder.*

WOSTEWETH.—See WOLEWETH.

WOTH, *to know*; see this verb conjugated, only instead of *gu* as there, the *w* is here made use of. Wothogh, *you know*; me a wothwith, *I shall know.*

WOTH, *id. qd.* Goth, *pride*; also, *known*; Trewothick in St. Anthony Meneage, *the noted town.*

WOTHAF, *the wothaf, to feel*; the wothaf an streausow, *to feel the strokes.*

WOTHEAN, Wothyan, *I knew*; ny wothean guthell na kean, *I knew not to do otherwise.*

WOTHEB, *an answer*; *pl.* Wothebys.—See GORIB and WOTHEBY.

WOTHFOS, *to know*; Wothvos, *id.*—See GOTHFOS.

WOUR, *id. qd.* Gûr, *an husband*; y fue vyngeans war the wour, *there shall come vengeance on thy husband.*

WOUYNY, *to ask*; kepar del ef wouyny, *as he asked*; pyth vynna te wouente me, *what thou wilt ask me.*

Wow, *regard, respect*; also, *envy.*

W R U

WOZA, woza hemma.—See UOZA.

WRA, *to do*; my a wra the voth, *I will do thy will*; ny won vyth ol pendra wraf, *I know not at all what I shall do*; pendra wra'm a vy, *ellas! what shall I do, alas!* wrens, *they did, or made*; goyns ol dous wrens yn rew, *notice they all made in haste*; wrennye, *ye act, or do*; gueit y wrennye prest yn tyn, *take care that we act readily with sharpness*; wreta, *thou doest, or dost thou*; pragna wreta predery, *why dost thou not consider.* Prag wresta, *id.* wren, *shall make*; crow y wrer, *a cross shall make*; wrellen, *a wrello, we have done, or did*; we shall do; or I did; or shall; a'm luf thyghtow a wrussen, *my right hand I had made him*; may wrylly crefy, *if thou wilt believe*; wreth, *makes.*

WREANS, *workmanship, creation.*

WREAR, *a creator, a maker.*

WREK, *ha the Eva the wrekty, and to Eve thy wife.*—See GREG.

WRETH, *is also, thou hast done*; Adam! Adam! pendra wreth? Adam! Adam! *what hast thou done?*

WRONICK, *id. qd.* Cronag, *a frog*; Trewronick in St. Allen, *the town of frogs or lizards*; wrone, *to cover*; a wrone an dor, *I shall cover the earth*; from hence is Wrunch, *secret places, concealments*; haga afwon lyes wrunch, *and doth know many private places.*

WRONTYA, Wronte, *to warrant, to grant*; dhe wronte theugh gras, *to grant to you grace.*

WROWETHE, *war angrows the wrowethe, on the cross to lie*; also, *to lie with.*

WRUTHYL, *to do, to make*; a wrussen, *I have or had made*; yn tas a wruk nef ha tyr, *in the father who made heaven and earth*; a wrussyugh, *you have made.*

WRYTH,

W Y T

WRYTH, *grief, woe; lena wryth, full of woe.*

† WUIN DESIMPIT, *a lethargy; Wuin, id. qd. Hun, sleep.—See CUSCADUR DESIMPIT, a continual sleep.*

† WUIR, *a sister. Hod. Hora. Weird, id. Erse.*

WUL, *to do.—See GUL, GIL.*

WY, *id. qd. Gwy, Gy, Vy. Mr. Lh. in the additions to Camden in Radnor and Brecknock shires, saith that this word doth originally signify water; in which sense it is still used by the Irish, being their common word for it. In Cornwall we only find it in the names of places, being generally turn'd to gy, or vy.*

WY, *id. qd. Why, you.*

WYAN, *a bream; I rof henwyn than puskas, the wyan, pengarnas, selyas, I will give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, and congers.*

WYLAST, *scalding; tebell lycoar pur wylast, bad liquor very scalding.*

WYLFYTH, Wylfyeth, Wylfys, *to see; fur ef a wylfyth ow thas, surely he hath seen my father.*

WYN, *id. qd. Gwyn; Goonwyn in Lelant, the fair downs; also, white.*

WYNYN, *a, one; havel wynyn dho carow, like to a deer. Wynan, id. Uynyn.*

WYNE, or Gwyn, *white.*

WYNY, *to make use of, to do; par del wyny ow hendeson, so as did use my fathers.*

WYR, *true, truth.—See GÛIR.*

WYRGHES, Wyrhes, *a virgin; an wyrhes ker Maria, the virgin dear Mary.*

WYSK, *to strike; wyskenspan, when we strike.—See GUISKY.*

WYTH, *work, deed; ow ham wyth, my evil deed.—See WYTHYL.*

Y E

WYTH, *id. qd. Weth, in all it's parts; also, to know; y vos guir Deu ny wythen, him to be true God we know; me a wyth, I know.—See WOTH.*

WYTHAN, Wythen, *id. qd. Guedhan, a tree; Trewythan in Probus, the town of trees.*

WYTHRES, *workmanship; hag ol y wythres keffrys, and all his workmanship likewise.*

WYTHYL, *id. qd. Wathyl, to make, to frame; tha wythyl undean omna, to make a man here.*

WITH, and GWYTH, *a separation, or breach; whence the name of the hundred of Penwyth, the head of the breach.*

Y.

Y, *an, the, him, her, it; his, her's, it's; also, of, from, in, that; also, I.*

YA, *id. qd. Ia, yea, yes; also, that; ya myn, that thou know.*

YAGH, *sound, cured, healed; yaghes, health.—See IACH.*

YAGHY, *to be healed, or made sound; lemyn ythof vy yaghys, now that I am healed.*

† YAR, *pl. Yer, a hen.*

YBBA, Ymma, (*adv.*) *here, in this place.*

YBORN, Ybbern, *the sky, the firmament.—See EBRON.*

† YD, Hod. Yz, *standing corn.*

YDN, *one, one alone; ydn hakvas, the eleventh; ydn-lagadzhak, vel lygadzhi-ag, one blind upon one eye.*

YDDRAGE, *sorrow, grief; Edrege, Yddraga, id.—See EDREK.*

YDN, Yn, *narrow; daras yn ty a wra, a narrow door thou shalt make.*

YE, *id. qd. Ge, thou, him, his; prage ye' rusta*

Y M D

rusta ye latha, *why didst thou kill him; ef a lethas ye vrodar, he did kill his brother.*

YEHAS, *id. qd. Yaghes, health.*

YEHES, *to cure, to heal.*

YEINDER, *a great stiff cold.*

YEN, *a cold; yeyn cold, chill.—See JEIN.*

YENES, *friendship, kindness.*

YET, *a gate, a door.*

† YEUGEN, *a ferret.*

YEUNYS, *to desire; my re yeunys, I much desired.*

YEW.—*See YUH.*

YF, *to drink; rag hemma yu pyment fyny yf ou arluth, for this is liquor fine, which drink my lord.—See EVA.*

YFLE, *to intend, mean; hag yfle grath, and meant favour.*

YK, *conj. cop. also; it is too the same as Ick, which see.*

YL, *to be able; ny yl an corf na bewe, not can that same body live; Ylly, id. hawewfys del ylly, and she spake as she could; yllons, they can; byth ny yllons y sawye, never can they him save.*

YLLA, *I can; pub huél ylla, all work I can do.—See ALLAF.*

YLLY, *they, them.*

YLERGH.—*See WARLERGH.*

YLY, *pl. Ylyow, a cure, a remedy.*

YLYE, *to anoint.*

YM, *in my.—See EM.*

YMA, *Ymma, for.—See YBBA.*

YMA, *that is, or are; yma ow trys ha'm dule, that are my feet and my hands.*

† YMBITHIONEN, *a sheet of paper, or parchment, a schedule.*

YMDENNE, *to withhold, withdraw oneself; mars ny a wra ymdenne, unless we do withhold ourselves.*

YMDOULA, *dho ymdoula, to wrestle.*

YMDOULAR, *a champion, a wrestler.*

Y R G

YMONS, *are; ymons thymno ou crye, they are to me crying.*

YMSKEMYN, *to punish; also, to curse.—See OMSKEMYNES, and SKEMYNA.*

YN, *part; the same as An, the; also, in, on, if, is; yns, are.*

YN MEZ, *without, out of doors; yn dan, under, below.*

YNA, *id. qd. Ena, the soul.*

YNGYN, *ingenious; den fel mur yu, hag yngyn, a man crafty much he is, and ingenious.*

YNNE, Ynno, *in; also, if; Ynny, id. qd. also, in it, for thee, in them.*

YNNON, *in us; ynnos, in thee; ynnof, in me; ynnon-ny, in us, within us.—Ynno, doth sometimes too signify, him.*

YNTA, (Yn-ta) *well.*

YNTRE, *Ynter, between.*

YNNYA, *to deny; ynnyad, pl. ynnyadow, a denial; Ynny, id. hep hynny, without denial.*

YNNYA, *to press, urge, insist on; un venyn hard ynnyas, a woman eagerly urged; also, to complain; pur cawal tya ynny, very fully thou wilt complain.*

YNUEN, *earnestly; goliough ha besough ynuin, watch ye and pray earnestly.*

† YOLACIT,* *a bird.*

† YORCH, *a roe.—See KIDIORCH; a roebuck.*

† YOVENE, *a youth, a young man. Hod. Yowink.*

YOWYNKES, Yowynketh, *youth, young folk; also, youthfully, folly.*

† YRAT, *any sweet ointment. From Ure.*

YRBYR, *to command.—See YRGHY.*

YREDY, *manifest, clear, certainly, clearly; also, now.*

YRGHY, *to bid, charge, command; also, to call for, to ask.*

YRGHYS,

Y T H

YRGHYS, *a commandment*.—See ARHAS.

YRVYE, *to hire*; yrvys, *hired*; pefwar marrek yrvys ens, *four soldiers hired are*.

YRVYRY, *to be able*; yrvyrys, *able, availing*; fatnas yu yrvyrys, *satan is availing, or busy*; also, *to be worth*; war veyns ol of yrvyrys, *on the loss of all I am worth*.

YRVYRYS, *an host, an entertainer*.

Ys, (conj. elect.) *than*; ken ys da, *other than good*; also, *now*.

Ys, Yffe, *I*; yffe fuef goky, *I was a fool*; ys kyrhaf, *I will carry*; ys, *his*; ys gyk, *his flesh*.

YSEL, *a limb*; pl. Yfyly.

YSEL, Yffel, *low, under*.—See ISAL.

YSETHE, *to sit*.—See SEADHA.

YSKERENS, *to assure, to confirm a thing*; also, *assured, confirmed*; haneth rum guerthas thom yskerens, *this night me has sold, to me is assured*.

YSKYNNA, *to ascend*; pan yskynnyf the nef, *when I ascend to heaven*.

YSKRYBLE, *a labouring beast of any kind used in carriage or tillage*.

YSTEN, Ystyn, *to reach*; me'a ysten an skoran, *I will reach the bough*.

YSTIFERION, *an eve-dropper, a tale-bearer*.

YSTYNNY, *to make clean, to wipe*.

YTA, *lo, behold*; yta puskas, *lo the fishes*.—See OTA and ATTOMA.

YTAMA, *within me*; than shâp ow honyn ytama, *to my own shape within me*.

YTH, *in thee, thine, in thy, thou art, he or it is*; ythaf, ythef, ythof, *I am, I was*; ythos, ythosa, ythofe, *thou art*; ythofe be-negas, *thou art blessed*.

YTHEW, Ytho, *this day, now*.—See HETHEU.

YTHO, *then*.

Z A N

YTHYV, *it seems*; ythodre henna ythyv, *now by this it seems*.

YTTERN, *pity, compassion*; rage nangen hy pryës yttern, *for of us they take no pity*.

YU, *I*; pan yu neghys Deu nef, *when I denied the God of heaven*.

YU, Yw, *thou art, he or it is*.

YUH, *above*; yuh an mor, *above the sea*; Treyew in Kenwyn, *the above or upper town*.

YUHAL, *high, tall, lofty*.

YUHELLAZ, *to ascend*.—See UHAL.

YUNNY, *to unite, to join*.

+ YURL, *an earl*; Goon Yurl in St. Agnes, *the earl's down*.

YWEGES, *a steer, a young bull or ox*.

Yz, *all manner of grain, but chiefly wheat*; yz bara, *bread corn of any sort*; yz faval, *standing corn*; pedn yz, *an ear of corn*.—See EYS, IS, IZ, YD.

Z.

This letter is not to be met with in any ancient MSS. either in the beginning, middle, or termination of any word, except the single one of Zar, *a turkey*; and was first (at least for the most part) instead of the S, introduced, as I am informed by the old Mr. Keigwin, the translator, anno, 1730; since which it is become so common, as to supersede the use of the S itself.—TONKIN.

ZABAN, *a fir tree*.

ZâH, *a sack*; also, *dry*: Sa, *id*.

ZAHAZ, *thirst*.

ZALLA, *to salt*; pefk zal, *salt fish*.

ZANZ, pl. Zanzow, *a saint*; also, *holy, consecrated, sanctified*.

ZANZ, *a bay*; hence Penzance, *the head of*

Z E N

of the bay, and not the saint's head, as some imagine.

ZAR, a guinea or turkey cock or hen.

ZAWZEN, an Englishman; Zawznak, the English tongue. Olim Sausen and Sawfneck, q. d. Saxons and Saxon tongue.

ZÊAH, Zethan, an arrow; zethar, an archer; also, dry; haffa zeah, a dry summer.—See SETH.

ZEH, dry; zehar, zexter, drought.—See SEGHS.

ZEHEs, healed, or sound; wra—a pup-cleves thys zehes, will make—of all sicknesses thee healed.

ZEAGE, grains after brewing.

ZEN, id. qd. Dhan, to, to our; zen enevon, to our souls; to thee, and my.

Z O U

ZETHAR, a sea mew, cob, or gull.

ZEW, pl. Sewion, a bream; Carn-zew, the bream rock.—See SEW.

ZÎAN, the sea shore; Marazîan, the market on the strand; also, the strand.

ZIGYR, slow, heavy, sluggish, dripping.

ZILGUETH, Zylgueth, the Sunday, or on a Sunday.

ZILLI, Zillidoûryr, an eel, a conger.

ZIU, pl. Zieuon.—See ZEW.

ZINGY, dho zingy, to draw in.

ZÔH, the plow-share.

ZONA, to charm; also, to hallow; zonaz, hallowed, consecrated, sanctified.

ZOUL, stubble, barum; reed to thatch with.

ZOULZ, a shilling.

A N
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
CORNISH BRITISH NAMES
OF
HUNDREDS, PARISHES, and VILLAGES in CORNWALL,
ACCORDING TO
The Ancient and Modern Orthography, and expressive of their Locality and
contingent Circumstances.

INITIALS AND TERMINATIONS PECULIAR TO PROPER NAMES IN
THE CORNISH BRITISH LANGUAGE.

A.—AN, A'n, *an article; the an dre, the town.*
See Voc.

ARTH, Earth, Erth, *high, lofty.*

B.—BAN, VAN, *a hill or mountain; high, above.*—
BAR, *id.*

BEAN, Bian, Biggan, Vean, *little, small.*

Bo, Bob, Bodn, Bos, Bosca, *a house, cottage, or dwelling.*

C.—CAR, Caer, Kaer, *a city, fenced dwelling, or castle.*

CHI, Chy, Ti, Tshi, Tthy, *a house, a dwelling.*

COAT, Coit, Cos, Coys, Kuz, *pl. Coos, Coffaws, Cossow, a wood, woods.*

D.—DOAR, An'Oar, *the earth.*

DOR, Dour, Dower, *water.*

DRA, *(the same as Dre) a town.*

G.—GUIC, Guick, Guik, Gweek, Gwick, Wick, *a village, bay, or creek.*—Kuke, *id.*

GY, *a river or brook.*—GIE, *id.*

H.—HAIL, Hayle, *a salt water river.*

Hâl, Hale, Hallow, Halloo, *a moor, moors; sometimes, a hill.*

HAY, Hey, *a yard, an enclosure.*

I.—ICK, Ek, *a frequent final termination; and some-*

times means *a creek, rivulet, or brook.*—Ick is also an adjective termination, the same as *us* or *um* in Latin.—ACK, Ek, Ock, Ok, *id.*

K.—KE, Kea, *a hedge, an enclosed place.*

KI, Kei, *a dog.*—KIE, *id.*

L.—LAN, Lhan, *a church, an enclosure.*—*See Voc.*

LE, Li, Lu, *a place.*

M.—Ma. } *See Voc.*

N.—Na. }

P.—PEDNAN, Pedn, Pen, *a head, a beginning; also, an end.*

POL, *a pool, a mine; also, a top, a head.*

R.—RED, Rid, Rhyd, Ryd, *a ford.*—*See Voc.*

Rôs, Rose, Rôz.—*See Voc.*

T.—TI, Tshi, Tthy.—*See CHI and Voc.*

TRE, Tref, Tren, Tres, Trêv.—*See Voc.*

TRON, *a nose, tongue, promontory, or projection.*—*See Voc.*

TSHI, Tthy.—*See CHI and Voc.*

V.—VA.—*See Voc.*

VEAN, *little, small.*

VEOR, *great, big.*

VY.—*See Voc.*

W.—WICK.—*See GUIC.*

HUNDREDS.

EAST.

KIRRIER, *the coast, or border of the country.*—Kur-Urian.—See Voc.

LES-NEWT, *the new court.*

PEN-WITH, *the head of the breach, or separation; as the Land's End is from Scilly, which signifies, cut off from the land.*

PIDAR, *the fourth hundred.*

POW-DAR, *the province, country, or hundred of oaks.* Pou dar.

STRATTON, **STRET-TON**, *the bill full of fresh springs of water.*

TRIG, *the ebb of the sea, or on the sea shore.*

WEST.

PARISHES.

BODMIN, Bodmên, *stone-house; Bodmyn, the kids abode; also, the dwellings on the ridge, or edge of a bill.* LHUYD.

BUD-OCK, Byth'ick, *oak haven, or the border or skirt of the harbour.*

CALSTOCK, Hardstock, *hard oak.*

CAM-BOURNE, Cam-bron, *crooked well, or crooked bill.*

CROW-AN, *the cross; Grouan, moorstone gravel.*

DU-LOE, *god's pool, or black pool.*

EGLOS-HAYLE, *the church on the river side.*

EGLOS-KERRY, Eglos-gery, *the church of love.*

FARRA-BURY, *the parish of note.*

GUL-VAL, Gol-val, *the basel tree moor; Gol-hale, Golla-vale, the bottom of the vale; (LHUYD) or the holy vale.*

GWEN-AP, *white son, or white face.*

ILLUGAN, Lug-gan, *the white tower; Lug-gûn, the tower on the downs; Lug-dûn, tower hill.*

KEA, *an enclosure.*

KEN-WYN, Chein-win, Kein-win, *the ridge or rising of the hill over the marsh.*

LAD-OCK, *steep hill of oaks.*

LA-MORRAN, Lan-mor-ruan, *the church upon the sea, or salt water river.*

LAN-DU-WEDNACK, *the white, roof holy church, or church of God.*

LANHYDROCK, Lan-y-dourick, *the watry bank, or church under a watry bill.*

LANREATH, Lan Reth, *the church of merit.*

LANT-EGLOS, *the true church.*

LAWHITTON, Lan-whitton, *white church.*

LE-LANT, Lan-nant, *the church on the plain, or by the river.*

LE-WANICK, WINICK, *the church upon or near the marsh.*

LEZANT, Lanzant, *Holy Church, All-ballows.*

LIN-KIN-HORN, *the church on the rising of the iron hill.* QU.

LIS-KEARD, Lif-card, Lêf-keard, *a fortified court or palace, or refiner's court or green.*

LUDG-VAN, Lud-uan, *high placed tower.*

MADERN, Madron, Mûadh (W.) and dron, *a bill; the good, or fruitful bill.*

MAW-GAN, perhaps Môr-gan, *by the sea.*

MAW-NAN, *the boys plain, or valley; perhaps Môr-nan, the valley or plain by the sea.*

MEN-

P A R I S H E S.

MEN-ACKAN, *the stony creek, or haven of white stones.*

MER-THER, Môr-dôr, *on the sea water.*

MEVA-GIZEY, Mene-guiffey, Mellin-guiffey, *the mill woods.*

MOR-VA, *near or on the edge of the sea.*

MOR-VALL, ditto; *or a moor or fenny place.*

MULL-YON, Mul-yein, *the bare cold place or exposure.*

NEW-LYN, perhaps Noath-lyn, *the open or naked lake.*

PER-RAN AR-WOTHAL, Perran upon *the noted height or cliff.*

PERR-AN UTH-NO, Uth-noath, *the high bare place, or naked exposure.*

PERRAN ZABULOE, Perran in Sabuloe, *Perran in the sands, Perran sand.*

PHILL-ACK, Pill-ick, *the village near the harbour.*

POU-GHILL, Pou Guil, *the country frequented by gulls; or, Pou-guillan, the low country.*

QUITHI-OCK, Queth-yk, *the weavers place.*

REDRUTH, dre Druith, *the Druid's town; Red Ryth, the town at the ford; Ruth, red; Redruth, ford red; Ruth, is also broad, big. Likewise, Druid is a barlot.*

RUAN LAN-I-HORN, *the iron church near the river.—Lan'y-horn.*

RUAN MAJOR, *the great river.*

RUAN MINOR, *the less river.*

SAN-CREET, San-creed, San-cred, *the holy belief.*

SEN-NEN, Sen-nan, *the saints or holy vale.*

SHE-VI-OCK, Tshy vy ock, *the dwelling by the river of the oaks.*

SITH-NEY, *the bishop's land.—SETH.*

TAL-LAND, Tal lan, *the high church; Tal, W. inde, tall, high, lofty.*

TIN-TAGELL, *the castle of deceit.—See TIN, Vocab.*

TO-WEDN-ACK, Ty-widn-ick, *the white roof, white dwelling near a port.*

TRE-MAINE, *the stone town, the river or passage town.*

TREN-EGLOS, *the church town.*

TRES-MEERE, *the great town, or near the lake.*

TRE-VALGA, Tre-valgy, *the town of defence, or walled near the water.*

TRE-WENN, *the fair town, or place of innocence.*

TY-WAR-DREATH, *the dwelling above the sandy beach.*

WAR-LEG-GON, War-ly-gon, Warly gûn, *the high place on the common.*

WEN-DRON, Gwen-dron, *the white hill; Draen, white thorn.*

ZEN-NOR, *the saints earth, or holy land.*

V I L L A G E S.

A.

ABBOTSHENDRA, Abbats Hendra, *old abbots.*

AIRE, *back, behind; the poop or stern.*

AL-DREN, Alf-dron, *promontory, height.*

ALES-DON, Alf-dun, *open height, open hill.*

ALSA, *high cliff.*

ALS-TON, *high cliff hill.*

ALVA-COT, Olua-cot, *the bowling cot.*

AL-VER-TON, *high green hill.*

AN-CHOR, An-car, *the hermitage.*

AN-DAR-TON, *the oak hill.*

V I L L A G E S.

AN-GARRACK, *the rock.*
 AN-GEW, *the support.*—See GEW, Vocab.
 AN-HAY, An-hey, *the enclosure.*
 AN-TRON, *the promontory, nose, tongue, or projection of land.*
 AR-DEVORA, *upon the lap, or bosom, or lake.*
 AR-ALLAS, *upon the cliff.*—Als.
 AR-OWAN, *upon the down, or rivulet.*
 AR-VOSE, *upon the ditch or intrenchment.*
 AR-WENACK, Ar-wynick, *upon the marsh.*

B.

BAGS-TON, Bagaz-ton, *busby bill.*
 BAKE, *the beak or stretching out.*
 BAL-DU, *the black work or mine.*
 BALLE-SWHIDDEN, *the white work.*—See BALLY.
 BANS, Ban, *a mount, hill, high ground.*
 BARA, *bread, or corn.*
 BARA-PILL, *corn harbour.*
 BARA-LLAN, Bar-lan, *corn field, or enclosure.*
 BAR-GUS, Bar-gûz, Bar-cos, Bar-coose, *over the wood.*
 BARN, *corn house.*
 BARNA-COT, Barn Cot.—Nom. fam.
 BAR-OKE, *over the oak.*
 BEACON, Beaken, *an eminence, a token, a look out.*
 BE-HEATH-LAND, Bo-hêl-lan, *a dwelling by the water nigh the church.*
 BE-JOWAN, Bo-jowan, *John's house, or the lonely dwelling.*
 BEL, *fair or far off.*
 BEL-HAY, *the fair enclosure.*
 BE-LIN-GEY, Be-lin-chi, *the mill house.*
 BEL-INNIS, *fair island, or distant ditto.*

BE-NAB-ICK, Bennallack, Benathlek, *a broomy place, among broom, among heath.*
 BES-COLLA, Bos-cola, *the school house.*
 BES-TRASE, Bos-trase, *the house in the meadow.*
 BES-OAR, Bos-oar, *the clob, mud, or earthen walled house.*
 BISOOE, *the birches.*
 BO-CHIM, *the oxen house.*
 BO-DINICK, *the dwelling by the river.*
 BO-DRU-GAN, Bo-daro-gûn, *house on the oak downs.*
 BO-DRIGY, Bo-trigva, *dwelling by the sea side.*
 BO-DRANE, *the thorny dwelling.*
 BOD-WEN, *the house near the poplars, or aspen trees.*
 BOD-WIN, *white house, or on the marsh.*
 BO-HURTHA, *the higher house.*
 BO-JOWAN'S, *John's house, or the lonely dwelling.*
 BO-KELLY, *house in the grove.*
 BO-LIN-GY, Bo-lin-gey, Bo-lin-chi, *the water mill house.*—Mellinchi, Vellanchi.
 BO-LITHO, Bo-lithoe, *a huge belly.*—Nom. fam.
 BO-LEIT, *the dairy or milk cot.*—Nom. fam.
 BO-LOGGAS, Bo-loggos, *the mouse house.*
 BOL-STER, *the intrenchment, or the clay ground.*
 BON-ÎTHON, Bon-ython, Bon-eithen, *the furzy dwelling.*—Nom. fam.
 BONN-AL, *the house on the cliff.*
 BORNUICK, Bos-uick, Bos-gweek, *the dwelling near the harbour or village.*
 BOS-AHÂN, Bos-hân, *the summer house.*
 BOS-ANKETH, *the house of sorrow.*
 BOS-ANQUET, *id.*—Nom. fam.
 BO-SCAWEN-ROSE, *the house in the valley of elder trees.*
 BO-SCAWEN-OON,

V I L L A G E S.

BO-SCAWEN-OON, *the dwelling on the down of elders.*—Boscawen; Nom. fam.

BOSCO-VEAN, *the small cottage.*

BOS-HÂN, Bof-haan, *summer house.*

BOS-IGANS, Bof-iganz, *twenty houses.*

BOS-KEAR, *the lovely dwelling.*

BOS-KENNA, *the house upon an ascent.*

BOS-KENNAL, *the house near the cliff on the top of the ascent, or above the moor.*

BOS-KERRAS, *the dwelling on the summit.*

BOS-LOW, Bof-leau, *a dwelling near the water.*

BOS-WEN, *white house.*

BO-SUE, *black house.*

BOS-VENNEN, *the women's house.*

BOS-VÎSICK, *house near the river's creek.*

BOS-WEDDEN, Bof-widn, Bof-wen, win, wyn, *white house.*

BOS-WIN-GY, *white house by the rivulet.*

BOS-WOR-GY, *house above the river.*

BO-TALLACK, *high dwelling.*

BO-TATHAN, *the pope's or father's house.*

BO-TREAU, castle on the sea or waters.—Nom. fam.

BOW-DEN, Baw-den, *a sorry fellow, a bad man, nasty place.*—Nom. fam.

BOW-GY-HERE, Bo-gy-hîr, *a long house by the water.*

BOU-DZI-HBER, *cow house or sheep fold.*

BRAHAN, *crow brannel, ditto.*

BRAY, Brê, Brea, *the bill.*—Nom. fam.

BREN-DON, Brahan-dûn, *crow's bill.*—Nom. fam.

BRIGH-TOR, Brig-gan, Big-gan tor, *little bill.*—Brigh-tôn.

BRIN, Bren, *the tree.*

BROCKHILL, Brocks, Brocka, *badger's bill.*—Nom. fam.

BRYAN-ICK, Brean-ick, *the place under the bill; rather, Pryan-ick, the place of clay.*

BRY-DON, Pry-don, *clay bill.*—Nom. fam.

BUCKA, Bucha, *a cow, the cow's place.*—Hod. Byuh.

BUDE, *a haven.*

BUD-OCK-VEAN, *little oak haven.*

BUL-LAND, Bul-lan, Pol-lan, *clay enclosure.*—Nom. fam.

BUL-LOW-HALL, Bul la hall, *clay moor.*

BUR-GUS, Bar-gûs, *the top of the wood.*—Nom. fam.

BUR-LASE, *the green summit or top.* Hod. Bor-lase.—Nom. fam.

BURN-COOSE, Burn-gûs, Burn-côs, *the high wood, or the bill wood.*

BURN-NOON, Burn-ûn, Burn-owan, *the high downs.*

BURN-UHAL, *the well in the moor; Yu'hal, above the moor.*

BUR-SUE, *the black top.*

BUR-WIN, *white top.*

BUS-CARN, Bof-carn, *house on the rock.*

BUSCA-VERRAN, Bosca-verran, *old house.*

BUS-CREEGE, Bof-creege, *the dwelling by the cross or burrow.*

BUS-LOW, Bof-leau, *house by the water.*

BUS-AWSICK, Bof-sawfick, *the healthy dwelling.*

BUS-VAR-Gûs, *the house on the top of the wood.*

BUS-VEAL, Bof-veal, *the calves house.*—Nom. fam.

BUS-WOR-LÂS, *house on the high green.*

BUS-WOR-GY, *house above the river.*

C.

CALA-MÂNS-ACK, Cala-mênf-ick, *the hard stony place.*

CAM-BORNE-VEAN, *little crooked well.*

CAM-BRIDGE, *crooked bridge.*

CAR-BEAN, *the little castle.*

CAR-BIS,

V I L L A G E S.

CAR-BIS, Car-bos, Car-bus, *rocky wood; house or castle of stone.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-CLASE, *grey rock.*

CAR-DEW, Car-due, *black rock or castle.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-GOAL, *the holy castle.*

CAR-HALL-OCK, Car-hâl-ick, *the moor castle port, the rocky moor of oaks.*

CAR-HAYES, *the enclosed castle.*

CAR-LINN-ICK, Car-linek, *a place of holly trees, or a marsh or moist ground.*

CAR-LISLE, *the island castle or city.*

CAR-LOGGAS, *mouse rock or castle.*

CAR-LOOSE, *grey rock.*—Car-lâz.

CAR-MINNOW, *little city.*—Nom. fam.

CARN, *a rock, the rock.*—Nom. fam.

CARNE-BIN, Carne-bian, *little rock.*

CARN-EGLOS, *church rock.*

CARN-GLÂZ, *the green or blue stone, or grey rock.*

CARN-HELL, Carn-hêl, Carn-hale, *the rocky river, or moor.*

CARN-KEY, Carn-kè, *stone hedge.*

CARN-KIE, Carn-kei, *the dogs rock.*

CARN-SEW, *the black rock, the breams rock.*—Nom. fam.

CARN WHIDDEN, *the white rock.*

CAR-RAR-ACK, Car-hîr-ick, *the long rock dwelling.*

CAR-RINES, Car-innes, *rock island, island city or castle.*

CAR-RUAN, *the rocky river, or castle on the river.*

CAR-SILGEY, Car-silgy, *the rocky river, or house in open view.*

CAR-THEW, Car-dû, Car-dow, *black rock.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-VANNAL, Car-bannal, *the broomy place among the rocks.*

CAR-VARTH, *high castle.*

CAR-VERTH, *the green place.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-VETH, *the city grave, or castle burying place.*

CAR-VINICK, *the city dwelling, or stony marsh.* Winnick.

CAR-VOSSA, Car-vozzo, *the intrenched castle.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-WYTHEN-ICK, *the castle in a woody place.*

CAR-WIN, *white castle.*

CAR-WINICK, *the dwelling on the marsh.*

CASTLE DOOR, Kestle Dour, *castle near the water.*

CASTLE HORN-ECK, Kestel Hornick, *the iron castle.*

CHE-NOWETH, Chy-nooth, *the new house.*—Nom. fam.

CHE-REASE, Chy-rease, *the middle house.*

CHE-TOADEN, Chy-todn, *toads house; also, Chy-todn-ton, house on the hill.*

CHY-COOZE, Chy-gûs, *house in the wood.*

CHY'NHALE, Chy'nhâl, *house in the moor.*—Nom. fam.

CHI-VER-TON.—See TODN, in the Vocabulary.

CHI-VORLOE, Chy-vorlo, *house by the great pool, or above the pool.*

CHOONE, Chy'-ûn, *house on a down or common.*

CHI-BAR-LEES, Chy-bar-lêys, *house on the high green.* Chivarlê.

CHY-BUCKA, *the cows cot.*

CHY-CARNE, *the stone house, or on a rock.*

CHY-EN-DOWER, Chy-en-dour, *house on the water side.*

CHY'N-ALS, *house on the cliff.*

CHY-PONS, *the bridge house.*

CHY-PRASE, *the house in the meadow.*

CHY-TANE, *the lower house.*

CHY-WOON, Chy-ûn, *the dwelling on a common.*

CLIG-GA,

V I L L A G E S.

CLIG-GA, Cleg-har, Cleg-go, *the rocky cliff.*

CLOW'ANCE, Clow-nans, *valley of echoes.*

COANSE, *a pavement, a causeway.*

COIS-PEN-HAILE, *wood at the river's head.*

COITE, Quoit, *the wood.*

COL-BORN, Col-bourne, Kil-bourne, *the dry well.*

COLD-BIGGEN, Col-biggan, *little neck or ridge of a hill.*

COL-QUITE, Col-coid, Kil-coid, *the neck of the wood, or the dry wood.*

COM-FORT, Coomb-ford, Cwm-fordh, Cuum-vordh, Cûm-vor, *the great road or pass betwixt the hills.*

CON-DURRA, Con-dourra, *the neck of water.*

CONNOR, *rage.*—Nom. fam.

CONNOR-TON, *the scolding place.*

COOMB, Kûm, *the valley betwixt the hills; a defile or pass.*

ST. COOSE, Cois, Kûs, Cûs, *holy wood.*

COOS-VEA, Cooz-vean, *little wood.*

COSAWES, Cossawfin, *the woods.*

COS-GARNE, Cois-karne, *rocky wood.*

CRACKET-TON, Croggan-ton, *a place where are shells.*

CREEG-BROAZ, *the great barrow, or burrow.*

CREEG-CARROW, *the deers barrow.*

CREEG-GLAZE, *the green barrow.*

CREEG-VOSE, *the intrenched barrow.*

CREEG-MURION, *the ants barrow.*

CROAN, *the crows.*

CROW-GIE, *crows hedge; or, Crou-chi, Croust-hi, crows house; or, Crug-kei, dogs crows.*—Nom. fam.

CROW-NICK, *the dwelling at the crows.*

CROWS-WIN, *white crows.*

CRUG-MEER, Crug-veor, *great burrow.*

CRUG-SILLICK, *the burrow in open view.*

CUDDEN-BEAK, *woody promontory.*

CUT-HILL, Coit-hayle, *the wood on the river.*

CUT-MEAR, Coit-maur, *great wood.*

D.

DAR-LEY, Dar-lees, *oak green.*

DELLE-BOL, *the clay hole.*

DENNE-BOUL, Deny-bol, *the clay hill.*

DEN-ZELL, Dûn-sol, *hill in open view.*

DEVIS, Davas, Davat, *sheeps place.*—

Nom. fam.—Davis, *a sheep.*

DINNIS, *a fortified place or island.*

DOR-CHESTER, *a castle by the water.*

DOW-BER, *the short water.*—See BER and Dow, Vocab.

DOW-GAS, Dour-gûs, *water in the wood.*

DOZ-MARÈ, (pool) *the water that ebbs and flows.*—See Doz, Vocab.

DRAN-NOCK, *a place of oaks.*

DREN-ICK, *a place of thorns or brambles.*

DUN-MEAR, *great hill.*

DÛNS-LEY, Dûn-ley, *green hill.*

DÛN-VETH, *the graves hill.*

E.

EARTH, Arth, *high, above.*—Erth, *id.*

ELER-CHY, *the swans house, or swannery.*

ELLEN-GLAZE, *green elms.*

EN-GOLLAN, *the bottom.*—See GOLLAS, Vocab.

ENNIS, Ennes, Enys, *the island; Ince, Ynez, Ynys.*—Also, *a peninsula or half island, made so, either by a fresh water river, or the sea.*—Nom. fam.

ERISEY, *the dry acre; parc erisey, the dry field.*

FAL,

V I L L A G E S.

F.

- FAL, *the princes river.*
 FENTA-LEY, Fenton-ley, Venton-lees, *the spring in the green.*
 FENTER-GAN, Fenton-can, *the fountain of the singers, or the singing well, or the white fountain.*
 FENTER-VEAN, *the little spring.*
 FENTON-ADDLE, Fenton-attle, *the foul or dirty well.*
 FENTON-GOOSE, Venton-gûs, *the spring in the wood.*
 FENTON-WOON, Fenton-ûn, *the spring on the downs or common.*
 FORD, Fordh, Vordh, Vor, Forth, *the way, the pass.*
 FORGE, Foge, Foke, *the blowing house or hearth, the furnace.*
 FORS-NOOTH, Vor-noweth, *the new way or road.*
 FORS-WINE, Vors-wyn, Vors-widn, *the white road.*
 FOSS, Vos, Vossa, *the intrenchment or ditch.*—Nom. fam.
 FOUGE, *the hearth, or blowing house forge or furnace.*

G.

- GAD-LES, Godh-lês, *the moles green.*
 GO-LOWRAS, Go Lowarth, *at the garden.*
 GAM, Cam, *the crooked place.*
 GAR-GUS, Ker-gûs, *the wood afar off.*
 GAR-LES, *on the green.*
 GARRAH, *on the top of the bill.*
 GARRAS, *on the top of the bill.*
 GAVER-IGON, Gaver Iganz, *twenty goats.*—Nom. fam.
 GAZE-LAND, Gassa-lap, *the dirty enclosure, or the deserted enclosure.*

- GEAR, Guer, *a green, flourishing, lively, fruitful, pleasant place.*
 GELLY, *the halle, halle grove.*
 GELLY, Gilly, *the same as Kelli, a grove; but more commonly, a grove of hales.*
 GEN-AU, *the mouth; gen-eau, troubled or dirty water.*
 GEW, *the stay, support.* On many estates one of the best fields is called the Gew, from it's being the support of the estate.
 GILLIE, Gilly.—See GELLY.
 GLAZ-NETH, *green nest;—Glâf-nyth, idem.*
 GLAZ-ON, Glaz-ûn, *the green downs.*—Nom. fam.
 GLYNN, *the woody vale.*—Nom. fam.
 GO-DOL-PHIN, Go-dôl, *a little valley, Phin, or Fince, of springs.*—Nom. fam.
 GO-DRE-VY, *the wood town by the water.*
 GOL-ANT, Gol-lan, *the holy church.*
 GOL-BORN, *holy well.*
 GOLLA-COOMB, *the lower moor.*
 GOLLAH, *the bottom or low place.*
 GÔN-REETH, *the open down.*
 GOON-GOOSE, Gângûs, *the common by the wood.*
 GOON-HOSKYN, *the sedgy down.*
 GOON-VRE, Gûnbrê, *the hill down.*
 GOON-YERL, Yurl, Goon-arluth, *the earls down.*
 GOOSE-FORD, Gûs-fordh, *the way or pass of the wood.*
 GOR-GUT, Gor-coit, *on the wood.*
 GOR-MELICK, *on the mill premises.*
 GOVARRQE, Goverow, *the place of many springs or brooks; pl. of Gover.*
 GOVER, *the brook, or spring of water.*
 GRAMBLA, *the scrambling place.*
 GRAM-POUND, Gran-pont, *grand bridge.*
 GRO-GATH,

V I L L A G E S.

GRO-GATH, Gro-goe, *the limit or boundary crosses, or crosses of the limits.*

GÛDERN, *the brambly wood.*

GÛN-ROUNSEN, *the asses down.*

GÛN-WIN, *the white down.*

GUR-LYN, *the husband's lake, or the moist or wet place.*

GÛSTE-VEOR, *the great wood.*

GÛSTE-VEAN, Gûf-vean, *little wood.*

GWAR-DER, Gwar-dour, *the summit near the water.*

GWAVAS, *the winterly place.*—Nom. fam.

GWEALS, Gueal, *the fields.*

GWEEK, Guik, Gu-ick, *the village; also, the bay or creek.*

GWEN-DRA, Gwin-drea, *white town.*

H.

HALE, Hâl, *the moor.*

HALE-LUE, Hâl-loo, *the moor pool.*

HÂL-GARRAS, *the moor on the summit.*

HÂL-GAVER, *the goats moor.*

HÂL-WOON, Hâl'uûn, *the downs moor.*

HÂL-GARRACK, *the rocky moor.*

HALLA-MELLIN, Hâlmellin, *the mill-moor; or, Hallow-mellin, the mill moors.*

HAL-LAND, Hâl-lan, *the moor enclosure.*

HÂL-VEAR, *the great moor.*

HÂL-VENNA, *the old moor.*

HÂL-VOSE, Hal-vôz, *the moor ditch.*

HÂL-WIDDEN, Hâl-widn, *the fair or white moor.*

HÂL-VUSSOE, Hâl-vosso, *the moor ditches.*—Nom. fam.

HANTER-GANTICK, *the half, or noon-tide or midnight singing place.*

HANTER-TAVAS, *half a tongue.*

HAR-LYN, Ar-lyn, *upon the water or river, or pool.*

HARROBEAR, Heiraburro, *the place of the battle.*

HAY, *the enclosure; hence the walled church-yard is called, the church bay.*

HÊL-ANGOVE, *the smiths river.*

HÊL-COOSE, *the river wood.*

HÊL-FORD, *the river passage.*

HELIGAN, *the place of the willows.*

HELANOWETH, *new elms.*

HELLAN, Eilan, *the elms.*

HELMINTOR, Hâl-mên-tor, *moorstone bill.*

HELSTON, Hâl-laf-ton, *the bill by a green moor; vulgo, Helston.*

HEN-DRA, Hân-drea, *the old town.*

HENDRA-BURNICK, *the old town well.*

HENDRA VOSSAN, *the old town intrenchment.*

I.

INCE, *the peninsula.*

INCEWORTH, Incewarth, *the high peninsula.*

ISA-COT, Isa-coit, *the lower wood.*

PORT ISAAC, Port Ifick, *the port of corn.*

K.

KE-GELLIÛK, *the hawthorn hedge.*

KEI-GWIDDEN, Kei-gwidn, Kei-gwin, *the white dog.*—Nom. fam.

KELLIO, Kelliow, Kellow, *the groves.*—Nom. fam.

KELLY, Kelli, *the grove.*—Nom. fam.

KELSEY, Kelzy, Kelzey, *the dry neck.*

KENEGIE, Ke neag y, *the mossy hedge, or house near the bogs.*

KERN-ICK, *the round or compact place; also, a rocky place; as, Carn-ick.*

D d

KERRIS,

V I L L A G E S.

KERRIS, *a lovely place*.—Gerry, *id.*
 KERTHEN, Kerden, *the quicken tree*.
 KE GERTHEN, *the quickset hedge*.—Nom. fam.
 KESTAL, Kestle, Kestel, *the castle*.—Nom. fam.
 KEVEREL, Cheverel, *the place of be goats*.
 KIL-GEAR, *the pleasant or fruitful grove*.
 KILLI-GORICK, *the grove on the water side*.
 KILLE-HËLLAN, *the enclosed grove by the river, or the grove of elms*.
 KILLY-VERTH, *the white thorn grove*.
 KILLE-VOSE, Killy-vôs, *the grove in the intrenchment, or the descent*.
 KILLY-WORGY, *the grove by the river*.
 KILLIGANON, *the grove by the down*.
 KILLI-GREW, *the eagles grove*.—Nom. f.
 KILLIOW, *the groves*.
 KILLI-MËNS-ACK, ek, ick, *the stony grove*.
 KILL-UCH, Killy-oke, *the oak grove*.
 KIL-MAR, Kil-marh, Kil-marth, *the great, the horse, or the wonderful grove*.
 KNOLL, Knowl, *the promontory bill, or eminence; a projection of hilly ground*.
 KÛM.—See COOMB.

L.

LAIT-Y, Lait-ty, *the dairy or milk house*.
 LAMBESSOE, Lambissoe, *the place of birches*.—Lan-bissoe.
 LAMELLION, Lan Mellin, *the mill place*.
 LAN-DUE, Lan-Dew, *God's enclosure, or the church-yard; the sanctuary*.
 LAN-HADRON, Lanf-ladron; *recte, Nans-Ladron, the valley of thieves*.
 LAN-HAY, *the church-yard*.
 LAN-HERN, *the sanctuary, or church built with an iron or hard stone*.
 LAN-KELLY, *the church grove*.

LAN-LAWRNE, Lan Louarn, *the fox lawn*.

LAN-LEAK, *the lake enclosure*.

LANNAR, *a forest, a grove; also, a laren or a bare place in a wood*.—Lanarth, *the high enclosure*.

LAN-VOR-NICK, *the church on the way to the creek*.

LAN-YON, Lan-eithon, *the furzy enclosure, the furzy croft*.—Nom. fam.

LANYEIN, *the cold enclosure*.

LEAZ, *the green open place*. Lâz, *id.*

LEE, Parc an lee, *calves field*.

LE-HA, *a place for calves*; Leiha, *a small place*.

LE-MAR, Leimarh, Lemarch, *the place of horses; horse place or green*.

LEWARN, Louarn, *the fox place*.—Nom. fam.

LOE, Lo, Loo, *a lake or pool*; Looe, *id.*

LESTWITHIEL, *the lofty palace*; Les uthiel, Les uhal.

M.

MAGER, Maga, *the feeding place*.—Nom. fam.

MARHAZ-AN-VOAZ, *the market of the fortified intrenchment; rather Marghesan-vose, the maid's market*. *Thursday Market*

MARKET-JEW, Maraz-ion, Maraz-ian, *the market on the sea coast*.

MEAN, Mene, Mên, *the stone*.—Nom. f.

MEANTOLL, Mëntol, *the boled stone*.

MEAN-SCREFIS, *the written stone*.

MEANHEAR, Mênheer, Mênhir, *the long stone*.

MEDROSE, Meroſe, *a place in a valley*.

MENABILLY, *the colts bill*.

MENADARVA, Menadorva, *the watry bill, or by the water; or the bill of oaks*.

MENE-GUISSEY,

V I L L A G E S.

MENE-GUISSEY, Melin-giffy, *the mill woods.*

MENER-DUE, *the black mountain.*

MEN-WINNICK, Men-winion, *a top of the marshes.*

MER-LYN, Maurlyn, *the great lake.*

MESACK, Mesick, *the field.*

MEW-DON, *the great hill.*

MITHIAN, Methian, *the feeding place.*

MOLLINICK, *the place of goldfinches.*

MOPAS, Malpas, *bad passage.*

MOR-GAN, *by the sea.*—Nom. fam.

MOR-VALL, *ditto.*

MUL-FRA, Mul-vera, *the bare hill.*—Nom. fam.

N.

NAN-CARROW, *the deers valley.*—Nom. fam.

NANCE, Nan, Nans, Nantz, *the valley or plain.*—Nom. fam.

NANCEKEAGE, Nanskuke, Nanceguik, *the village on the plain, or near the valley.*

NANCE-MELLIN, *the mill valley.*

NANCE-MOLKIN, malkin, *dirty valley.*

NAN-COTHAN, *the old valley.*—N. f.

NAN-KILLY, *the valley of the grove.*

NAN-KERSEY, *the winding valley.*—N. f.

NAN-KIVELL, *the horse valley.*—N. f.

NANSA-GOLLAN, *the harts valley.*

NANS-AVALLAN, *the apple trees valley.*

NAN-SCAWEN, Nanscauan, *the valley of elder trees.*

NANSOUGH, Nanfoath, *the fat valley.*

NANSWHYDEN, Nanfwhydn, *the white valley.*

NANT-ALLAN, *the miry valley.*

NANTS-MELLYN, *the mill river valley.*

NINNIS, Ninnes, *the island, or enclosure surrounded by a lane.*—Nom. fam.

O.

OWLA-COOMB, Ula-coomb, *the owls coomb*; Ula, is also *an elm*; so that it may be *the coomb of elm trees.*

P.

PADRE-DA, Pader-da, *prayers good.*

PARK, *a field or enclosure*; Parc, *id.*

PARKEN-VRAHAN, *crows field.*

PARK ERISSIE, Parc-erisy, *the corn field, or dry acre on the bottom.*

PARK-HALE, Parchâl, *the moor field.*

PARK-HOSKIN, Hosken, Hoskyn, *the field of rushes.*—Hoskyn; Nom. fam.

PEDEN-POLL, Pen-pol, *the head pool, or pool's head.*

PEL-LYN, *the distant pool, or pond afar off.*

PENANT, Pennants, *the head of the plain, or the valley.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-ARE, Pen-arth, *the high top or hill.*

PEN-BERTH, Pen-verth, *the green top.*

PEN-BETHA, *the head of the graves.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-BRAHAN, Pen-vrahan, *the crows head or rookery.*

PEN-BUGEL, *the herdsman's head, or superior herdsman.*

PEN-CALLINICK, Ke-linick, Kelynnnek, Kelynnack, *the head place of the holly-trees, the head of the hollies.*

PEN-CARROW, *the head place of the deer.*

PEN-COOSE, cooz, gûs, *the head of the wood.*

PEN-DAR-GY, Pen doûr gy, *the river head.*

PENDARVES, *head of the oak field*; Pendar, *oak head*; Pendour, *the land's end, or head of the water*; Pendourvose, *the head of a small river or open water.*—Nom. fam.

V I L L A G E S.

PENDAVY, *the projection on the river;*
Pendavis, *sheep's-head.*

PEN-DEEN, Pen-dean, Pen-dên, *head*
man's place.—Nom. fam.

PEN-DENNIS, *the peninsula or fortified*
headland.—DINAZ, *see Voc.*

PEN-DREA, *the principal town.*

PEN-DREAN, Pendraen, *the brambly head.*

PEN-ESKEN, *at the head of the rushes.*—
See PEN-HOSKIN. *not in.*

PEN-FOUNDER, Pen-vounder, *the lane's*
head, or lane's end.

PEN-GARRICK, Pen-garrack, *the head*
rock.

PENGELLY, kelli, *the head of the grove,*
or of the hawthorn grove; Gilli, *id.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-GERSICK, *the green headland.*

PEN-GLAZE, *the green head.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-GOVER, *the head of the rivulet.*

PEN-HALE, *the head of the moor.*—Nom. f.
pl. Pen-hallow, hallo.—Nom. fam.

PEN-HÂL-VEAN, *little moor head.*

PEN-HÂL-VEOR, *great moor head.*

PEN-HELLICK, hillick, *the head of the*
willows.—Nom. fam.

PEN-KEVEL, *the horse head.*—Nom. f.

PEN-KUKE, Pen-guik, *the head village.*

PEN-LEE, Pen-lê, lea, *the lesser head or*
point of land projecting.—Nom. fam.

PEN-MEN-NOR, mener, menes, men-
eth, *the principal mountain.*

PENNANCE, Pennans, *the head of the*
valley or plain; Pennant, *id.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-NARE, Pen-arth, Penn-aire, *the*
high or lofty head.

PENNICK, Penneck, Penek, ack, ock,
ok, *the head creek, brook, rivulet, or place;*
Penok, *head oak.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-OLVA, *the head of the breach.*

PEN-PILL, Pen-pillick, *the head of the*
creek, or little harbour.

PEN-POL, *the head of the pool, well, pit,*
or lake.

PEN-PONS, Pen-pont, *the head bridge,*
or head of the bridge.

PEN-QUITE, Pen-coit, *the top of the wood.*

PEN-RICE, rees, *the head of the fleeting*
ground.—Rice, Rees, Ryce, Rhys.—Nom.
fam.

PEN-ROSE, Rôs, *the head of the valley.*
Rôs, *moor.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-RYN, rhyn, *the head of the river,*
channel, or promontory.

PEN-TILLIE, *the master's, or head of the*
family.—Nom. fam. Tillie.

PEN-TIRE, tîr, *the headland.*—Nom. f.

PEN-TOWAN, tuan, tuyn, *the head of*
the sand banks.

PEN-VENTON, fenton, *spring head.*

PEN-VOSE, vôs, *the head of the intrench-*
ment or ditch.

PEN-WÂRN, *the head of the alder trees.*—
Nom. fam.

PEN-WERRIS, Pen-gueres, *the green or*
flourishing head.

PEN-ZANCE, Penzanz, *the saint's head;*
or rather, the head of the bay.

PILL, *a salt water trench or little harbour.*

PLACE, Plâs, *a palace.*

PLÊN-GWARY, Plan-an-guarè, in Re-
druth, where there were till very lately
the evident remains of an amphitheatre,
vulgarly denominated *a round*. The uses
of those rounds anciently were to act re-
ligious and other interludes; and gene-
rally formed upon a green or level place,
thence named, Plân-an-guarè, or *xuare*,
the plain for plays and pastimes.—See BOR-
LASE, on Perran Round, in his *Antiquities*
of Cornwall.

POL-GANHORN, *a chalybeate pool, or*
pool with iron; a medicinal pool.—Nom. f.

POL-DUE,

V I L L A G E S.

POL-DUE, Pol-dew, *black pool.*

POL-GASSICK, Pol-gazaik, *the dirty pool.*

POL-GLASE, Polglâz, *the green top, or green pool.*—Nom. fam.

POL-GREAN, Pol-grene, Pol-grouan, *the gravel pits.*—Nom. fam.

POL-GOOTH, Pol-goth, Pol-côth, *the old pits.*

POL-KEEVES, *the drinking pool.*

POL-KERNICK, *the rocky pool.*

POL-LEAN, *the full pool.*

POL-MARH, *the horse pool.*

POL MARTH, *the wonderful pool.*

POL-MASICK, Pol-messék, *the top or upper field.*

POL-MEAR, *the great pool or pit.*—Nom. f.

POL-PEN-WITH, *the pool at the head of the breach or separation.*

POL-PRY, *the clay pit.*

POL-RUAN, *the river head or pool.*

POL-SCATHA, Scath, Skath, Skatha, *the pool for boats.*

POL-STEAN, *the tin pit, or miry pit.*

POL-SEW, Polsue, *the black pool.*

POL-VENTON, *the spring head or pool.*

POLWHELE, *the pool work; or, Polgueul, the top of the field.*—Nom. fam.

Karenra whelas, Karenza, *love worketh (or seeketh) love.*—Mr. Polwheles' motto.

POL-WHEVERELL, *the kids pool.*

POL-ZA, Pol-sa, *the dry pit; Pûl-za, Pol-zeath, id.*

POR-KELLIS, Port-kellis, *the gate of the grove.*

PORTH, *a sea coast, bay, or haven.*

PORT ISAAC, Port-yzick, *the corn port.*

PORT-LEVEN, *the open bay.*

PORT-KISKEY, *the blessed haven.*

PORT-MELLIN, *the mill cove.*

PORT-REATH, Portrêth, dreath, draith, *the sandy cove.*—Pentreath, Nom. fam.

PRAZE, *a meadow.*

PREDDEN, Predn, Pren, *the tree.*

PRI-D'-EAUX, Prêsd'-eaux, *near the waters.*—Nom. fam.

PRIS-LOW, Pres-deau, *near the water.*

Q.

QUARRY, Cuare, *a quarry of stones.*

QUOIT, Coit, Cuit, Quite, *a wood; also, a large flat stone.*

R.

RADFORD, *the fern way; Reden.*—Nom. fam.

RADLAND, *the enclosure of ferns; Redanan, a brake of ferns.*

RADNOR, *fern land.*—Nom. fam.

REDRUTH, Dre-druith, *the Druid's town*, which it undoubtedly signifies, from it's vicinity to Carn Brea, that celebrated station of druidical superstition, where at this time are to be seen a multifarious collection of monumental druidism. Redruth, Ryd-ryth, is also *the red ford*; but that cannot be the name of the town, as there are deeds in the possession of Sir Francis Basset, bart. where it is denominated Dredruith; this name is so very ancient as to be given to the situation of the town before this kingdom was divided into parishes; as old writings express thus, "in the parish of Uny (St. Uny) *juxta* Dredruith."—In fine, though the parish is now, and has been immemorially called Redruth, its real dedicatory name is St. Uny; and therefore (if I mistake not) the town claims an evident antiquity prior to any other in the county.

RED-TYE,

V I L L A G E S.

RED-TYE, Rid-ti, *the house at the ford.*
 RESCORLA, Rôscorla, corlan, corhlan,
the valley of the burying place, or of the
sheep folds.—Nom. fam.
 RESEVEN, Roseyhan, *the plentiful vale.*
 RESUDGIAN, Refugga, Rôfogan, *the*
moist valley.
 RETALLACK, tallock, *a very high place*
with many pits.—Nom. fam.
 RÔS-CARROCK, *the valley of the brook.—*
Nom. fam.
 RÔS-CARRACK, *the rocky vale.*
 RÔSCREEGE, *the valley cros.—Nom. f.*
 RÔSCROW, *the valley cros.—Nom. f.*
 ROSE, Rôs, *the valley.—Nom. fam.*
 RÔS-CROGGAN, *the valley of shells.*
 RÔS-EGLOS, *the church vale.*
 ROSE-KESTEL, *the valley of the castle.*
 ROSE-LYON, *the vale in open view.*
 ROSMEAN, Rosinên, *stony valley.*
 RÔSMELLIN, *the mill valley.*
 RÔSMERRIN, *the blackberry vale.*
 RÔS-MORDER, Rôs-mor-dour, *the val-*
ley near the sea water or tide.
 ROSE-VALLAN, *the apple valley.*
 RÔSVEOR, *the great valley.—Nom. fam.*
 RÔSVEAN, *the little valley.*
 RÔSVETH, or VERTH, *the green vale, or*
brambly valley; or valley of graves.
 ROSEWARNE, Rôswarn, *the valley of*
alders.—Nom. fam.
 RÔS-KARNON, *the valley of the high rock.*
 RÔS-KEAR, *the lovely vale.*
 RÔS-KILLY, gilly, *the grove in the*
valley.—Nom. fam.
 ROS-KYMER, *the great dog valley.*
 RÔS-NITHEEN, Ros neithen, *furzy vale.*
 RÔS-TEAGE, tég, ték, *the fair vale.*
 ROS-UICK, wick, gweek, guik, *the*
valley of the village, port, or haven.
 RYALTON, *royal town.*

S.

SCAWEN, Scauan, *the place of elder trees.*
 —Nom. fam.
 SE-VARTH, *the high seat.*
 SE-VEAK, veage, *the seat in a hollow.*
 SE-WANNA, Se-woona, *the seat by the*
downs.
 SINNS, Zyns, *the saints abode.*
 SKEWES, *a shady place; Skez, idem.—*
Nom. fam.
 SKYBURIA, Skiberio, Skeberiove, *the*
barns.
 SOARN, Sorn, *the corner.*
 SPERNON, *the thorn.—Nom. fam.*
 STEAN COOS, kûz, gûs, *the tin wood.*

T.

TE-HIDY, Ty-idne, *the fowlers house,*
or the single dwelling.
 TEMPELLOW, *temples.*
 TENCREEGE, *the town of the burrows.*
 TI-VERN-HAIL, Ty-warn-hayl, *the house*
on the river, or water side.
 TOL-CARN, *the stone or rock with a hole*
in it; also, the high rock.
 TOL-GULLA, *the lower hole or bottom.*
 TOL-GUS, Tolgûz, Talguz, *the hole in*
the wood, or the quaking hole; or, Talgus,
the high wood.
 TOL-VORNE, *the foreigners hole or high*
place; or, Tolforn, the oven's mouth or hole.
 —Nom. fam.
 TOL-ZETHAN, *the eminent seat or lofty*
dwelling; Tol-sethe, Sethe, is also a
Bishop's see; and Zethan, is also an arrow.
 TOR, *a belly; also, a mountain or great*
hill above others.
 TOWAN, *heaps of sand, or sand banks.—*
Nom. fam.

TREASSOW,

V I L L A G E S.

TREASSOW, *the town of ribs (lones.)*

TRE-BAH, *the boars town.*

TRE-BAR-FÛT, *the town over the vaults or graves.*

TRE-BARTHA, *marth, the high or wonderful place; Trebarva, id.*

TRE-BEAN, *vean, the little town; Bian, Wigan, id.*

TRE-BELL, *bel, the fair or fine place.*

TRE-PELLEN, *vellen, mellin, mill town.*

TRE-BERICK, *Treberthes, the bearing or fruitful place.*

TRE-BOLLAN, *Tre-bowl, Tre-bowlin, the clayey pit, pool, or miry town.*

TRE-CAN, *the white town, or singer's town.*

TRE-COOSE, *gûs, kûs, the wood town.*

TRE-CROOGO, *Tre-croggan, the shelly town.*

TRE-DAVOE, *the sheep town; Davoe, pl. the sheep.*

TRE-DINHAM.—Nom. fam.

TRE-DINICK, *a fortified town, or town on the hill.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-DOWER, *dour, dôr, the town by the water side.*

TRE-FRANK, *frink, the French town, or liberty town; the Franks' town.*

TRE-FREAK, *freoch, frech, the fruitful town.*

TRE-FRY, *the town on a hill; Trevry, id.—Nom. fam.*

TREF-ULA, *the owls town, or town of elms; Tref-ulick, id.*

TRE-FUS-ES, *Tre-foz-es, the walled or intrenched town.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-GAGLE, *Tre-geagle, the dirty town.—Nom. fam.*

TREGA-MELLIN, *the mill dwelling.*

TREGA-MINION, *the stone dwellings.*

TREG-ANDEAN, *dên, the men's dwelling.*

TREG-AN-HORN, *the iron dwelling.*

TREG-AN-ÎAN, *the cold dwelling, or on the sea shore.*

TREG-ANTEL, *the dangerous dwelling; bazardous, perilous.*

TREG-AR-DEN, *Treg-arthen, Treg-arn, a dwelling upon a high place.*

TRE-GASSICK, *pl. Tre-gassow, the dirty place; Legassick, ditto.—Nom. fam.*

TREGA-ZORAN, *forran, forn, the dwelling of anger, or in the corner.*

TRE-GEA, *ke, kea, the place inclosed by a hedge.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-GEAR, *the green or fruitful place; also, the fair or pretty town, or goodly dwelling. In Irish, the sharp town.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-GELLAS, *gelles, gillys, the grove town.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-GENNA, *the dwelling at the mouth or entrance of a place.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-GERRICK, *Tre-gery, the green or fruitful place, or the dwelling of love.*

TRE-GEW, *geu, the flourishing or place of support, or the place of spears.*

TRE-GIDEON, *Treg-i-gian, the giants dwelling.—Nom. fam.*

TRE-GILLION, *Tregillio, the dwelling in the groves.*

TRE-GISKEY, *the blessed town.*

TRE-GLASTAN, *the scarlet oak town.*

TRE-GOLLS, *the holy place or lower town; Tregoolas, id.*

TRE-GÔNA, *Tre-gonan, the downs town.*

TRE-GÔN-HAY, *Tre-gûn-hay, the dwelling inclosed on the common; Tre-gonick, Tre-gonin, id.*

TRE-GON-Y, *Tre-gûn-y, the dwellings on the common near the river.*

TRE-GOOLAS.—See TREGOLLS.

TRE-GOOSE, *the town in or near the wood.*

TRE-GOR-ICK, *the town on the river.*

TREGOTHA,

V I L L A G E S.

TREGOTHA, Tregorha, *the bay town*; Tregurtha, *id.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GOTH-NAN, *the old town on the plain, or in the valley.*

TRE-GUE.—See TRE-GEW.

TREHÂN, *the summer town.*—Nom. f.

TREHAWKE, *the upper town.*—Nom. f.

TRE-HEIR, Tre-here, Tre-hîr, *the long town*; or, Tre-heir, *the place of battle.*

TRE-IZACK, *the corn town.*

TRE-KILICK, *the grove town.*

TREKINNIN, *the town of rabbits, or leeks, or strife.*

TRE-LANE, Tre-lân, *Church town.*

TRE-LASE, *the green town.*—Nom. f.

TRE-LASK, losk, *the town of burning, or burnt town.*

TRE-LAUDER, lader, ladron, *the town of the thieves.*

TRE-LAWN, *the wool town, or the open or clear town*; Trelawn-y, *ditto, by the water.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-LAWARREN, louarn, *the foxes town.*

TRE-LAY, Tre-lea, Tre-lease, *the green town, or the lesser town, or town place*; Trelease.—Nom. fam.

TRE-LÉDDRA, luddra, lydru, *the town on the cliff; or the place for stockings.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-LEEVEE, Tre-liver, *the book town.*

TRE-LEVEN, *the open or bare place.*

TRE-LEW, loo, lô, *the dwelling by the pool or lake*; Trelu, *the town place*; Tre-lewick, *id.*

TRELILL, *the goats town; the kissing or lascivious dwelling.*

TRE-LIN, Tre-linno, *the place of flax or linen.*

TRE-LISSICK, lesick, lesék, or ledzhek, *the bushy town; or the beifers or calves place.*

TRE-LOAR, *the moon town.*—Nom. f.

TRE-LOGGAS, *the mice town*; Tre-loggick, *id.*

TRELOSK, *the burnt town.*

TRE-LOW, *lousy town*; Lou, *pl. of Luan.*

TRE-LOWETH, lowarth, *garden town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-LOY, *the hoary or musty town.*

TRE-LUDICK, *the miry town place.*

TRE-LUSWELL, Trelufual, *the miry walled town.*

TRE-LYON, lien, *the linen place.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-MABE, mab, Tre-mabyn, *the boys or children town.*

TRE-MATON, matern, *Kingston or the Royal town.*—Trematon castle belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

TRE-MAYNE, *the town on shore or sea coast*; or, Tremyn, *a passage.*—Nom. fam.

TREM-BLEATH, blaidh, *the wolfs town.*

TRE-MEAL, mêl, *the sweet or honey town.*

TRE-MEAN, Tremêne, *the stone town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-MEAR, meer, mere, *great town.*

TREMELLIN, mellick, *mill town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-MEN-HEER, mênhîr, *the long stone town*; or Tre-myn-hir, *the long passage.*—Nom. fam.

TREMETHECK, *the physicians town.*

TRE-MOUGH, Tre-môh, *the bogs place.*

TRE-NANS, nantz, *the town in a valley, or on a plain.*

TRE-NANT, *a dwelling near the river.*

TREN-ARTH, *the high dwelling.*

TREN-BATH, baeth, *the boars dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

TRENCREEK, creeg, crig, *the dwelling by the burrow.*

TRENNEAGE,

V I L L A G E S.

TRENNEAGE, *the mossy, or thatched dwelling, or the deaf town.*

TRENETHICK, *the great dwelling; the large town or dwelling.*

TREN-EWAN, *eyn, the cold dwelling.*

TREN-GOFF, Tren-gove, *the smith's dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

TREN-GWAINTON, venton, *the dwelling near the spring or rivulet.*

TREN-INICK, *the dwelling on the creek.*

TREN-ITHEN, eithen, *the furzy dwelling.*

TREN-IZICK, izik, *the corn town.*

TREN-OON, oan, *the lambs cot.*

TRE-NOWETH, *the new town.*

TRE-NOW, *the noisy town.*

TRENWITH, Tre enwith, *the town among ash trees.*

TRE-RAVON, Tre-avon, *the town on the river.*

TRE-REEN, *the fortified or fighting place.*

TRE-RICE, reese, *the town on the decline of the hill; Trerise, id.*

TRE-ROSE, *the valley town; Rôs, is also a meadow on the hill; and likewise a common.*

TRE-SADRON, sadern, *the strong town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-SARE, sair, *the woodman's, or carpenter's town; q. d. Sair, a sawyer of wood.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-SARRAT, fart, *the hedge-bog town.*

TRE-SAULE, *the exposed or healthy dwelling place.*

TRE-SILLIAN, *the place for eels; or in open view.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-SIMPLE, *the miry place.*

TRE-SKEWES, skuis, skêz, *the shady town.*

TRES-MARROWE, *the town of the graves.*

TRE-SOOTH, soath, *the fat or fruitful place.*

TRE-STRAIL, *the town for mats made of sedges, or rushes; or, Strail, the tapestry town.*—Nom. fam.

TRESUGGA, sug, *the moist or boggy town.*

TRES-WETHAN, *the town among the trees.*

TRE-TANE, tân, *the under town.*

TRE-THEAGE, *the fair or pleasant town.*

TRE-THEW, du, dew, *the black town, or God's town; the holy town.*

TRE-THEWY, *the town by the water, or the holy town by the water.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-THOWA, dour, *the town by the water.*

TRE-VALER, *the workman's town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VALLACK, *the fenced town.*

TRE-VALSA, *the fortified town; or, Trev-Alsa, the town on the cliff.*

TRE-VANION, *a town in a hollow plain.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VARTH, *the high town.*

TRE-VARTHEN, Trevardûn, *the town on a hill.*—Nom. fam.

TREVAUNANCE, *the town in a great valley.*

TRE-VEAN, *the little town.*

TRE-VEAR, veor, *the great town.*

TREVE, *a house, a habitation.*—Nom. f.

TRE-VEDREN, vydran, *the town by the brambly river.*

TRE-VELLA, aval, *the apple town.*

TRE-VELLAN, the mill town.

TRE-VEANEAGE, *the mossy dwelling.*

TRE-VENA, venna, vennen, venner, *the bees town, old town, or women's town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VETHAN, *the town among trees, the meadow town; the old town.*—Nom. fam.—Trevethen, *the birds town.*

E e

TRE-VETHOE,

V I L L A G E S.

TRE-VETHOE, betho, *the town of the graves.*

TRE-VILLION, *the dwelling of the seaman.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VILVA, vilvas, *the mean low town.*

TRE-VINCE, fince, *the town of springs;*
Trewince, *id.*

TRE-VISSAN, *the lower town.*

TRE-VITHICK, vethick, *the town in the meadow on the creek.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VIVION, *the dwelling by the small water.*—Nom. fam.

TREVORDER, vor-dour, *the town by the great water, or on the road by the water.*

TREVOSE, voffo, *the fortified town.*

TRE-VRY, *the town on the round hill.*
—Nom. fam.

TRE-WARTHA, *the higher town.*—N. f.

TRE-WAR-THENICK, *the higher town by the creek or rivulet.*

TRE-WAVAS, gwavas, *the winterly or exposed dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

TREWEN, *the fair town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-WHEELA, *the dwelling by the works or mines.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-WIGGETT, wick, wicket, *a village, a little village; the little village town.*

TRE-WIN, *the dwelling on the marsh;*
Trewinick, *id.* Trewinnow, *pl.* Tre-wint, *id.*—Nom. fam.

TREWITHAN, withen, withick, within, *the town among the trees.*

TRE-WOLLACK, *the lower town;* Tre-woolla, *id.*

TRE-WOOF, *the place frequented by blackbirds; perhaps the rookery.*

TRE-WOON, *the dwelling on the common.*

TRE-WORDER, wordra, worga, wor-gen, *the dwelling near the water.*

TRE-WORGY, wirgie, *the dwelling by the water, or just above the water.*

TRE-WORIÂS, *the town on the high green.*

TREWOTHICK, *the noted town.*

TRE-YEW, yuk, *the upper town.*

TRE-ZELA, *the salt town.*

TREZISE, Tre yz, *the place for corn.*—Nom. fam.

TRUTHELL, Truath-hâl, *a barren moor;*
Tre-uhâl, *a high town; or, Treuth-hâl, the entrance of the moor.*

TU-COISE, coyese, gûs, *on the wood's side.*

TULE-MÊNA, *the holed stone.* Tolmên, *id.*

TURS-COT, *the short or low tower.*

TY-BISTER, Tybesta, *the house for kine or cattle.*

U.

VELLAN-ALSA, *the mill by the cliff.*

VELLAN-GOOSE, coos, kûz, *the mill by the wood.*

VELLAN-NOWETH, nooth, *the new mill.*

VELLAN SAUNDRY, *Alexander's mill.*

VELLAN-USEN, usion, *the chaff mill.*

VENTON, *the spring, fountain, or well.*

VENTON-GIMPS, *the continual, ever flowing spring or well.*

VENTON-GOLLAN, *the holy well, or the barts well.*

VENTON-NEAGE, *the mossy well.*

VENTON-VEAN, *the little well.*

VENTON-VEASE, *the outward well.*

VENTON-VEDNA, *the high well.*

VENTON-VEOR, *the great well.*

VENTON-VERTH, *the green spring.*

VENTON-WIN, *the well in the marsh.*

VENTON-ZEATH, *the dry well.*

VOSE, vôz, fôs, fofs, *the ditch or trench.*
—Nom. fam.

VOUNDER, *the lane.*

VRAHAN, *the rookery.*

UETICK,

V I L L A G E S.

USTICK, Ystig, *studious, affectionate, learned*; Yuh'sick, *a high place*; Bosustick, Trefustick.—Nom. fam.

VU-GLASS, glâz, *the green view or prospect, the pleasant prospect*.

W.

WHEAL-AN-CARN, *the rocky work or mine*.

WHEAL-AN-COATS, *the work in the wood*.

WHEAL-AN-VOR, *the work by the way side, or the great work, or mine*.

WHEAL-REETH, ryth, *the red work, or the open work, or mine*.

WHEAL-ROSE, *the mine in the vale*.

WICCA, *the little village*.

WINNICK, *the marsh*; Winnow, *pl.*

WINSOR, zar, *the marsh frequented by heath cocks, or growse, or turkeys*.—N. f.

WOON, *the down or common*.

WOR-VAS, *the good path or way*.

WYTHAN, *the tree*.

Y.

YOUL-DON, Youl-ton, Jouldûn, *the devil's bill*.—Nom. fam.

Z.

ZANZ-IDGIE, idhio, *the consecrated ivy*.

ZEA-LLA, Zeh-lan, *the dry enclosure*.

ZU-LA, Sew-lan, *the black enclosure; or,*

Zoulan, *the mow-yard; or enclosure for straw, reed, or stubble*.

ZYNS, *the saints abode, a holy place*.

The Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Commandments,

IN THE

ANCIENT AND MODERN CORNISH:

AND

A Collection of Proverbs, Mottoes, Rhimes, Songs, &c.

IN THE

MODERN OR VULGAR CORNISH.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

IN ANCIENT CORNISH.

Pydzbadou a'n Arluyth.

AN Taz ny es yn nêf, bethens thy hannow ughelles, gwrênz doz thy gulasker: Bethens thy voth gwreîz yn oar kepare hag yn nêf. Ro thyn ny hithow agan peb dyth bara; Gava thyn ny agan cam, kepare ha gava ny neb es cam ma erbyn ny: Nyn hambrek ny en antel, mez gwyth ny the worth drok: Rag gans te yn an mighterneth, an creveder, hag an' worryans, byz a venitha.

An dellna ra bo.

IN MODERN CORNISH.

Padar a'n Arluth.

AGAN Taz leb ez en nêv, benignas beth de hanno, gurra de gulasketh deaz, de voth beth gwreîz en' oar pokar en nêv. Ro dony hithow agan pyb dyth bara; Ha gava do ny agan cabmow, pokara ny gava an gy leb es cam ma war bidn ny: Ha na dege ny en antail, buz gwitha ny dort droge: Rag an mychteyrneth ew chee do honnen, ha an crêvder, ha an' worryans, rag bisqueth ha bisqueth.

An dellna-ra bo.

THE CREED.

Cregyans a'n Cannasow Christ.

ME a credy yn Dew an Taz Olgaluster, gwrêar an nêf, hag an' oar; hag yn Jesus Christ y vab y honon, neb ef theravas the Vewnans dryth an Speriz Sans, Denethys a'n Gwerches Vary, ga-

An Credgyanz a'n Abestelath.

ME a credgy en Dew an Taz Olgalusack, gwrêar a'n nev, ha an' oar, ha en Jesu Chrêst e mab honyn, an Arleth ny leb vye a humthan der an Speryz Sanz, Gennez a'n Gwerchez Vary, galarowedges

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Iarowedges yn dan Pontius Pilat, gorris war an growse the merrans, marrow, hag ynclythys, thyn iffarne ef a ellas, an tresa dyth ef a the tharas yn nefefa ughellas, hag an barth dyghow dorn Dew an taz olgalluster ynna ow sethe, alena ef a vyn doz the ry brez war beugh, ha marrow. Me a credy yn Speriz Sanz, bos sanz egloz yn pese, cowethyans a'n sanzow, dewhyllyanz pehosow, thethoryanz a'n corf, ha bewnans heb dywath.

An dellna ra bo.

Iarowedges dadn Pontius Pilat, vye a crowses, maro, ha inclythys, ef gath an dor do iffarn, an fridga dyth ef deravas arta dort an marrow, ha gath man do nev, ha setha war dorn dyhow a'n taz olgallusack, ha a lena ef ra doaz do ry brez war bew, ha marrow. Me a credgy en Speriz Zanz, en eglez sanz drez en bez, an cowethyans a'n zanzow, ha an dehilianz a'n pehazow, an deraffa arta a'n corf, ha an bewnanz heb dywath.

An dellna ra bo.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

An Dék Aradow.

ME yw an Arluth thy Dew, neb es droz the vèz an Tyr Mitzraim, the vès a'n Chy Habadin.†

I.

Te nyn vyth thys Dewyow eraill mez me.

II.

The nyn 'wra thys honon havalder trehys vyth, nyn havalder a travyth es yn nêf a wartha, nyn oar a wollas, nyn dower es yn dan an oar; te nyn ras pleghy the remma, nyn dege colon debar the remma: Rag me an Arluth thy Dew, yw Dew a for, ha vyn towle pehosow an Tazow war an fiedgiow bys an tresa, ha'n pefwerra denythy-

† I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

An Dék Guraminadow Déw.

DEW a cowzas an gerriow remma, ha lavarraz,† tho ve an Arleth de Dew, neb a droz dêz vèz a'n Tyr Mizraim, vez a'n Chy Gwasanaeth.

I.

Na na chee gawas Dewyow eraill mez ve.

II.

Na ra chee geil do de honan havalder trehez vyth, na havalder a'n travyth es en nêf a wartha, po en 'oar a wollaz, po en dower dadn an oar; na ra chee plegy an dor dothynz, na ge worry: Rag tho ve an Arleth de Dew, ou Dêw a fÿr, a dry pehazow a'n tazo war an ffehaz trelebba an tridga, ha padgwer-ra hênath; nebma na ello pertha ve, ha

† God spake these words, and said, — *The rest as the former.*

ans;

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

ans; mēs vyn disquethas kerense the milliow an neb es ow cara, ha es gwithe ow germynadow.

III.

Te nyn ras towle hannow a'n Arluth thy Dêw the skul, || rag an Arluth nyn fyny hemma leal, neb es towle* y hannaw the skul.

IV.

Perhgoh the gwithe sanz an dyth Sabbath; whey dythiow te 'wra whêl, hag a 'wra myns es thys the 'wyll, mez an fythvas dyth yw an Sabbath a'n Arluth thy Dew: yn dyth na te nyn 'wra ehan a whêl; te, nyn thy vab, nyn thy mergh, nyn thy dên whêl, nyn thy moz whêl, nyn thy lodnow, nyn thy dean uncouth; nyn travyth es yn barth chy thy darazow. Rag yn whegh dythyow Dew a 'wras an nêf, ha'n oar, ha'n more, ha myns es ythens y; ha powefes an feythvas dyth, hag an ughelehas.

V.

Te ra dege colon debour brog thy taz, ha thy mam; mollough thy dythyow boz hÿr yn tÿr, es reys thys ganz an Arluth thy Dew.

VI.

Te nyn ras latha mab dên.

VII.

Te nyn ras cowetha gans gwrêk dên arall vyth.

|| To waste.

* To cast.

disquethes truath do milliow neb ez a cara ve, ha gwitha ow gurhemynadow.

III.

Na ra chee kÿmeraz hanno a'n Arleth de Dew heb otham, ragan Arleth na vedn finzhy e dipêh, neb es komeres e hanno engwag.

IV.

Periko bra chee gwitha sanz an Dyth Sabbath; whey dythiow cheê wra wheel, ha 'wra mens es dêz do geil, mez an feithas dyth yw an Sabbath a'n Arleth de Dew: Enna chee na wra ehan a wheel; chee, ha de mab, ha de merh, de gwaz, ha de maithez, de lodnow, ha dean uncouth; lebes gyi de porthow. Rag en whêh dythyow an Arleth a 'wraz nêf, ha'n oar, an mor, ha mens tra es ettans; ha powefas an feithvas dêth, raghedna an Arleth a benigas an feithv'as dyth, ha rig geil e zanz.

V.

Gwrâ perthi de taz, ha de mam; mal de dythiow bethenz hÿr war an tÿr, neb an Arleth de Dew ryes dees.

VI.

Na ra chee latha dean veth.

VII.

Na ra chee gorwetha gen gwrêg a'n dean aral.

Te

MOTTOES AND SENTENCES.

VIII.

Te nyn ras laddra.

IX.

Te nyn ras cows ger gow erbyn thy contrevak.

X.

Te nyn kymener hyrath warlyrgh chy thy contrevak, nyn warlyrgh y gwrêk, nyn warlyrgh dean whêl, nyn warlyrgh y maythys, nyn y udgian, nyn y asen, na travyth an pew ef.

Kemer truath a honyn, Dew mêr, ha scrif ol remma thy haradow parth chy agan colonnow, ny thy bys,

Yn hanow a'n taz, ha'n mab, ha'n spyris fans. *An dellna ra bo.**

* Take pity of us, Great God, and write all these thy Commandments within our hearts, we thee pray, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
So be it.

VIII.

Na ra chee laddra.

IX.

Na raz tiah gow warbidn de contrevak.

X.

Na ra chee gawas 'whanz warlyrgh chy de contrevack, na ras gawas chwanz warlyrgh gwrêg de contrevack, na e dean wheel, na e moze wheal, na e udzheon, na e rounzan, na traveth peth yw e'.

Arlwyth, kebmer truath war a ny, ha screpha ol remma de aradow parth chy agan colonow, ny a peidgy thyz.

An dellna ra bo.†

† Lord, have mercy upon us, and write all these thy Commandments within our hearts, we beseech thee.

So be it.

MOTTOES AND SENTENCES IN VULGAR CORNISH.

Gwrâ chee gofen skîans a Dêw.

En Hâv, perkou Gwâv.—*Mr. Gwavas's motto.*

Gwrâ kelmy ow colon dez.

Car Dêw reyz pub tra.-- *Mr. Harris's motto.*

Betho why fÿrah neffa.

Gurra ny tedna pokâr.

Bethoh fÿr, ha heb drok.

Ena, ha corf, finzhow lahes Dêw.

Bethes gwaz vâz, hâ leal.

Do thou ask wisdom of God.

In Summer, remember Winter; i. e. in prosperity think on adversity.

Knit my heart to thee.

The love of God gives every thing.

Be you wiser next.

Let us draw equally.

Be you wise, and without guile. Estote prudentes, et innocentes.

Soul and body, hold fast (or adhere to) the laws of God.

Be thou a servant good, and true.

Gwrêz

MOTTOES AND SENTENCES.

Gwréz dah, chee gwaz vâz, ha leal.

En metten pan a why sevel, why rez
cawse tha guz taz, ha guz damma, wor
a guz pedndowlin—Bednath Deew, ha
an bedneth war a vee, me a pidge thu
Deew.

Gorthys re vo Dêw an tâz.

Rag tha karenfa, tâz Kêr.

Der taklow minniz ew brez teez gon-
vetes, avelan tacklow broaz; dreifen
en tacklow broaz, ma an gymennow
hetha go honnen; bus en tacklow min-
nis, ema an gye fuyah hâz go honnen.

Gwrâ, O Mateyne, a tacklow ma, gen
an gwella krêvder, el boaz pideeres an
marudgyan a go terman; ha an tacklow
a vedn gwaynia klôs theez rag nevera.

Po rez deberra an bez, vidn heerath
a feu; po res dal an vor, na oren pan a
tu, Thuryan, houl Zethas, go Gleth, po
Dihow.

Dibre mor-gi en mîz Mea, rag dho
geil maw.

Heb dalatha, na duatha.

The voth re vo collenwus.

Goribow ol pub onyn.

Me a 'wortheb thys henna.

Me a vyn gaueth dewhans.

Whanzach nyn gyw a travyth.

Hithow gwrâ, gen skîanz da.

Stean San Agnes an guella stean en
Kernow.

Frank ha leal etto ge—*Earl of Godol-
phin's motto.*

Bosco Pascho Karenza VENZA—*Lord
Viscount Falmouth's.*

Karenza Whelas Karenza—*Mr. Pol-
whale's.*

Kenz ol Tra, Tonkin, }
Ouna Dêu Matern yn. } *Mr. Tonkin's.*
Deske tha vos daa.

Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

*In the morning when you rise, you must
say to your father and your mother, upon
your knees—The blessing of God, and a blessing
upon me, I pray to God.*

Worship be to God the Father.

For thy love, dear Father.

*By small things are the minds of men
discovered, as well as by great matters: be-
cause in great things, they will stretch them-
selves; but in small matters, they follow their
own nature.*

*Do, O King, those things which, with
the best strength, may be thought the won-
ders of their time; and those things will
gain glory to thee for ever.*

*When thou comest into the world, length
of sorrow follows; when thou beginnest the
way, 'tis not known which side, East, West,
to the North, or South.*

*Eat a sea-dog (the dog-fish) in the month
of May, for to make a boy.*

Without beginning, or end.

Thy will be done (or fulfilled).

Answer every one.

I will answer thee this.

I will contrive quickly.

Desirous he is not of any thing.

To day act with right knowledge.

St. Agnes tin is the best tin in Cornwall.

Frank and loyal art thou.

*Love worketh (or seeketh) love.—His
French one being, Amour veut Amour.*

Tonkin, above all thing, }

Fear God in the King. }

Learn to be good.

A COLLECTION OF PROVERBS, RHIMES, &c.

1.

An Lavar gôth ewe lavar gwîr,
Ne vedn nevera doas vâs a tavaz re hîr;
Bes dên heb tavaz a gollas e dîr.

2.

Ez kêz? ez, po neg ez; ina fêz kêz,
Dro kêz; po negez nêz, dro peth ez.

3.

Sâv a man, kebner tha li, ha ker tha'n
hâl;
Mor-teed a metten travÿth ne dâl.

4.

Karendzhia vendzhia,
Ravaethiaz na vendzhia.

5.

Cabm-thavaz en mettyn,
Glaue boz etten.

6.

Kensfa blethan, byrla a' baye;
Neffa blethan, lull a' laye:
Tridgya blethan, comero ha doga;
Pefwarra blethan, mollath Dew war ef
reeg dry hy uppa.

7.

Rowfa nebaz, ha rowfa da;
Mêz rowfa nebaz an gwella.

8.

Cufal ha tég, sirra wheage,
Moaz pell.

9.

Re a ydn dra ny dal traveth.

1.

*The Old saying is a true saying,
Never will come good from a tongue too long;
But a man without a tongue shall lose his land.*

2.

*Is there cheese? is there, or is there not? if
there be cheese,
Bring cheese; if there's not cheese; bring
what there is.*

3.

Get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor;
The sea-tide of the morning is nothing worth.*

This proverb is spoken in St. Just in Penwith,
where are both fishermen and tanners.

4.

*Good will (or, love) would do it,
Covetousness will not do it.*

These four I had from Mr. Lhuyd, when he was
in Cornwall.—TONKIN.

5.

*A crooked token (i. e.) a rainbow) in the
morning,
Rain is in it (i. e. foretels rain.)*

6.

*The first year, hugg and kifs;
The next year, lugg and laye: (lull a by'e.)
The third year, take and bring;
The fourth year, the curse of God on him that
brought her here.*

7.

*Speak little, and speak well;
But to speak little is best.*

8.

*Soft and fair, sweet Sir,
Goes far.*

9.

Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

* That is, go and work to Tin; they call that especially going to Moor, when they work on the Stream Tin.

PROVERBS, RHIMES, SONGS, &c.

THINGS OCCURRING IN COMMON DISCOURSE AND CONVERSATION, RELATING TO
COUNTRY AFFAIRS, TIN, THE FISHERY, HUSBANDRY, &c.

Metten dah tha why.
Elo why clavier Kernuack?
Me ellam.
Fatla ello why geil? po, fatla gan a why?
Dah, durdalatha why.
Etho ve por loan tha gwellas why a metten ma.
Tho ve loan guz gwellas en ehaz dah.
Tho ve loan tha clowas thort why.
Pan a priz rag hearne?
Priz dah.
Deez ubba do gawaz an dega?
Thera ve cara why en colon, betha why lawanneck.
Bene tu gana.
Hagar awell, ha auel teag.
Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehe, ha kezer.
Bennen vâz, ha dre-maz.

Ma hy a humthan.
Hodda nag ew vâz.
Tho ve guz gavaz izal.
Gwag o ve, ra ve gawas haunsell?
Gora an bara en foarn.
En an bara pebes luck?
Gorah tees en an skeber tha drushen.
Gorah an vose tha shakiah an kala.
Gorah oh tees tha'n fer tha guarra ohan.
Dry dre an mona, ha perna muy.
Bargidnia gen dean da mose da whele stên.
Ry tha stêner deck pens en blethan.
Coria an stuff stênes tha an stampses.
Cariah an stean tha an foge.

A good morning to you.
Can you speak Cornish?
I can.
How do you do? or, How is it with you?
Well, I thank you.
I am very glad to see you this morning.

I am glad to see you in good health.
I am glad to hear from you.
What price for pilchards?
A good price.
Come you here to have the tilbe?
I love you in heart, be you merry.

Farewell.
Bad, or foul weather, and fair weather.
Cold waather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail.
The good woman, and the good man, i. e. the bride and bridegroom.
She is breeding.
She is not good.
I am your humble servant.
I am hungry, shall I have breakfast?
Put the bread in the oven.
Is the bread bak'd enough?
Put men in the barn to thrash.
Put the maid to shake the straw.
Put my men to the fair to sell oxen.

Bring home the money, and buy more.
Bargain with a man to go to work tin, or to a tin-work.
Give to a tinner ten pounds a year.
Carry the tin stuff to the stamping-mill.
Carry the tin to the blowing-house.

Ese

N U M B E R S.

Efe leath luck gen veu?
 Whelas tees tha trehe kesow.
 Whelas poble tha trehe ithen.
 Moas tha an gove tha herniah an
 verh.

Gora an ohan en arder.
 Aras an kensa an todn.
 Gora an soch, ha an troher, tha an
 gove.

Gora an dens harraw tha an gove tha
 lebma.

Danen rag teese tha trehe gorra.
 Whelas megouzion tha medge an îffe.
 Whelas colmurian tha kelme an îffe.
 Mose tha an mor tha catchah pyzgaz.
 Tedna cans mil war bar.

Vedo why maoz dho trig? *nota*, Trig
 est recessus maris, *the ebb of the sea*.

Me a menja moaz tre, mor menta?
 Menjam.

Is there milk enough with the cow?
Look men to cut turf.
Look people to cut furze.
Go to the smith to shoe the horses.

Put the oxen in the plow.
Plow first the lay.
Put the shear, and coulter, to the smith.

*Put the harrow tines to the smith to
 sharpen.*

Send for men to cut hay.
Look reapers to reap the corn.
Look binders to bind the corn.
Go to sea to catch fish.

Draw in an hundred thousand together.
*Will you go to the strand? i. e. to gather
 oysters upon the mud, or sand, when the sea
 is out on the ebb.*

I will go home, if thou wilt.
I will.

N U M B E R S.

Onen, *one*.
 Deau, *two*.
 Trei, *three*.
 Padzar, Pider, *four*.
 Pemp, *five*.
 Whéh, *six*.
 Seith, *seven*.
 Eath, *eight*.
 Naw, *nine*.
 Dêag, *ten*.
 Ednack, *eleven*.
 Dowthack, *twelve*.
 Tardhak, Trethek, *thirteen*.
 Puzwarthack, *fourteen*.
 Pemdhak, *fifteen*.
 Huettag, Whettak, *sixteen*.

Seitag, *seventeen*.
 Eatag, *eighteen*.
 Nawnzack, *nineteen*.
 Iganz, *twenty*.
 Wonnán war iganz, &c. *twenty-one*;
i. e. one upon twenty, &c.
 Dêg war niganz, &c. *thirty*; *ten upon
 twenty*.
 Duganz, *forty*.
 Dêg ha Duganz, *fifty*.
 Tri Iganz, *sixty*.
 Padgwar Iganz, *eighty*.
 Padgwar Iganz ha Dêk, *ninety*.
 Kanz, *one hundred*.
 Mill, *a thousand*.
 Kenza, *the first*.

THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE MONTHS.

Nessa, *the second.*
 Pregna, *the third.*
 Pefwarra, Padzhuera, *the fourth.*
 Pempaz, *the fifth.*
 Wheythaz, *the sixth.*
 Seythaz, Seithvas, *the seventh.*
 Eathas, *the eighth.*
 Nawas, *the ninth.*
 Deagvas, *the tenth.*
 Eden dêgvas, *the eleventh.*

Dow dêgvas, *the twelfth.*
 Par dêgvas, *the thirteenth.*
 Pafwar dêgvas, *the fourteenth.*
 Pemp dêgvas, *the fifteenth.*
 Whêh dêgvas, *the sixteenth.*
 Seith dêgvas, *the seventeenth.*
 Eath dêgvas, *the eighteenth.*
 Naw dêgvas, *the nineteenth.*
 Iganz vas, *the twentieth.*

THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE MONTHS.

MÎS - GENVER, (*January*) i. e. Tenaer, *cold air month.*

MÎS - HUEVRAL, (*February*) i. e. Hu evral, *the whirling month.*

MÎS - MERH, (*March*) i. e. *the horse month, when the Gauls began to set forth with horses to war.*

MIZ - EBRALL, (*April*) i. e. Ebrilly, *the primrose month; or, A brilly, the mackarel month, when the Gauls and Normans set out to go to sea for catching mackarel.*

MIZ - MÊ, (*May*) i. e. *the flowery month.*

MIZ - EPHAN, (*June*) i. e. *the Summer month; or, head of Summer.*

MIZ - GOREPHAN, (*July*) i. e. *the chief head of the Summer month.*

MIZ - EAST, (*August*) i. e. Eausti, *the month to get in harvest.*

MIZ - GUEDN - GALA, (*September*) i. e. *the white straw month.*

MIZ - HEDRA, (*October*) *the watry month; or, month of courage.—I prefer the first.*

MIZ - DIU, (*November*) i. e. *the black month.*

MIZ - KEVARDHIN, (*December*) i. e. *the month following the black month; or, the black month.—In Armoric, Mis-Querdu, the month also black.*

☞ As for the names of the days of the week, see *the Voc.* on the word DET.

ONE PARSON'S CERTIFICATE TO ANOTHER, TO MARRY A COUPLE, WHOSE BANNES HAD BEEN CALLED.

Drake Proanter East, the Toby Trethell.

Demytho Jowan an dean

Tha Agnez an bennen;

Rag beneas an gy,

En eglez ny Zelio Tri:

Ha hemma urta ve, rago why

Ha henna demithe gy.

Drake Parson of St. Just, to Thomas Trythell.

Marry John, the man,

To Agnes, the woman,

For they are banned,

In our church three Sundays:

And this from me, to you,

And then, marry them.

A COLLECTION OF PROVERBS, RHIMES, &c.

Ma leiaz gwreage,
 Lacka vel zeage,
 Gwell gerres,
 Vel kommeres;
 Ha ma leiaz, bennen,
 Pokare an guenen,
 Eye vedn gwerraz dege teeze
 Dendle peath a'n beaze.
 Fleâz hep skeepanz,
 Vedn guile go sceanz;
 Buz mor crown gy penderi,
 Pan dêl gō gwârý,
 Ha madra ta,
 Pandrig seera, ha damma?
 Na ra henz moaz dan cooz,
 Do kuntle go booz;
 Buz, gen nebas lavirians,
 Eye venjah dendle go booz, ha dillaz.
 Cowzow do ve,
 Che dean mor ffeer,
 Do leba ez mear a peath, ha leiaz tîr;
 Ha me rig clowaz an poble galarou,
 Taeth reas do chee eithick gwreag dah:
 Hye oare gwile padn dah gen tye glân;
 Ha et eye ollaz, hye dalveath gowas
 tane.

Na dalle deez perna kinnis war an sawe,
 Na moaz cuntle an drize dro dan keaw;
 Rag hedda vedn boz cowzes dro dan
 pow:

Gwell eye veyha perna nebas glow;
 Ha hedna vedn gus tubm a theller e a
 râg.

Ha why el evah cor gwella, mor seez
 de brage.

Na dale dien gwile treven war an treath;
 Buz, mor mennow direvall war bidn an
 pow yeine,

Why dal veyha gowas an broffa mine,
 Ha ryney vedn dirra bidn mor, ha
 gwenz.

*There are many wives,
 Worse than grains,
 Better left,
 Than taken;
 And there are many women,
 Like the bees;
 They will help bring men
 To get the wealth of the world.
 Children without knowledge,
 Will do (to) their sense;
 But if they should consider,
 What ought to be their play,
 And study well,
 What did father, and mother?
 They should not go to the wood,
 To gather their meat;
 But, with little labour,
 They would get their meat, and cloaths.
 Speak to me,
 Thou man so wise,
 To whom is much of wealth, and much land;
 And I did hear the people complain,
 That there is to thee a huge wife good:
 She knows to make cloth good with her wool;
 And she must bearth it, she ought to have fire.*

*Nor ought men buy fuel by the seame,
 Nor go to gather the brambles about the hedges;
 For that will be spoken about the country:*

*Better she had bought some coal;
 And that will you warm behind and before.*

*And you may drink best beer, if you have
 malt.*

*Nor ought men make houses on the sand;
 But, if you will build up against the coun-
 try cold,*

*You must have the biggest stones,
 And they will last against sea, and wind.*

A COLLECTION OF PROVERBS, RHIMES, &c.

Na-g-ez drog vyth gwrez, lebben, na
kenz.

*There is no hurt at all done, now, nor be-
fore.*

* These I had from Mr. *Lhuyd*; and since, with some difference, from Mr. *Gwavas*, whose is the translation.—(TONKIN.)

SUPER VEREDICTUM IN LEGE, IN CURIA SCACCARII, 6to NOV. 1728.

GWAVAS *versus* KELYNACK, et ALIIS.

*War an Lavar gwîr a'n Dowthack Tîz
pêg a'n Pow Middlesex; ha an Brêz a'n
padgwar Barneriow enna.*

Pengelly Broaz, ha dowthack tîz,
Rag pufgaz dêk an gyroz brez:
Fraga? Gwîran ath yw an gwella
En pob tra, trea, po-pella.
Ha neffa, Hale tég, gen lavar fÿr,
Ol poble gwrêz dho adzhan gwîr;
Hellier tubm e' helfias reb pul:
Comyns skîentek vye glan ol.**

On the verdict of the twelve honest men
of the County of Middlesex; and the
judgment of the four Barons therein.

Pengelly Great, a true sound bell,
For the tenth fish gave judgment well:
And Fury honest cap'd the fraud,
When the wise man his nets spread broad.†
Fair Hale, with a wise saying,‡
Shew'd all right while tythe was paying;
Warm Chancellor drove close by the mire:§
Learn'd Comyns trac'd the clean paths higher.¶*

* That is, a sound lawyer. — † Peter Downing shewed nets, with fish hung in them, to the Court, with a false interpretation, being himself a defendant. — ‡ His familie of wood cut down with an axe, and afterwards with a saw. — § In the mistake of fishermen, that drift-nets had been used, time out of mind, to take pilchards for sale; when anciently used to take bait only. — ¶ That is, adhered to the reason of the former decree, and the evidence given — (Mr. GWAVAS.)

TO NEIGHBOUR NICHOLAS PENTREATH.

Contrevak Nicholas Pentreath,
Pa reffo why doaz war an dreath
Gen pufcas, komero why 'wyth
Tha geil compez, hedna yw fÿr;
Ha cowz meaz, Dega, Dega,
Enna ew ol guz dega gwîr.

*Neighbour Nicholas Pentreath,
When you shall come upon the sand
With fish, take you care
To do right, that is wise;
And speak aloud, Tythe, Tythe,
There is all your true tythe.*

ADVICE FROM A FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY, TO HIS NEIGHBOUR THAT WENT UP TO
RECEIVE 16,000l. IN LONDON.—BY MR. JOHN BOSON, OF NEWLYN.

Kymero 'wyth guz lavarack powz,
Guz agan, ha guz aur;
Ma ladran moz, en termen noz,
Reb vor Loundrez Tur.
An hagar muzi, na ens vâze
Th'ens en kinifer tol,
Dho meraz, rag an pethes moaz,
Komerô 'wyth guz kal.

*Take care of your heavy breeches;
Your silver and your gold;
Thieves do go in the night time
By the way of London Tower,
The ugly maids are not good,
They are in every hole,
To see for the riches going,
Take care of your *****.*

** Note. This is far from being a literal translation; which, to make so, must run thus:—

Pengelly Great, and the twelve honest men,
For the fish tenth they gave judgment.
For why? Truth is the best
In every thing, at home, or far off.

And next, Hale fair, with a saying wise,
All people made to know the truth;
Chancellor warm he drove near the mire:
Comyns learned was clean all.

A COLLECTION OF PROVERBS, RHIMES, &c.

ON A LAZY IDLE WEAVER.

Why ladar gweader,
Lavarro guz pader,
Ha ro man do higa an cath:
Gra owna guz furu,
Hithow, po avorou,
Ha whyew boz dean dah whath.

*You thievish weaver,
Say your prayer,
And give up to play with the cat:
Do mend your ways,
To-day, or to-morrow,
And you may be a good man yet.*

VERSES ON THE MARAZION BOWLING-GREEN, AND CLUB.

Ny ol devethes war tÿr glaz,
Dho gware pelow, rag gun ehaz;
Dibre tabm dah, hag eva badna,
Mal nag wonnen, moaz gwadn trea,
Mez ol krêv, en karenfa vâz,
Dho aras tÿr, ha gunnes hâz.

*We all come upon green land,
To play at bowls, for our health;
To eat a good bit, and drink a drop,
That not one goes weak home,
But all strong, in good friendship,
To plow the land, and sow the seed.*

ADVICE TO ALL DRUNKARDS, AND COMPANY.

Na reugh eva re,
Mez eva rag guz zehaz;
Ha hedna, muy, po le,
Vedn gwitha corf en ehaz.

*Do not drink too much,
But drink for your thirst;
And that, more, or less,
Will keep the body in health.*

A CORNISH RIDDLE.

Flô vye gennes en Miz-merh,
Ni trehes e bigel en miz-east;
E a roz towl
Dho Proanter Powle,
Miz-du ken Nadelik.

*A child was born in the month of March,
We cut his navel in the month of August;
He gave a fall
To the Parson of Paul,
The black month before the Nativity.*

Id est, The Barley was tilled in March, was reaped in August, the Parson of Paul drank the beer made of it in the month of November, and it gave him a fall.

ADVICE TO ALL MEN.

Chee dên krêv, leb es war tÿr,
Hithew gwrâ, gen skîans fÿr;
Ha'n Dew euhella, vedn ry,
Peth yw gwella ol rag why.

*Thou strong man, who on earth dost dwell,
To-day, with prudence, act thou well;
And God supreme for thee will do,*
What he thinks best is good for you.*

* Literally—will give what is best all for you.

ANOTHER.

Hithow gwrâ gen skîanz da:
An gwîranath ew an gwella,
En pob tra, trea, po pella.

*Act to-day with prudence good:
The truth is the best,
In every thing, at home, or far off.*

A CON-

A COLLECTION OF PROVERBS, RHIMES, &c.

A CONCLUDING ONE.

Cara, gorthya, ha ouna Dêw,
An Mateyrn, ha'n lahez, en guz plew:
Ouna Dêw, parthy Mateyrn;
Ha cara goz contrevogion.

An delna ra bo.

PEN.

*Love, worship, and fear God,
The King, and the laws, in your parish:
Fear God, honour the King;
And love your neighbours.*

So be it.

THE END.

(So far Mr. GWAVAS.)

A CORNISH SONG.

Pelea era why moaz, moz, fettow, teag,
Gen agaz bedgeth gwin, ha agaz blew
mellyn?

Mi a moaz tha'n venton, farra wheag,
Rag delkiow fevi gwra muzi teag.

Peave moaz gen a why, moz, fettow, teag,
Gen agaz bedgeth gwin, ha agaz blew
mellyn?

Greuh mena why, farra wheag,
Rag Delkiow fevi gwra muzi teag.

Fatla gûra ve agaz gorra why en dower,
Gen agaz, &c.

Me vedn sevel arta farra wheage,
Rag, &c.

Fatla gûra ve agaz dry why gen flo,
Gen agaz bedgeth gwin, &c.

Me vedn ethone, farra wheag,
Rag, &c.

Pew vedn a why gawas rag seera rag
guz flo,

Gen agaz, &c.

Why ra boz e seera, farra wheag,
Rag, &c.

Pen dre vedd a why geil rag lednow
rag 'as flo,

Gen agaz pedn du, ha agaz blew mellen?
E seera veath trehez, farra wheag,

Rag delkiow fevi gwra muzi teag.

*Whither are you going pretty fair maid, said he,
With your white face, and your yellow hair?*

*I am going to the well, sweet Sir, she said,
For strawberry leaves make maidens fair.*

*Shall I go with thee pretty fair maid, he said,
With your white face, and your yellow
hair?*

*Do if you will, sweet Sir, she said,
For strawberry leaves make maidens fair.*

*What if I do lay you down on the ground,
With your, &c.*

*I will rise up again, sweet Sir, she said,
For, &c.*

*What if I do bring you with child,
With your white face, &c.*

*I will bear it, sweet Sir, she said,
For, &c.*

*Who will you have for father for your
child,*

With your, &c.

*You shall be his father, sweet Sir, she said,
For, &c.*

*What will you do for whittles^x for your
child, ^{See Lien}*

*With your white face, and your yellow hair?
His father shall be a taylor, sweet Sir, she
said,*

For strawberry leaves make maidens fair.

[This was the first Song that ever I heard in Cornwall; it was sung at Carclew, in 1698, by one Chygwyn, brother-in-law to Mr. John Grose, of Penzance.—(TONKIN.)

Several LETTERS written by EDWARD LHUYD, A. M. of *Jesús College*, and
Keeper of the *Asbmolean Museum*, in *Oxford*, to THOMAS TONKIN, Esq.

AS the following Letters mostly relate to those few remainders of the *Cornish* language, which Mr. Tonkin took upon him to collect; and those, which do not immediately regard them, have however many things in them containing his observations while he was in this county, &c. very well worth the perusal of the learned, it is thought they would not be unacceptable in this place, they being very proper to bear company with

this Work, and in some respect a necessary appendage to it. However, this I am certain of, that nothing which comes from him can be rejected by competent judges; and therefore I hope that I need not make any apology to such, for inserting them here.—I shall add no more than that they are faithful copies of the originals, and that they were all directed to *Tho. Tonkin, Esq. at Lambrigan, in St. Piran in the Sands*, where he then lived.

L E T T E R I.

HONOURED SIR,

YOU will receive by the bearer, (Mr. Jones) Mr. Carew's Survey of *Cornwall*, together with what else I borrow'd, with my most humble thanks. I once designed to have waited on you myself long ere this; but now it so happens, that I take the South coast, and leave the North to the bearer, to copy such old inscriptions as shall occur, and to take what account he can of the geography of the parishes. I know you will be pleased to favour and assist him in your neighbourhood; but where we have no acquaintance, we find the people more suspicious and jealous (notwithstanding we have my Lord Bishop's approbation of the undertaking) than in any country we have travelled. And upon that account I beg the trouble of you, when he leaves your neighbourhood, to give him two or three letters

|| Sir Jonathan Trelawney.

to any of your acquaintance more eastward. Mr. Pennick not being at home, we have been strictly examined in several places; and I am told the people, notwithstanding our long continuance here, have not yet removed their jealousy. I was forced, for their satisfaction, to open your letter to Mr. Pennick, and that proving to be just such an account of me, as I had given, we were immediately dismissed.*

* Mr. Lhuyd came into the country at a time, when all the people were under a sort of panick, and in terrible apprehension of thieves and house-breakers; and travelling with his three companions (with knap-sacks on their shoulders) on foot, for the better searching for simples, viewing, and taking draughts of every thing remarkable, and for that reason prying into every hole and corner, raised a strange jealousy in people already so much alarmed: though this alarm (as it appeared afterwards) was without the least foundation, and at last discovered to be the contrivance of some designing neighbours, to get money for their assistance in this pretended danger. He was with me at *Lambrigan*, August the 27th, 1700. And Sir Richard Vyvyan being then out of the country, (to whom I intended to have recommended him, and who had likewise by my means some acquaintance with him in *Oxford*) I gave him a Letter to the late Mr. Chancellor Pennick, then residing at *St. Hillary*,

G g

The

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

The Monument at *Burien*, in the last edition of *Camden*, is somewhat erroneous, as you will find by the draught I here send you. The true reading is—*Clarice la Femme Cheffrei De Bolleit Git icy: Deu de L'alme eit mercy; E ke pur le alme punt, di ior de pardun averund.* Clarice the wife of Geoffrey de Bolleit lies here: God on her soul have mercy: And whoever shall pray for her soul, shall have ten days pardon. § The other inscription is on a large moor-stone in a common, called *Gwn mên Screpha*,† in *Maddern* parish. The reading is—*Rialobran Cunoval Fil.* In British, *Rbi-walkvran map Kynwal*; names not uncommon in our old *Welsh* pedigrees.—I take it to be about a thousand years standing, and do not much question but the neighbouring parish of *Gulval* is denominated from this *Kynwal*, because I found many such instances in *Wales*. I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your much obliged humble servant,

St. Ives, Oct. 15, 1700.

Edw. Lhuyd.

LETTER II.

HONOURED SIR,

I take this opportunity of returning my most humble thanks for your late kindness to my fellow traveller; who is, I suppose, by this time got safe to *Oxford*. For my own part, I am desirous to

whereof he was Vicar, and a very worthy learned Gentleman. At *Helfton*, as Mr. Lhuyd was poring up and down, and making many enquiries about Gentlemen's seats, &c. he (with his companions) was taken up for a thief, and carried before a Justice of the Peace; who, on opening my Letter, was very much ashamed at it, and treated him very handsomely. This the bearer, Mr. Jones, gave me a full account of, though I had heard it before from others.

§ This Monument and Inscription was amended in the new Edition of *Camden*, from this draught of Mr. Lhuyd's.

† The downs of the written stone.

spend two or three months in *Britanny*, before I return to my charge; and am here waiting for a passage, having failed getting one at *Looe* and *Foy*:—Since my coming hither, I understand your father-in-law corresponds at *Morlaix*, which is the port I am bound for. His letter of recommendation thither might do me a singular kindness; which if you please to request of him, I desire you would send him two or three lines, inclosed and directed to me at Mr. *Swanson's* in this town, and I'll wait on him with it. Mr. *Hicks* of *Trevithick* promised me his letter to him; but it happened that when I called there, he was very much indisposed; and so I would not trouble him, altho' he offered to write nevertheless.—I desire the purport of Mr. *Kemp's* letter may be, to acquaint his friend of my place at *Oxford*, and that I am engaged in composing a Dictionary of the *British* Language; and that this is the main reason of my journey into that country, in regard the *British* of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, and that of their country, are but so many dialects of one and the same language: Requesting his favour therefore, in getting me recommended to some scholar well acquainted with the *British* language, and antiquities; and then I hope to shift for myself.—I have already letters to two Abbots; the one from Dr. *Lisler*, and the other from Mr. *Moyle*; but these live at *Paris*, and I am as yet unprovided for *Bretagne*.*

* Being then at *Penryn* myself, I got an ample recommendation for him, both for *Morlaix* and *Nantes*: which was of singular service to him. For, as in *Cornwall* he was taken up for a thief, so at *Brest* he was apprehended for a spy by the Intendant there: and after a short confinement,

I had

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

I had lately a letter from our old friend, Mr. Tanner,[†] with the inclosed in it; upon presumption, I suppose, that I had not waited on you since my coming to the country. He has been searching all the libraries and studies of note in *England*, for materials towards his edition of *Leland de Scriptoribus Brit.* He tells me Mr. Gibson^{||} is upon his year of grace, having got a good living in *Essex*. Mr. Maundril (he says) has a Treatise in the press, containing some account of his travels: This gentleman is Fellow of *Exeter*, and Chaplain to the factory of *Aleppo*. He adds, that Dr. Hicks's *Saxon* and *Francic* Grammar is above half done; and that it will contain 200 sheets in folio, being rather a *Thesaurus* of Northern Learning, than a Grammar.

I here trouble you with the oldest inscriptions we have met with, additional to the two I formerly sent you. The first Figure is of a Cross, by the alms-house at *St. Blassey*; but the inscription I do not at all understand.* The second is the *Half-stone*, which doubtless must be read as Mr. Camden hath it, tho' his letters are erroneous.† The third

set at last at liberty by means of these Letters; though he did not think fit to tarry there any longer after such usage, which he has just hinted at in the next Letter. This proved however, a great disappointment to him, as well as to all posterity; since it hindered him from making such observations in the Language, Antiquities, &c. of that principality, which few men besides himself were capable of; and fewer I doubt will take such pains about, as this most curious and indefatigable Antiquary did upon every thing which he undertook.

† Afterwards Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

|| Since Bishop of *London*, and Editor of *Camden's Britannia*.

* I have endeavoured, by some other help, to explain this Inscription, which you will find, and the draught of it likewise inserted in the new Edition of *Camden*.

§ This is likewise inserted in the new Edition of *Camden*, according to Mr. Lhuyd's amendment.

was once the tomb-stone of a *Briton*, whose name was *Kynadav 'ap Icbdinow*, but is now a foot bridge at *Gulval* near *Penzans*. The fourth is the tomb-stone of another *Briton*, which is known by the name of *The Long-Stone*, within a mile of *Foy*, (this is probably of the fifth or sixth century) his name in *British* was, *Kiris ap Kynvor*; and in all probability, *Polkiris*, within half a mile of the stone, is denominated from him.—The fifth and sixth Figures are two Iron Plates of that form and size whereof several horse-loads were found about six years since.—*Quere*. Whether these may not be the *British* money mentioned by *Cæsar*, in these words,—*Nummo utuntur parvo & areo, aut ferreis laminis pro nummo.*† Fearing to lose the opportunity of sending this, I add no more than that I am, &c.

Falmouth, Nov. 29, 1700.

Ewd. Lhuyd.

LETTER III.

HONOURED SIR,

I take this opportunity (which I must confess is a very late one) of begging your pardon for not writing to you, neither out of *France*, nor since my re-

* I am now inclined to believe that this was, as Mr. Lhuyd seems to think, the *British* money mentioned by *Cæsar*; though once I had a doubt of it, and writ so to him in answer: for in all the Editions of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, which I have seen, except in the Notes of *Hottomanus* (who reads it—*aut laminis ferreis*, and this would agree exactly with these figures) *Cæsar's* words are—*Utuntur aut æreo, aut Talais ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*—Now we generally translate—*Taleis ferreis*—Rings of iron; but though these are pierced in the middle, they will scarce come under that denomination: yet as several authors do translate this passage *brass plates*, and *iron rings*, and that 'tis reasonable to imagine that they might as well be *iron plates* too, (since I cannot find the word—*Taleis*—any where else made use of in any sense applicable to this) I believe it as reasonable to translate it here *iron plates* too; and cannot imagine to what other use these here found could be put.

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

turn; which, as you have heard I suppose long since, was five or six weeks after landing; whereas, when I went thither, I proposed not to return in seven or eight months. I am very sensible, and shall always continue so, of your singular civility, both in *Cornwall*, and in procuring and giving us letters of recommendation thither; where we found a kind reception from all we conversed with, excepting the Intendant of *Brest*; who, having a little before received a check from Court for some negligence, was pleased, by the way of making amends, to exercise his double diligence on me, and several other *English* then in this neighbourhood.

Sir, Mr. *Ankerstein*, the gentleman that brings you this, is come into *England*, purely to improve his experience as to mines; and having been already at the (reputed) silver mines of *Cardiganshire*, he comes now to see your tin works of *Cornwall*. His father and himself (as I take it) have some considerable places in the King of *Sweden's* copper works: and in order the better to qualify himself, he has already seen most of the celebrated mines of *Europe*. Finding, by experience, that strangers, when they come to the remote parts of any country, are often suspected, at least by the common people, I have presumed to recommend him to your favour, as a very honest gentleman; and very knowing in that study he has applied himself to: which is all at present from,

Worthy Sir,

Your's, &c.

Oxford, Oct. 1, 1702.

Edw. Lhuyd.

LETTER IV.

HONOURED SIR,

It was but three days since that Mr. *Thomson* shewed me your letter about the *Cornish* MSS. &c. Those two I formerly gave him an account of, are all the books here in that language.— One of them (which is the more valuable) is a small folio, written on parchment, in a court hand, about 200 years since. This has formerly been copied, and Mr. *Anstis* has (I suppose) the only copy that ever was taken from it. Having compared Mr. *Anstis's* copy (which he was pleased to lend me) with the original, I find it has several small errata. The Bishop (Sir *Jonat. Trelawney*) was pleased to communicate to me Mr. *Keigwyn's* translation, and transcript of Mr. *Anstis's* copy, which I have also transcribed for my own use; but comparing this book of Mr. *Keigwyn's* with the *Bodley* original, I find the old gentleman did not always keep to his text, but varied sometimes as he could make sense. 'Tis therefore, as you truly conclude, the best course to transcribe from the originals. — Mr. *Thomson* tells me he can get the *Taberders* to transcribe by turns: and one *Griffith* of our College (who has transcribed mine, and is well acquainted with the hand, and partly understands the language) offers his service to copy both, at six-pence a sheet; so be pleased to write to either of us your orders, and they shall be observed. This book consists of three plays; and the other which is on paper, written about 100 years since by one *W. Jordan*, contains I think but one. If you are for Mr. *Keigwyn's* translation,

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

translation, it shall be also transcribed; but I must acquaint Mr. *Anstis* with it: or if you would have the *English* in a book apart, with the same figures, number of lines in a page that the *Cornish* hath, &c. it may be done without mentioning, though for ought I know, you and Mr. *Anstis* are intimate friends.—Four-pence a sheet will be enough for transcribing the *English*, but the *Cornish* you know will be twice as tedious.

Sir, I am sorry the *Swedish* gentleman neglected to leave my letter behind him, wherein I begged your pardon (as I now heartily do) for not returning my thanks at our coming from *France*. My *Cornish* verses have I doubt so many *Wallicisms*, that they are not worth your enquiring after. I sent the printed copy by the *Swede* to Mr. *Moor*; and 'twas left with his widow: and it had been sent them before in writing, with a translation of them. Those few things that occurred to me in *Cornwall*, which are chiefly Inscriptions, and a *Vocabulary* as copious as I can make it, I design to insert (God willing) in my *Archæologia Britannica*; which I hope to print some time this next summer. I am, &c.

Oxford, Feb. 8, 1702-3.

Edw. Lhuyd.

P. S. The parchment MS. consists of 41 leaves, and was given to the *Bodleian Library* by one *James Button* of *Worcestershire*, Esq. anno 1615. I am heartily glad to find you curious (amongst your other studies) in your own country language and antiquities; and must recommend to you the taking in of the *Armorick* antiquities and language, which will much illustrate your own.

LETTER V.

HONOURED SIR,

The *Cornish* Verses (since you must have them) are here sent you;

though they are not worth the trouble of reading, much less the sending so far. I aimed at imitating the Book *Cornish*, rather than the *Cornish* now spoken; for, as you'll find when you receive your manuscripts, it has been much corrupted this last age or two. Mr. *Thomson* tells me you were pleased to acquaint him in one of your letters, that you have an old man in your neighbourhood, that understands the present *Cornish*; if so, I should be glad of any such riddles, or rhimes, you can pick up from him, as also to know how much he understands of these of mine.

This sort of verse was, for what I can yet find, the oldest, if not the only verse amongst the ancient *Britons*: for 'tis the oldest in our *Welsh* books, and I have heard an old fellow repeat one of them in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; and had another from the Clerk of *St. Just*, viz.

An lavar koth yw lavar gwîr,
Na boz nevra dôz vâz an tavaz re hîr;
Bez dên heb davaz a gollaz i dîr.*

*The old saying is a true saying,
A tongue too long never did good:
But he that had no tongue, lost his land.*

Amongst our old *British* Elegies, whereof a good number are still preserved in parchment MSS. (though I was refused access to the two studies, where they chiefly are) I find one on *Gereint ab Erbyn* in the same kind of verse, which I design to print with some others in my *Archæologia*. This *Gereint ab Erbyn*, according to our account, was a Prince of your country, and co-

* Mr. *Lhuyd* has published it somewhat differently in his *Cornish Grammar*.

temporary

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

temporary with King *Arthur*: and I observed that you have places called yet *Gerens*, and *Trev Erbyn*, denominated for ought we know from this *Gereint*, and his Father. The Elegy celebrates his valour at the battle of *Lhongborth*, where he was slain. *Camden* tells us *London* was called *Longport*, by an old *British* bard; but I am apt to think the place meant here, must have been somewhere in the West.†

Mr. *Thomson* has already got *Jordan's* MS. copied for you, by the *Taberders*; which being a late plain hand, they have done I hope well enough: but he did not design to set them upon the other, because it is a large task, and an old court hand; so I'll put either *Griffith*, or *Parry*, about that, and the other writings, as you desire. Be pleased in your next to inform us, whether you would have *Keigwyn's* English translation written on the opposite pages, or these pages left blank for your own *Latin* or *English* translation hereafter; and have *Keigwyn's* translation by itself. The reason I propose this is, because *Keigwyn's* English makes the *Cornish* poems appear very ridiculous to strangers; in regard he

† Probably it might be *Langport* in *Somersetshire*: for in that county we meet with several footsteps of King *Arthur*. He is said to have had his palace at *Camalet*; to have fought several battles, particularly the great one at *Badon hill*; and to have been buried at *Glastonbury*: all in that county.

has been scrupulous in placing his *English* words according to the *Cornish*, throughout all his work. Be pleased to favour us with two lines at your first leisure, and it shall be done as you order; and sent you as you shall direct, either in loose sheets, or bound.

The subscriptions I took were towards my travels, which are now over. I have had but few subscribers; but all I have, excepting some few of our country (who were brought in by example) are gentlemen of learning, and curiosity. All the return I can make them, will be copies of what I shall print, and the mentioning in the title page, that 'twas done at their command and expences, &c. with a catalogue of the subscribers, and the book dedicated to them in general. They have subscribed according to their quality, some more, some less, from twenty to fifty shillings; but some only have made punctual payments. I have only four from *Cornwall*, viz. my Lord Bishop, Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Mr. *Moyle*, and Mr. *Hicks*, of *Trevithig*. Mr. *John Tredenham* has also subscribed, but amongst our countrymen. I would by no means put you to unnecessary charges; but if it be your pleasure, let the sum before hand be as small as you please, and 'twill be gratefully accepted by, &c.

Oxford, March 16, 1702-3.

Edw. Lhuyd.

*In Obitum Regis Wilhelmi 3tii Carmen Britannicum, Dialectu Cornubiensi;
Ad Normam Poetarum Seculi Sexti.*

CORNISH

Kôth-davaz *Bretton* howl dewedhaz,
Kofgafow pel, devinow nebaz;
Devinaz an wrma peb gwlaaz:
An byz nith glowaz mêz wzaw;
Lemmyn lavar, ha nevra taw.

LATIN.

Prisca Britonum occidui solis lingua,
Diu obdormivisti, paulioper expergiscere;
Somnum sibi modo excussit quæque regio:
A multis seculis te orbis non audivit;
Jam tandem loquere, etsi in ævum files.

Lavar

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

Lavar lemmyn, genz ewhal lèr,
Hannadzian down, ha garm krêv;
Golfowez d'ola peb perhen trêv.

Lavâr lemmyn, ha Dew pyza,
Rhag Gwlaz Kernow, triwath gomera:
Hi thit dho gwitha, hai' hredzianz dha.

Gwlâz Kernow rygollaz hy mâer;
Ry gollaz an enizma arluth tâer;
An byz gwir-gredzians rygollaz y gledhvaer.

Gwlâz Kernow rygollaz y gweraz;
Rygollaz Enyz Brethon y Threvdaz:
Ha 'Rhedzianz gwîr Dadloyar brâz.

Kofgardh an dour, squattyow goz rwzow,
Goz golow, goz revow, goz oll skaphow;
Seith mledhan ne dhibryw vor-buzow.

Kofgardh an Stên, rowmann goz bolow;
Gwlezow, ravow, palow, pigolow:
Kemero' gostanow, marhow, ha kledhow.

Tiz meikat, praga rew gware?
An dedhma dho horlya neb vâz his kare;
Menz godhez refon, rhag galar re.

Sevowh a mann, ha klew'mo lavarow:
Ah hwidlow yw genniv ent re hagarow;
Re wîr, re revedh, ha pel re harow!

Sevowh a mann, ha sqwattyow goz dillaz,
Ha gwllow goz bolow genz dour an lagaz;
Ha gwarrow goz pennow genz lidziw glâz.

Galarvi ni odhaz bez Dew e honan;
Gorewhal Dhew, yw trey a wonan:
Ev ôr klevaz peb kolan wan.

Gwan an gwenzvi, ha kelmyz yw'n havaz;
Yn skovarn ny'hlew; ny wêl yn lagaz;
Ah dallow rag own dhan dôi me kodhrz!

An Mâhtern William an byzma eskaraz:
Re vâz dhan dôr Dew nêv ai kemeraz:
Kemerez nei keffryz dhoy triwath, hai 'raz.

An Mâhtern William yw marow foweth!
Devêrez ôn lemma genz ewhal elâeth;
Gwae nei an byzma, ni dal tra veth!

An Mâhtern William val eal yw gwryz;
An urma mi wêl porth nêv ageryz:
Pella ni olav mwy vel ryg colyz.

Wz dên nag yw hîr, nag yw dâ;
Mahtern ha pohodziak dhan vernaz yn trâ;
Dhan vewnaz vâz, vedh marnaz gwella.

Loquere modô, altiùs sublatâ voce,
Cum suspiriô imo, et clamore forti;
Planctum exaudiat tuum cujusque domus incola.

Loquere modô, et Deum exora,
Cornubiæ Regionis ut misereatur:
Conservet Agros, puramque fidem.

Cornubiæ Regio præpositum amisit;
Amisit hæc Insula Dominum potentem;
Mundus orthodoxs gladii rectorem.

Cornubia suum perdidit subsidium;
Amisit Britonum Insula Patriarcham:
Et fides vera, assertorem strenuum.

Aquarum juvenes, retia sciadite,
Vela, remos, omnesque cymbas:
Per septennium ex mari cibum ne edite.

Stanni juvenes, fossaria ponite;
Ligones, cuneos, rutra, bipallia:
Clypeos accipite, equos, et gladios.

Plebs insana, quapropter luditis?
Nemo honestus hodie globum vibraret;
Luctus heu nimii si causam nosceret.

Exurgite, meaue audite verba:
Nefandæ heu nimis sunt mihi novellæ;
Veræ nimis, nimis obstupendæ, longeq. nimis asperæ!

Exurgite, ocyûs, et vestes lacerate,
Et genas oculari lavata aquâ;
Et cano capita tigiie cinere.

Dolorem meum non novit nisi ipse Deus;
Cellissimus Deus, qui tres est et unus.
In morbum infirmi cujusque novit animi.

Languens mihi est spiritus, et lingua ligata:
Neque auris mihi audit; neque videt oculus;
Heu! ne in terram cadam, tenete?

Hunc mundum reliquit Monarcha Wilhelmo:
Qui in terris agat nimis justum cœlestis accepit Deus:
Nos simul recipia sub gratia sua, et misericordia.

Monarcha Wilhelmus heu; mortem obiit;
Hinc ab excelsis angelis sublatu:
Væ nobis! hic mundus nequiequam prodest.

Monarcha Wilhelmus angelis factus est æqualis;
Tortam cœli jam nunc apertam video:
Jam ampliùs lachrymari desinam.

Hominis ætas neque longa est, neque tranquilla:
Morti rex et pauper res est una;
Tantu vitæ bonæ mors optima.

Oilfow

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

Oilfow lawr; galarwifq; row man;
Dew rygemeraz yn whedhan;
Gorthrodhez aral, Maternez Ann.

Hy gwredhan yw down; hy hôrf krêv;
Hy skyriow byz tyvyz a mann dhan nêv;
Byz own rhag henna war pêb pel trev.

Dhort henna war Frank, ha war Spân byz owan:
Biz Elizabeth ail: *pyr yw i bolan*
Dhan Zowzan kowaitbak, ha leal Brethon.

Penzivik Kernuak, an skrefna ry gwelaz,
Ownow anodha pûb gêr nag yw vâz:
Rhag pel tîr Powys dhort Por-Enaz.

I know not whether I mentioned in my former letter, that I had sent Mr. Moor a copy of an old *Cornish* Glossary, which *Will. Jones* met with in the *Cotton* Library.† Be pleased to get some friend to procure it of his executor, if possible; for it is a valuable curiosity; the *Cotton* MS. being probably six or seven hundred years old. If you cannot procure it, you shall have a copy of mine: whether you will alphabetically, or in the order of the *Cotton* MS. which is in continued lines, but with some regard to natural order. I recommend to you by all means the improving your acquaintance with Mr. *Anstis*, who is, I believe, the best acquainted of any man living with the Offices and Libraries about *London*; and a very hearty good friend as may be. I have formerly heard my Lord of *Exeter* say, he hoped he would undertake some kind of History of *Cornwall*; but I presume he is full of business. — I have lately had a loss of poor *Will. Jones*, whom you are pleased

† This seems to contradict what Mr. *Lhuyd* says in the Preface to his *Cornish Grammar*, viz. That Mr. *Anstis* found it there, and communicated it to him: but as both might find it there much about the same time, I suppose he thought it sufficient to mention Mr. *Anstis* only; *Jones* being at that order Mr. *Lhuyd*.

Jam satis lachrymatum; atratas crestes exuite;
Unam Deus abstulit nobis arborem:
Alteram substituit, Annam Reginam.

Alta buic est radix: materies firma;
Cœlum usque rami pergant:
Hanc perbes quæque longinquæ metuant,

Ab hac timeat Hispania, et Gallia:
Sit altera Elizabetha: mentem gerit integram
Erga Anglos divites, et fidos Britannos.

Cornubiæ nobiles, qui hoc videbitis Schediasma,
Omnia in ipso secus dicta corrigite:
Longè enim abest Ponifiæ Regio a Portu Insulæ.

to remember. He died in *Shropshire*, at at a small living the Bishop of *Hereford* had given him. I am, &c.

Edw. Lhuyd.

LETTER VI.

HONOURED SIR,

Your *Cornish* MS. is at last transcribed; and your copy is the only true one that I presume was ever taken; for Mr. *Anstis*'s transcriber, being wholly a stranger to the language and the hand, has committed innumerable mistakes, and then never collated it with the original, which Mr. *Griffith* has done; but his hand is not so good as could be wished, though legible enough. Mr. *Keigwyn* finding it erroneous, transcribed it himself, so as to make his sense of it; but neither of them agree with the original: so I believe Mr. *Keigwyn* must sometimes have mistaken his author. — The *English* is not yet all written, but will be finished about a fortnight hence. The writing of the *English* and *Cornish*, at the rate I mentioned (which I think enough, and not too much) comes to thirty shillings; for the note I had taken of the size of the book, proved a mistake, it being much larger.

You

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

You need not at all despair of learning the sense of the *Cornish* names of places: but for the better avoiding mistakes therein, I recommend to you the making a catalogue of all the Christian names you find in the oldest *Cornish* pedigrees, if you have any very ancient; if not, you may be supplied out of our *Welsh* books. But as for that part, if you please at your leisure to send me a catalogue of such names, as you are desirous should be interpreted, (out of deeds, or other ancient records) I can promise you a translation of many of them, without the least straining: for most of our *British* names of places, are as intelligible to us, as any other part of our language. And for such as appear obscure, I shall take care to distinguish the doubt, or leave them alone.—Almost every word that follows—*Tre*—is a man's name, once proprietor of the place; which not being adverted by Mr. Carew, and others, has put them on several mistakes. †

The word—*Pol*—signifies not, *a head*, in *Cornish*, or any other dialect of the

† Mr. Lhuyd is mistaken in this (as I writ him in answer to this letter, and he seemed afterwards to acknowledge) hardly one of the names following—*Tre*—is taken from that of the former proprietor: but plainly from the situation, and circumstantial qualities of the place. As for example, *Trenance*, a town on a level, or flat piece of ground; *Tre-rose*, a town in a valley between, or near, hills; *Tre-worgye*, a town on a river, or rivulet of water; *Tre-nowith*, the new town; *Tre-hane*, the old town; *Tre-wartha*, the higher town; *Tre-wolla*, the lower, or under town, &c. Nay even *Tre-rise*, which bids fairest of any, to warrant his assertion, and to bear the meaning of *Rise's Town* (a name very common in *Wales*) doth however signify (as Mr. Carew has truly interpreted it) *a town on a fleeting ground*, being anciently written, *Tre-rees*, as I can prove from some very old deeds in my custody—which word *Rees* is still used by the old *Cornish* for a *fleeing*, or *rushing away*; and in common discourse, we say *the corn reeses*, when it is so ripe as to fall out of the ear, without threshing.

British; but, *a pit*, or *hole*, and, sometimes, *a pool*. ||

I have just now given your service to Mr. Tanner, who is married to the Bishop of *Norwich's* daughter, and is Chancellor of that diocese.

As you have leisure and opportunity, I would desire you to collect and procure all the variety you can hear of, of the *tin ores*: for though I thought I was tolerably well furnished, yet I find by the *Swede*, who was last winter in your county, that I have but a poor collection. I am in no haste at all for them; but willing to make use of all occasions of improving my collection of *English* fossils, since the *Museum* is so proper a place to reposit them in. We met with no *fossil shells*, or other *marine* bodies in *Cornwall*; but if you should hear of any, they would be no less acceptable to,

Your humble servant,

Oxford, May 4, 1703.

Edw. Lhuyd.

|| Mr. Gwavas is of the same opinion with Mr. Lhuyd, that *Pol* does constantly signify a *pit*, *pool*, *mire*, &c. But that it doth sometimes too signify *the top* or *summit* of any thing, is fully proved—as for example, *Pol-hendra*, the top of *Hendra*; *Pol-gover*, the top or head of the rivulet; *Pol-vellan*, the top of the mill, &c. Nay, Mr. Lhuyd himself, in his *Archæologia*, p. 104, vol. 3. renders *Occipitum*, the hinder part of the head, by *Pol kil*, which will, or can bear no other interpretation than, *the top of the neck*. In the old parchment *Cornish* MS. this word *Pol* is twice put to signify *the head*; and since our English word *Poll*, is by many derived from the Greek, ΠΟΛΩ, *the head*, and there is a manifest agreement between the Greek and *British* in many words, I see no reason why it may not be derived from our *British*—*Pol*—as well. Not but that it doth often signify a *pit*, *hole*, *pool*, or *mire*; but then I would have it written (as 'tis generally pronounced) *Pul*; as, *Pulstean*, a tin pit; *Pul Dyse*, St. Dy's pits; *Pul Gooth*, the old pits, &c. *Pul-rose*, the pool under the wheel of a mill; *Tresimpul*, the town in the mire; *Tulwhele*, the miry work, &c. But the situation of places ought to be considered, and that to determine the true signification, without which it is impossible to be ever right.

H h

LETTER

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

LETTER VII.

HONOURED SIR,

I received the former of your's, of *June* the 10th, and thought then to have had the MSS. ready to be sent you by this time. The copies of the two *Cornish* books have been ready since the time mentioned in my last, but it falls out, that my own copy of *Jordan* is lost: so that we cannot add the *Englisk* here; but that you may as well get done in the country, where there are several copies of it. As for the old MS. (or *Ordinale*) I find that *Keigwyn*, when he transcribed it, altered it as he pleased where he did not like it, or understand it, and then translated it: on which account his translation does but sometimes agree with the old copy. I have therefore ordered it to be written by itself; and so the alternate pages are left vacant, where perhaps you may in time insert a *Latin* translation of your own. I shall send the two *Cornish* MSS. the first opportunity, which I hope will be soon: perhaps by Mr. *Paget* of *Truro*, if he be not already set out. The *Englisk* of the *Ordinalia* is not yet finished; the person first employed having left us on a sudden: when 'tis all writ, which will be about a month hence, I'll take care to send it the first occasion; and as for all charges, 'twill be but just what I mentioned in my last.

Sir, I make bold to trouble you with a paper of proposals, towards the printing the first Volume of my *Archæologia Britannica*, which I desire you to communicate to such friends, as you shall guess likeliest to further this design; and in case any shall subscribe, to re-

turn their names, some time before the 10th of *September*, to, &c.

Oxford, July 26, 1703.

Ewd. Lhuyd.

Mr. *Thomson* gives you his most humble service. One Mr. *Moor* comes down shortly to your county, to collect plants, insects, &c. He was recommended to me by our friend Mr. *Tanner*, and I have made bold to give him a letter to yourself, and another to Mr. *Moyle*.

LETTER VIII.

HONOURED SIR,

The manuscripts had been sent by Mr. *Paget*, but upon enquiry, one of *Pembroke* College told me he was gone out of town, which, as I guess by your's, was a mistake. I have, since my last, met with *Keigwyn's* translation of *Jordan's* play, which I then told you I had lost; and Mr. *Thomson* has got it transcribed for you, and will send it you the first conveniency. The translation of the old plays is writ out: but I must desire to keep these old plays, and their translation, a little longer, because it is a much truer copy than mine, and I am now upon the *Cornish Vocabulary* promised in the proposals. I thank you for your own subscription, and the other two gentlemen's you mention: I was sensible the subjects were too singular to have many subscribers; however, I hope to have a good number yet out of your county, seeing the Bishop of *Carlisle* has returned twenty out of *Cumberland*.

Our latest news here is the death of Dr. *Wallis*, who is succeeded in the place

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

place of keeper of the Archives, by Dr. Gardiner, the Warden of *All-Souls*: and 'tis discoursed, the place of *Savilian* Professor will be offered to Mr. Hally. Dr. Hicks's *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, will be published about the *Christmas* holy-days. I am in no haste for the ores; so I desire you would keep them, till you have what variety you suppose the country may afford: and then send them by water to *London*, directed to be left with Mr. Griffith Davies, next door to the *Golden Ball*, in *Monmouth-street*, *St. Giles in the Fields*, and he'll take care to send them to, &c.

Oxford, Dec. 8, 1703.

Edw. Lhuyd.

LETTER IX.

HONOURED SIR,

The reason I did not sooner return my most humble thanks for your generous contribution, was because Mr. Thomson and I could not agree on a time, for the consumption of the remainder of the five pounds (which was seven shillings) according to your orders. We have now lately drank your health, together with Mr. Thwaites, and one or two more of the fellows of *Queen's*. The transcript of *Dooms-Day Book*, as also of the *Taxatio Beneficiorum Angliæ*, 20 Edw. I. has been done ever since your first orders, being but a small business. The old *Cornish* Glossary is also copied a month since; and I have now done with the old plays I desired the use of in my last: so that I only wait for your orders how I shall send them, whether by the *Devonshire* carrier? and if so, where they shall be left for you? the *Cornish* MS. in the Publick Library,

Arch. B. 31. is only *Wm. Jordan's* play, which is one of the books transcribed for you; but there is not a word therein of the glass-windows of *St. Neot's*: so that Mr. Gibson (or whoever sent him that note) must mean, that the customs of the *Jews* are well described in that MS. which if omitted had been no great loss to the reader.† I am, &c.

Oxford, March 3, 1703-4.

Edw. Lhuyd.

* * * * *

Between this, and the next letter, is a vacancy of no less than four years: having, on the death of the *Queen*, been hurried away to *London*, and some other troubles following it, these (amongst many other letters) were destroyed in my absence; and the three following ones preserved from the fate of the rest, I cannot well tell how.—
TONKIN.

LETTER X.

HONOURED SIR,

I ordered the books (*Archæologia Britannica*) to be sent from *London*, according to your directions, to Mr. Bishop of *Exeter*, and I hope you have long since received them. The reason I did

† In a letter to Mr. Lhuyd, to which this is an answer, I had mentioned these words of Dr. Gibson, in the additions to *Camden* in *Cornwall*, speaking of *St. Neot's* church—"In the windows are several pictures relating to some particular traditions of the *Jews*; which are exactly delivered in a *Cornish* book, now in the public Library at Oxford. *Arch. B. 31.*"—From whence I concluded that this must be some other book, describing the paintings in *St. Neot's* church windows: not dreaming that he meant this play of *Jordan*, and that the traditions of the *Jews* were exactly delivered in that; which, whoever can meet with in that play, must be a greater conjurer than I pretend to be. Not that I blame the Bishop of *London*, but the person that sent him this information. Two or three of such traditions perhaps may be met with there, as the killing of *Cain* by *Lamech*, &c. which are scarce worth the taking notice of.

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

not write sooner was, because I have thus long waited for an answer about the family of *Carn*, from a *Glamorganshire* Herald; who has at last sent me the following account out of his manuscript of the *Glamorgan* families, &c.

Sir *Edward Carn*, ambassador to *Rome* for Queen *Mary*, was a younger son of *Howel Carn's*, son of *John Carn*, 'ab *Howel Carn*, 'ab *John Carn*, 'ab *Thomas*, 'ab Sir *John Carn*, 'ab *William*, 'ab *Thomas*, 'ab *Charles*, 'ab Sir *Devereux*, (alias *Kywras*) 'ab *Thomas*, second son of *Ithel Brenin Gwent*. The word *Brenin* is used at present for *King*; but 'twas formerly, a tributary Prince, and many of them had but small territories: for in our annals we often find mention of *Brenin Pegeizt*, i. e. *Flintshire*; *Brenin Dived*, by which is meant *Pembrokeshire*; *Brenin Karedigion*, or *King of Cardiganshire*, &c. As for the country of *Gwent*, 'twas only that part of the old *Morgannug*, called now *Monmouthshire*. For though *Morgannug* be at present used only for *Glamorganshire*, yet it signified anciently the countries we call now *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan*; as appears by the red book of *Hergerst*. *Ithel King of Gwent* was (according to *George Owen Harry*) the son of *Ivor*, 'ab *Howel*, 'ab *Kradock*, 'ab *Jestin*, 'ab *Gurgent*, Lord of *Morgannug*, in the time of *William Rufus*. The said *Gurgent* (according to an old manuscript I met with at *Gwidir*, in *North-Wales*) was the son of *Ithel*, 'ab *Kadualon*, 'ab *Gurgant*, 'ab *Artmor*, 'ab *Owen*, 'ab *Howel*, 'ab *Rys*, 'ab *Artvael*, 'ab *Rys*, 'ab *Ithel*, 'ab *Morgan*, 'ab *Artnes*, 'ab *Meurig*, 'ab *Teudrig*, 'ab *Peitie*, 'ab *Ninian*, 'ab *Irb*, 'ab *Erbig*, 'ab *Ninnis*,

'ab *Beli Maur*, the father of *Kassualon*, or *Cassibellanus*, the *British* General against *Julius Cæsar*. *Ithel*, King of *Gwent's* eldest son, was *Meirick*, whose daughter *Morvidth*, was married to *Gronu 'ab Ednived Vixan*. This *Gronu* was father to *Tydyr*, father to *Gronu*, father to *Tydyr*, father to *Meredydb*, father to *Owen Tydyr*, (for his name was *Owen 'ab Meredydb 'ab Tydyr*) grandfather to King *Henry the VIIth*. *Ithyn* in *Ant. Wood*, must needs be an error of the press for *Ithel*, there being no such name as the former ever used by the *Britons*.

The same friend (whose name is Mr. *Philip Williams*, of *Diffryn* near *Neath*) acquaints me, that one of the said *Ithel*, Prince of *Gwent's* feats, was called *Pen-Karn*, whence the name of *Karn*: and if *Le* was ever prefixed to it, 'twas done in imitation of the *Normans*, among whom they lived. The word *Karn*, *Kairn*, or *Karned*, signifies a heap of stones, and there are hundreds of places so named in *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: there are not a few in *Cornwall* likewise. A continuance of your obliging correspondence, would always be esteemed as one of the greatest happiness of the remainder of his days, by, &c.

Oxford, March 7, 1707-8. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

LETTER XI.

HONOURED SIR,

This hopes to find you in perfect health and prosperity, though not so much at leisure for correspondence as formerly. The four books were sent immediately to be left with Mr. *Philip Bishop*, bookseller, at *Exeter*: (I received soon

LETTERS OF MR. LHUYD.

soon after three of them, and no more.) But having not received any letter from you since, I begin to question whether he took care to forward them; as you then acquainted me you had writ to him. Meeting lately with a *Cardigan-shire* pedigree book, I took notice that the *Carns*, of *Glamorganshire*, were descended likewise, according to that copy, from *Ynir*, Prince of *Gwent*, or as now called, *Monmouthshire*. I know not whether I told you in my last, that *Ynir*, *Enir*, and *Henir*, is the same name with the Roman *Honorius*; and was so written sometimes in our old *Latin* MSS. I hope your friend, if living, has by this time finished his *Cornish Latimar*; which was what I hinted at in the *English* preface. It is a thing I would much rejoice to see, either in manuscript, or print. You were pleased several years since to acquaint me, that you had got together a considerable collection of ores, stones, &c. which I should be very glad, at your leisure, to hear some further news of—This place affords but little worth sending. *Exeter College* flourishes so well, that they are about another building, having received as I am told a thousand pounds from the Lord Primate. Mr. *Thwaites* of *Queen's*, you have heard, I suppose, is our Greek Professor; and has had lately a grant of that 100l. per annum, which of late years, was usually conferred on the Proctors. I am, &c.

Oxford, Sept. 1, 1708.

Edw. Lhuyd.

LETTER XII.

HONOURED SIR,

You may be always assured, that

whenever your letters come to my hands, I am as glad to see them as any I ever receive. That of October the 28th had the misfortune to come a little too late to *London*, to find Mr. *Pugh* there; whence (after a considerable delay, I suppose) it was sent into *North Wales*, and from thence it came to my hands just now.—I was here when the books were sent from *London*, and gave orders for four books; but whether my man, who is also now here, blundered, I cannot say.—I am very glad the *Cornish Latimar* goes on, however; and should be very glad of a copy of one letter, or else of two sheets, for specimen. He ought to exemplify all the uncommon words, or at least all that are not common, in those few *Cornish* writings remaining; and also now and then to confirm and illustrate their signification, by the help of our dialect.—If the specimen be inclosed for me to the Honourable Sir *Jeffery Jefferys*, M. P. at his house in *St. Mary Axe*, *London*, it will save postage; and in regard he lives generally in *London*, if you please to direct your's so hereafter, they will be likelier to come in due time. When you favour me with your next letter, I should be glad to know whether old *Keigwyn* be yet living; and if so, whether either he himself, or your neighbour, can make a shift to understand the preface to the *Cornish Grammar*. There are some words in it, I own, that I have not read in the *Cornish*, and were therefore borrowed out of the *Welsh*, but they are very few; and if they please to send me a catalogue of all that are not understood, I will readily explain them.—I am encouraged

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raged to stand for the place of Divinity Beadle, which is represented to be somewhat better than 100l. per annum.—If yourself or friends could favour me with a speedy recommendation to Mr. *Verman*, it might perhaps prove very serviceable to,
Your's, &c.

Oxford, Dec. 22, 1708.

Edw. Lhuyd.

P. S. If any one write to Mr. *Verman*, I would gladly deliver it myself.

I procured a letter from a friend to Mr. *Verman*, of *Exeter College*, as desired; but what success it had, or whether Mr. *Lhuyd* did get the place, I cannot tell.—

I likewise sent him a specimen of Mr. *Hals's Latimar ay Kernow* of all the letter A, and part of B; to which I received an answer not at all approving of the method taken therein; which, whether I sent to Mr. *Hals*, or what else is become of it, I can by no means be certain of; or meet with that or any other letter from this most ingenious and learned antiquary; who died suddenly, in the best of his time, at *Oxford*, June the 30th, 1709; to the great regret of all that had the happiness to be acquainted with his person or writings.—(TONKIN)



F I N I S.

